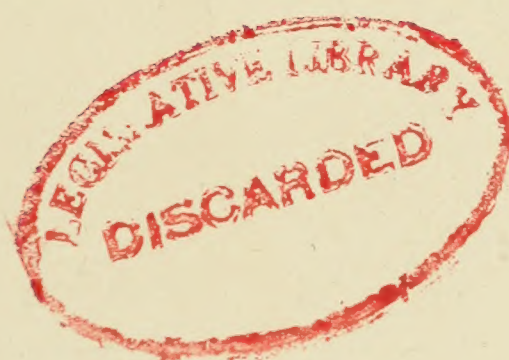


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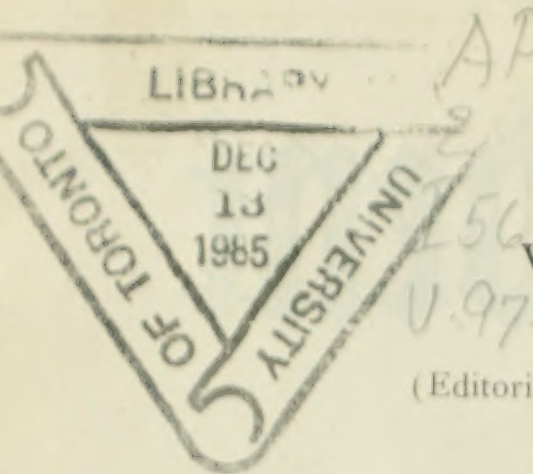
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## POETS OF TODAY

In an *Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1918*, published by Small, Maynard & Co., William Braithwaite has done a notable service in selecting several hundred of the best poems of the year published in American magazines and in compiling a careful index of American poetry in 1918. First poems as well as the work of poets already recognized are included in the book. Of the latter, Sara Teasdale leads in the number of poems published; "The Cup" is one of her best:

### THE CUP

I cannot die who drink delight  
From the cup of the crescent moon,  
And hungrily, as men eat bread,  
Love the scented nights of June.

The rest may die—but is there not  
Some shining, strange escape for me,  
Who found in Beauty the bright wine  
Of immortality?

"The Prayer of a Soldier in France," by Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, who was killed in the battle of the Marne, is notable among the anthology's war poems:

### PRAYER OF A SOLDIER IN FRANCE

My shoulders ache beneath my pack,  
(Lie easier, Cross, upon His back).

I march with feet that burn and smart,  
(Tread, Holy Feet, upon my heart).

Men shout at me who may not speak,  
(They scourged Thy back and smote Thy cheek).

I may not lift a hand to clear  
My eyes of salty drops that sear.

(Then shall my fickle soul forget  
Thy Agony of Bloody Sweat.)

My rifle hand is stiff and numb,  
(From Thy pierced palm, red rivers come).

Lord, Thou didst suffer more for me  
Than all the hosts of land and sea.

So let me render back again  
Thy millionth of thy gift, Amen.

It may be a revelation to those who know Max Eastman as a radical leader of unrest to know him as a poet, too. In *Colors of Life*, published by Alfred A. Knopf, are collected his love lyrics and sonnets, prefaced by an essay on "American Ideals of Poetry."

### TO AN ACTRESS

You walk as vivid as a sunny storm  
Across the drinking taverns, then the eyes  
Of stricken men, with light and busy man  
Goed,

Making passionate and musing young  
You drive the mist, and lift the drooping  
Heads,

And in the sultry place of custom raise  
The naked colors of abounding life,  
And sound the crimson windy call of  
Liberty.

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## WHAT THE SOLDIERS WANT

The three thousand wounded soldiers in Debarkation Hospital No. 3, in New York City, bring a message that the rest of us civilians will do well to learn. Thru months of bitter fighting and "some pretty hard spells in bed," as one man puts it, they have thought out a sane, workable philosophy of after-war reconstruction, not only for themselves, but for their relatives and friends. "What We Want and Will Get," the leading editorial of *Right About*, the weekly paper published by the soldiers, states their plan definitely:

We want our friends and our fellow Americans to treat us like men, not heroes. We are going to work harder than we ever did before, when we get into the tug-of-peace again, for we've learned quite a few tricks since the bugles blew assembly in 1917, and we started on that hike for Hunland. Those tricks are the simple rules of army life and routine. They won the war, and they "work" in peace time, too. We have learned the value of the "steady plugging," which nearly brought the Heinies thru to Paris, and which, on the part of the French, British, Italians and our doughboys chased out the Dachshund, whining like the whipped cur he was with his head down and his tail between his legs.

That's what we want to do. We sincerely believe that the new spirit which was born in us in the screaming, crashing Babel of the battlefield can send us ahead of those who never heard it on our merits!

When we get "back on the job"—whatever that job may be—we will demand a square deal—not toadying and flattery. We are men and we are not too modest to doubt our friends when they tell us we proved it over there.

We want to be treated as men, not as sick children or family pets.

Just remember that, friends and kins-folks!

## CAPITAL COPY

During July, August, September, October and November, last year, the American people saved 775,000 tons of sugar over their normal consumption, including the amount saved by the restrictions on confectionery and soft-drink products.

The sale of waste accumulation and miscellaneous materials at camps and cantonments thruout the United States brought a revenue of \$426,811.84 to the army for the month of October.

Plans are under way by the United States Shipping Board and the Navy to enlist men discharged from the Navy in the Merchant Marine.

When our armies return from the war there will be 50,000 new American citizens among the soldiers, for the Bureau of Naturalization has extended citizenship to all foreigners fighting under the Stars and Stripes.



# PRESIDENT WILSON IN FRANCE



© International Film

## WHEN THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON" DOCKED AT BREST

*The President's party on deck waiting to leave the ship. President Wilson, hat in hand, is at the left of the photograph; Mrs. Wilson is in the center front. Behind her is General Pershing standing at salute and behind him Colonel Hart, who arranged for the President's reception overseas. Beside General Pershing is former Chief of Staff Tasker H. Bliss. At the extreme right is Henry D. White*



© International Film

## THE PRESIDENT ENTERING THE CITY

*Crowds made up chiefly of American soldiers lined the streets thru which the President and his party drove from the ship*



© International Film

## THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

*On the dock at Brest American soldiers and French sailors crowded forward to get the first glimpse of President Wilson*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## PUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIRST

**S**ENATORS Lodge and Knox want to postpone the discussion of a League of Nations, until after the Peace Conference.

Says Senator Lodge, who will doubtless be chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs after March 4:

I do not think that the League of Nations or any provision looking in that direction ought to be made a part of the peace with Germany. I feel very strongly it should be treated separately entirely.

Says Senator Knox, ex-Secretary of State:

After all why such hurry? If a League of Nations may not be a good thing, certainly the agitated days following a great war should not be seized upon to saddle the country with a policy it has not examined, and which is no necessary part of the making of peace.

Presidents Wilson and Taft, however, take a different view. Says President Wilson:

As I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definitions of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself.

Says ex-President Taft:

Such a League must be formed at the time of the definitive peace, or the opportunity may be lost forever.

Not only are the two Presidents right, and the two Senators wrong, but the Peace Conference well might put at the very top line of its Agenda the League of Nations.

For a League, after all, is not the end to be accomplished, but the means to the end. It is the machinery by which the affairs of the world are to be run hereafter. If the Peace Conference, therefore, proposes to put the horse before the cart it should first draw up the constitution of a League of Nations. Once this is done it is quite obvious that all specific peace terms that are likely to deadlock the Conference can be justly and automatically referred to the court, council or parliament of the League for ultimate settlement. On the other hand, if the attempt be made to solve all the perplexing and often unrelated problems that will be on the carpet at the Peace Conference prior to the setting of the proper machinery to do this, so many difficulties and differences are likely to arise, and so much ill feeling may be engendered in the process, that we may get little more than a patchwork peace and no League of Nations at all.

## THE RAILROADS

**I**F any one thinks that it is easy to say whether the railroads should go back to company operation or become national property and be operated by the Government, he either knows very little about the subject, or he knows so much about it that he ought to tell the rest of us.

A very good theoretical case can be made out for either side of the question. No other country in the world has ever had a railroad system as extensive, as complicated, and all in all as satisfactory as the American railroad system was fifteen years ago. Freight was carried with marvelous cheapness and promptness, and passenger trains were frequent, luxurious and fast. It had all been created by private enterprise and private capital, with Government assistance in a few instances only. There were great evils connected with it, as every one admits. Money was wasted in parallel lines for which business was inadequate. There was discrimination in rates and in privileges, and stocks, gambled in on a great scale, underwent violent fluctuations. Attempts to regulate thru legislation and by federal control thru the Interstate Commerce Commission were not well thought out, and when the war began the affairs of the roads were approaching a crisis. Confronted by the necessity of handling troops and munitions, private management complicated by governmental rules and restrictions broke down. Nevertheless, the argument stands, that private enterprise had built up our railroad system and that a stupid plan of governmental supervision had nearly wrecked it.

The argument for public ownership and governmental operation is based on broader considerations. It is certain that the chief means of travel and transportation in a nation

of a hundred million inhabitants doing the biggest business in the world cannot be left to the unrestricted greed and fantastical whims of individuals. The problem of justice alone, as presented in discriminatory rates and privileges, would call for governmental intervention, even tho economic law satisfactorily adjusted costs and charges. Also, in time of wars, if wars we must have, the Government will always exercise its lawful power to take over and operate the lines. Why, then, should so vast an interest be left to uncertainties of policy? Why should we not have done with contention between public and private interest, and make railroads, like the mails, a public concern, administered as justly as possible with equal regard for all sections, interests and classes?

Between these bales of hay the worried ass of public opinion stands unable to make up its mind. The first months of governmental operation make everybody who had occasion to travel or try to deliver freight mad thru and thru. Troops and munitions had to be moved, of course, but not all of the discomforts of slow and overcrowded trains (as for example when day after day passengers stood in the aisles of coaches from New York to Boston) seemed necessary, and the insolence of employees in the preposterous station at Washington certainly was not. These conditions, however, were rapidly remedied, and when the armistice was signed there was not much to be complained of. In fact, the indications were that within a few months railroad travel in the United States would in many respects be better managed than it had ever been. The consolidated ticket office was generally approved. The book ticket, good for anywhere



and for anybody was universally hailed as a long desired convenience. Terminal facilities, it was commonly admitted, were more sensibly utilized than they had been or could have been in the days of company operation. Most important of all, freight was routed over the more open lines and the congestion problem had practically been solved.

Now complaints are multiplying again. It is plain that things are not going well. This may be due to uncertainty. No one knows what is going to happen. Or, it may be that there is a measure of truth in the charge that private railroad interests hoping to discourage the public ownership plan, have discovered ways to discourage it.

All of these are operating problems. There are others. Government is a creature of politics, and the railroad employees of the United States could become a political factor of big importance. Would the Government then get as efficient service for money paid if railroad men were public servants as corporations have been able to get from private servants? Could as good discipline be maintained? If civil service rules were broken over the railroad jobs would become a prize in spoils politics compared to which the post offices and custom houses in President Grant's day would be baubles. Or, if civil service rules were adhered to now could the incompetent, the broken-down, the dead wood, ever be gotten rid of? No way has yet been devised for eliminating incompetent teachers from an American public school system protected by civil service rules and tenure of office.

Nevertheless, not even these considerations on top of the considerations of economy and public convenience are decisive. Many other things also must be thought of the moment we ask how the railroad properties are to be returned to company operation, if at all. What protection is the stockholder to have, and what protection is the public to have? Are we to go back to the clumsy device of rate making by Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission? Are we to give up the common sense utilization of routing opportunities and terminal facilities? Are we to go back to the bunglings and boggings of a hundred different kinds of specialized passenger tickets?

It is our own belief that public ownership and government operation will prove in the long run to offer the larger possibilities of justice and economy in combination. But this we say without dogmatism, and fully aware that the American public may not share our opinion.

## THE LIMITS OF DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY and aristocracy are rival ideals but, like all other ideals, they are possible only under certain conditions. To say that a social system is always desirable is not to say that it is under all circumstances realizable. Democracy is subject to at least two permissive conditions: the people must be sufficiently enlightened to comprehend the meaning of self-government, and they must have sufficient mutual sympathy to work together for common ends. The first condition is lacking in Central Africa and other half-barbarous parts of the world. The second condition is lacking in India, Hungary and other countries of relatively high civilization which have the misfortune to be divided into mutually hostile castes, classes, parties, religions, races or nationalities. Democratic government was impossible in the England of Cromwell's time simply because the only alternative to the Cromwellian dictatorship was another civil war between Anglicans and dissenters; it was impossible in medieval Italy and in modern Mexico and Russia for a similar reason: that rival parties regarded each other not as opponents to be defeated but as enemies to be exterminated. Without a *Demos* no Democracy.

That this is true is admitted by all practical men, but the case is usually wrongly stated. We hear it said that

the Filipinos ought not to be given their independence because they might not govern themselves wisely. A far truer way to put the matter would be that we would gladly give the Filipinos independence but that it is impossible to do so because there is not yet a Philippine nationality. The alternative to American supervision is not an inefficient democracy but no democracy at all: perhaps a dictatorship, perhaps the rule of one tribe over the rest. It is wrong to say that democracy was tried in Hayti with disastrous results; the truth is that conditions there have prevented democracy from being introduced. It is wrong to say that the Russian republic has been a failure; it would be more correct to say that Russia has failed to become a republic.

We do not deny that even where democracy really does exist—as in western Europe and the United States—it may coexist with dishonest or inefficient government; that is simply to admit that majorities are human. But it is unjust to confuse democracy working badly with democracy not working at all.

## PROPOSED PURCHASE OF SURINAM

AN article on another page of this issue calls attention to a neighbor of ours about which we know little. Altho the Guianas lie on the nearest side of South America, neither their national resources nor their scenic features have so far attracted the notice of the American people. Yet they are of peculiar interest to us, as being the only extensive tropical territory which we could acquire without danger of irritating the susceptibilities of the Latin American republics. The purchase of any one or all three would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, but the fulfillment of it, for it would remove the last remnants of European control from the continent of South America. Under ordinary circumstances the question might still lie upon the table as it has in the past. The natives were unambitious and the mother countries were in no hurry to part with them. But the war has precipitated matters. The two belligerent countries concerned, France and England, may postpone consideration of the question indefinitely, but Holland as a neutral in the war zone is differently situated. It may be that international complications such as impelled Denmark to sell her West Indian possessions to the United States will induce Holland to dispose of her West Indian possessions in the same way. It is rumored in Washington and Paris that the French Government may be willing to dispose of Guadeloupe and Martinique to the United States in the peace settlement. But the acquisition of Guiana would be better for us.

During the war the difficulty of keeping up the connection between the mother country and the colonies became serious. Dutch shipping had suffered from destruction by the Germans and from seizure by the Allies and America. The East Indies, on which the prosperity of the Netherlands is dependent, was almost inaccessible because of mines, U-boats and the shortage of ships. Naturally, the unprofitable West Indies were largely left to shift for themselves. We can see how dependent Dutch Guiana was upon the United States and how helpless Holland was to help her from what is said by the Surinam correspondent of the *India Rubber World*, of May, 1918:

We depend on the United States for all we consume and cannot exist on the few bunches of plantains and small amount of ground provisions that come in from the various districts. Besides the balata men in the bush there are great numbers of hands employed by the sugar, cocoa, coffee and plantain estates who must be fed, but there is nothing to feed them with. It will mean death to Dutch Guiana if Washington stops provisions.

The Surinam Government quarreled with the Netherlands Government over the question of the Dutch bank in Surinam. In July the colonial parliament resigned in a body because of the refusal of the Chambers in Holland to confirm a motion put forward by that parliament. This un-



precedented action was followed by public meetings in favor of annexation to the United States, and there was even talk of sending a telegram to President Wilson, asking him to take the country under American protection.

This solution of the difficulty has its advocates even in Holland. Heer van Kol and other members of Holland's Parliament have expressed a willingness to leave it to the Surinamers to decide which country they would prefer to belong to. If that were done now, there would be little doubt of the decision. When Heer Sibinga Mulder interpellated the Government in Parliament last February as to the report that a sale of the islands to the United States was being negotiated, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that there was nothing in it and that the Government would not think of such a thing. His position was obviously that of the milkmaid in the song: "Nobody axed me, sir, she said."

We do not question the truthfulness of this statement, for we have no reason to think that our Government has yet taken the slightest interest in the acquisition of the Dutch West Indies. But such official pronouncements are not to be taken seriously, for we remember that in 1916 the Danish Foreign Minister, Dr. Scavenius, and the Finance Minister, Dr. Brandes, flatly denied in Parliament and press that they were considering the question of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States, altho at that time negotiations were going on and the two Governments had practically come to an agreement. When the truth came out, the cabinet defended itself for its prevarication by saying that Washington had pledged it to secrecy.

A movement for the sale of the Dutch West Indies has been organized by B. Boekhout, of Soestdyk, Holland, former district commissioner of the West Indies. In a pamphlet on *De Verkoop van Ned. West-Indië* he cites the editorial "Let Us Buy the Dutch West Indies" published in *The Independent* of July 21, 1917, and supports our proposal by strong arguments drawn from his personal knowledge of conditions in the Caribbean.

Dr. C. F. Schoch in *Ons Land* says that *The Independent* is right in its estimate of the value and future possibilities of Surinam, but he argues from this that the Netherlands ought to keep them. He shows that the exports of the colony increased nearly threefold from 1904 to 1911, and even in 1916 were more than twice what they were in 1904. But the imports have fallen off considerably since the war began. The Dutch islands in the West Indies are, he admits, worthless from an economic standpoint, but are important from a strategic standpoint. If the Netherlands Government had put up a powerful wireless station on Curaçao, the Dutch trade, he says, would not now be dependent upon British arbitrariness. The harbor of Curaçao he expects to become a coaling and exchange station for the Panama Canal trade and a distributing point for petroleum. Even before the war seven steamship lines stopped at Curaçao. But Dr. Schoch confesses that he has lately met with persons of high social standing who agreed with Mr. Boekhout that it would be best to sell the West Indies to the United States, for the Americans can develop their resources better than the Netherlands, and he adds that when people begin to talk of how many millions they will ask, they are on their way to acceptance of the proposition.

Baron van Asbeck, former Governor of Surinam, delivered an address on the question of the sale of the Dutch American colonies on March 15, before a large audience at the University of Leiden, at the invitation of the Political Science Union. He said that the acquisition of St. Thomas by the United States had naturally brought up for consideration the question of a similar transfer of the more important part of Curaçao, lying on the other side of the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal. Curaçao, he said, needed good harbor works for its development into an industrial and shipping center, while on the contrary Surinam required

land legislation and capital for its development as an agricultural colony. He believed that the Netherlands as a great colonial power would be able eventually to develop the West Indies as it had the East, into self-supporting and profitable colonies; therefore he opposed their sale. The speakers who followed, Professor van Nollenhaven and Professor Krabbe, supported this conclusion, and a resolution to that effect was passed by the society.

It is frankly recognized in these press and platform discussions that Holland has no moral right to hold indefinitely such colonies as she cannot make prosperous. The Dutch are admirable administrators, but it is hard for them to handle and impossible for them to protect colonies five times as large as the mother country in area and population. There is, of course, no danger that America would annex the Dutch West Indies without the willing consent of the people of these possessions and of the mother country, but Germany, as we know, is not so scrupulous.

We cannot doubt that it was the intention of Germany to acquire the Dutch West Indies, for it is plainly provided for in the program of the Pan-Germans. For instance, Franz von Liszt in his pamphlet *Ein Mitteleuropäischer Staatenband*, says: "Included in the middle European union would be Holland and the wealthy Dutch colonies, which together have 43,000,000 inhabitants." Think what that means. On the Pacific side it means that Germany would be near neighbor to our Philippines, less than fifty miles away. On the Atlantic side it means that Germany would possess the land-locked harbor of Curaçao, where the Spanish cruisers under Cervera were concealed and coaled in 1898, while Sampson was searching for them. A nice time we would have had with such a submarine nest at the mouth of the Panama Canal!

As long ago as 1854 a German commission under Shunk and Voltz was sent to explore the interior of Dutch Guiana and see if it were suitable for German colonization, and as late as 1914 those who went up the river from Paramaribo took the motor boat "Hohenzollern." Ten Kate writing in *Gids*, 1888, expresses the opinion that the present régime cannot last and that the situation will not be improved until Holland releases her stepchild and entrusts it to Germany or America.

That a transfer of the Dutch West Indies to the United States would thwart Germany's ambitions is betrayed by the indignation expressed last March in such semi-official journals as the *North German Gazette* and *Cologne Gazette* on learning the question was being discussed in the United States and the colonies concerned. It was German influence and German money, as we now know, that thwarted the efforts of the United States to purchase the Danish West Indies in 1902, but when the question was submitted to the people of Denmark it was approved by a large majority. So now in the Netherlands the strongest opposition to the sale of the Dutch West Indies comes from those court and commercial circles where German influence is most dominant. But the pro-German party lost ground in Holland as in Denmark as the chances of German victory diminished, and it may not be long before a change of government will give the Dutch, like the Danes, an opportunity to vote on the question of retaining these burdensome possessions. In that case it is probable that the practical advantages of the bargain would overcome the natural reluctance to part with any of the colonies.

The press of Paramaribo is divided on the question. One of the leading journals, *Suriname*, favors the sale, while the conservative *De Surinamer* opposes it. Looking over the Dutch newspapers we see advertisements in English of American safety razors, fountain pens, tomato catsup, typewriters, and motion picture films. We cannot regard as foreign to us folks who eat with Rogers table knives, ride in Ford motor cars, wash their hands with Sunlight soap, and dose themselves with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The President Abroad

Since his arrival in Paris the President has been busily engaged in conferences on the problems of the peace settlement with his staff of experts with French statesmen and with the representatives of various nationalities who had come to Paris to press their claims. But he could not ignore the invitations of the British and Italian Governments so he took occasion of the holiday season to pay certain ceremonial visits. On the night before Christmas he took train for Chaumont, a town which was never mentioned in the despatches because it was the General Headquarters of the American forces in France. After a reception by the Mayor at the Hotel de Ville President Wilson motored to Humes where he reviewed a detachment of the First Army. In his address to the soldiers he implied that his mission to Europe had been successful in securing the co-operation of the Allies:

It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart, and the application of these principles laid down there will be their application. The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good; make good not only in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice.

In the evening of Christmas Day the President took the boat at Calais for England where elaborate preparations had been made to receive him. He landed at Dover, and his program from that time until he arrived at Buckingham Palace, escorted by King George, is said to have outvalled the triumphant home coming of famous British victors. The streets of London were crowded and the Stars and Stripes predominated among the Allied flags.

## The President at the Sorbonne

For the first time in its long history the University of Paris conferred an honorary degree when on December 21 it granted its doctorate to President Wilson for his works on jurisprudence and political science. The Vice-Rector Lucien Poincaré, brother to the French President, in his address praised the professors of American universities for their unfailing sympathy with France and the students for fighting in her cause. He closed with the words: "In the name of the University of Paris I have the honor to award the insignia and diploma of Doctor to one whom posterity will salute with the surname The Righteous."

The reply of Mr. Wilson was of peculiar interest because of the reference he made to his idea of the working of his proposed League of Nations:

My conception of the League of Nations is just this—that it shall operate as the organized moral force of men throughout the world, and that whenever or wherever wrong and aggression are planned or contemplated, this searching light of conscience will be turned upon them, and men everywhere will ask, "What are the purposes that you hold in your heart against the fortunes of the world?"

Just a little exposure will settle most questions. If the Central Powers had dared to discuss the purposes of this war for a single fortnight, it never would have happened; and if, as should be, they were forced to discuss it for a year, the war would have been inconceivable.

So I feel that war is, as has been said more than once today, intimately related with the university spirit. The university spirit is intolerant of all the things that put the human mind under restraint. It is intolerant of everything that seeks to retard the advancement of ideals, the acceptance of the truth, the purification of life; and every university man can ally himself with the forces of the present time with the feeling that now at last the spirit of truth, the spirit to which universities have devoted themselves, has prevailed and is triumphant.

If there is one point of pride that I venture to entertain, it is that it has been my private privilege in some measure to interpret the university spirit in the public life of a great nation, and I feel that in honoring me today in this unusual and conspicuous manner you have first of all honored the people whom I represent. The spirit that I try to express I know to be their spirit and in proportion as I serve them I believe that I advance the cause of freedom.

French Plan for League of Nations Premier Clemenceau has been thought skeptical

or at least indifferent in regard to the idea of a League of Nations, but lately, and possibly in consequence of his conversations with the President, he is said to be favorably considering it. An official commission of the French Government has been studying the subject for over a year. The leading French advocates of the measure are Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and ex-Premier Leon Bourgeois, the delegates of France to both the Hague conferences. The plan which they presented to the Premier, and which he is reported to have approved, is substantially:

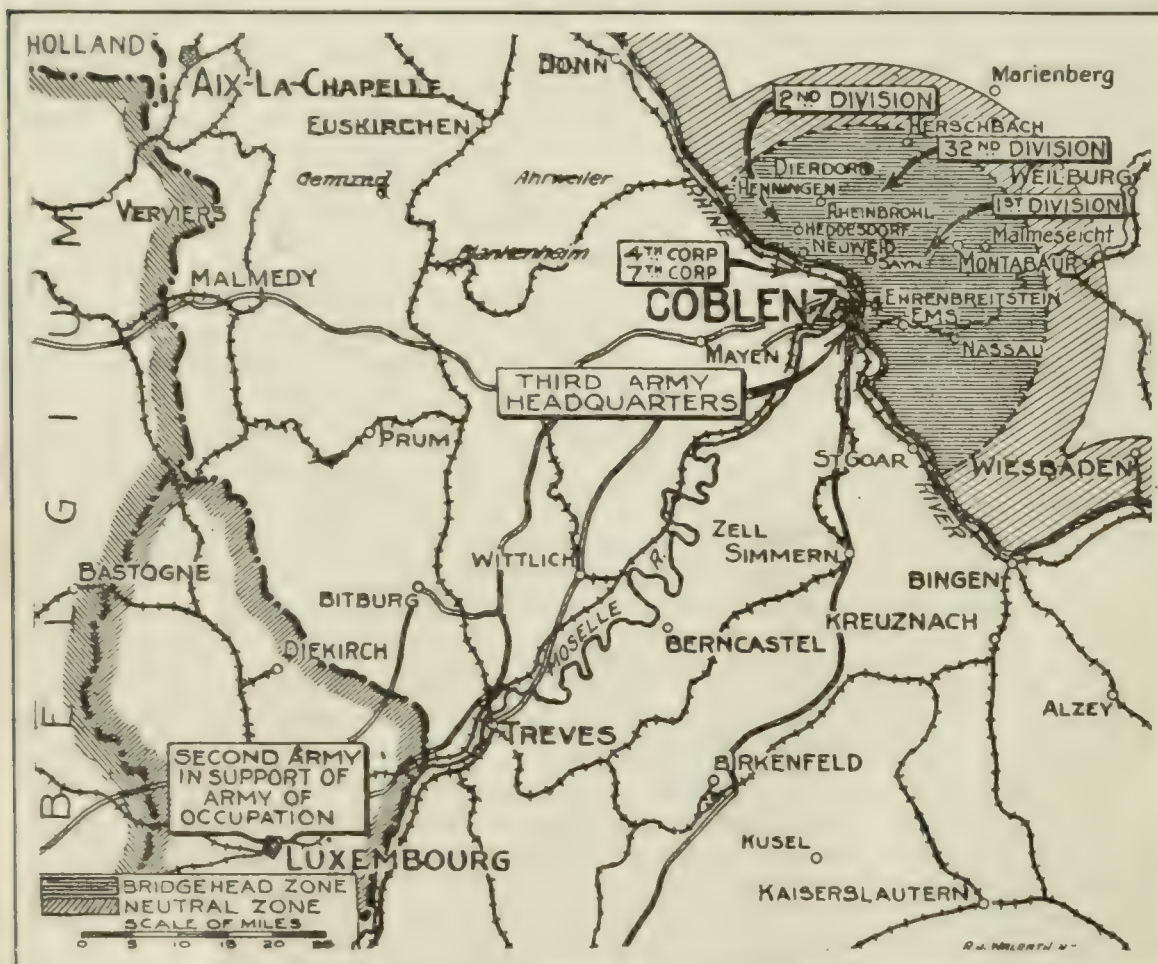
First, compulsory arbitration without limitation or exception. Second, limitation of armaments. Third, the establishment of a council of administration of the nations for the formulation of new international law. Fourth, the application of sanctions, that is means for enforcing the decisions of the society of nations. They are fourfold:

First, Diplomatic Sanction—The society of nations shall break diplomatic relations with any recalcitrant nation.

Second, juridical sanction whereby the courts of all countries will be closed to a recalcitrant nation.

Third, economic sanction. This weapon will be a great power in isolating any offending nation, cutting off its foodstuffs and raw materials when it acts in defiance of the society of nations.

Fourth, military sanction—The joint nations would undertake to compel observance of their decisions by force of arms. This is the most difficult and delicate of all the questions involved in creating the society of nations. One view is for a small



Courtesy of the New York Times

## THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

American troops occupy the famous city and fortress of Coblenz and a semicircle of thirty kilometers' radius about the bridgehead on the right bank of the Rhine. The neutral zone ten kilometers wide is shown in lighter shading





THE HOMECOMING  
OF THE HUN SOLDIER.



THE HOMECOMING OF THE FRENCH SOLDIER.

Derling in New York Tribune

KEEP THIS IN MIND WHEN READING THE GERMAN WHINES FOR MODERATION

international military force, or the nucleus of an international fleet. Others regard this as unnecessary and prefer to rely on the moral force of the united nations. Some may wish to give up compulsory military service but retain the navy.

An article in the *Paris Matin*, which attracted special attention because it was at first suppressed by the censor, states that there will be three stages in the procedure. First, the Allied Governments will settle among themselves the fundamental principles of the league, which will include compulsory arbitration, limitation of armaments, and the right of peoples to decide their own destinies. Second, the enemy powers will be required to adhere to these principles. Not until this is done will there be a discussion between the belligerents of indemnities, territorial readjustments and the like. After the peace treaty settling these has been signed, the third and final stage will begin by a general conference to put into effect the plan for a League of Nations.

#### Factional Fights in Germany

The ruling power in Germany since the overthrow of the

Imperial Government on November 9 has been the moderate or majority Socialists, led by Ebert and Scheidemann. Their rule has been endangered not so much by a counter-revolution of the conservatives and militarists though there have been signs of that, but rather by the extreme Socialists of Independent and Spartacus groups. They were determined that the revolution should take the same course as in Russia and that a socialistic or soviet regime should be put into effect by arbitrary exercise of the power which the chance of the revolution had placed in their hands. In Russia, as will be remembered, the republicans of the Kerensky party were willing to leave the decision of the form of government to a constituent assembly elected by the people but when that assembly met the real power had passed into the hands of the soviets and a "dictatorship of the proletariat" had been established which is still maintained. The Bolsheviks having the treasures of the Russian crown and church at their disposal have made liberal appropriations for propaganda in foreign land with the hope of con-

verting the whole world to their ideals. Joffé, the Bolshevik Ambassador to Germany, says that on the night before his expulsion from Berlin he turned over \$200,000 to Oscar Cohen of the Independent Socialist party and also placed at his disposition \$5,000,000 for promotion of the revolution in Germany. Cohen is now under secretary to the Minister of Justice. The Spartacus group of Karl Liebknecht is also supposed to be financed by the Russian Bolsheviks. Joffé's secretary, Radek, who has charge of the distribution of these funds is reported to have said the money sent to Berlin to finance the revolution was as nothing compared to the funds transmitted to New York for the purpose of spreading Bolshevism in the United States.

In Germany the Independent Social Democrats and the Spartacites correspond to the Bolsheviks of Russia and they have exercised their power through the same machinery, the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, known in Russia as Soviet and in Germany as the Arbeiter Soldatenrat. Therefore the first test of strength between the moderate and extreme Socialists came in the struggle for the control of the National Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils held in Berlin during the week. The Independents prepared to attack the Government on charges of inefficiency, corruption and lack of zeal for the revolution. The Spartacites determined to break it up by violent irruptions of organized mobs.

#### Moderate Socialists Sustained

The efforts of the extremists to overthrow or cripple the Socialist Government of Germany in the Congress of Soviets was defeated, and on test votes the moderates were able to command a four-fifths' majority. The congress on the start refused to admit the leaders of the Spartacus faction, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, to the hall even as guests. But every day crowds of workmen, soldiers, students or women, representing this faction, collected in the street outside the Prussian Diet building, and several times their delegations invaded the hall where the congress was in session. On the second day thirty soldiers, purport-

ing to represent all the garrisons in Berlin, managed to gain entrance through private doors, and, lining up behind the chairman on the platform, displayed banners bearing the Spartacus demands which the congress had excluded from presentation. These demands were:

First, that Germany must be constituted as one single republic; second, that all power be vested in the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils; third, that the highest executive power be exercised by the Executive Council; fourth, the abolishment of the Council of People's Commissioners; fifth, measures for the protection of the revolution; sixth, disarmament of the counter-revolutionists; seventh, arming of the proletariat; eighth, propaganda for the establishment of a socialistic world republic.

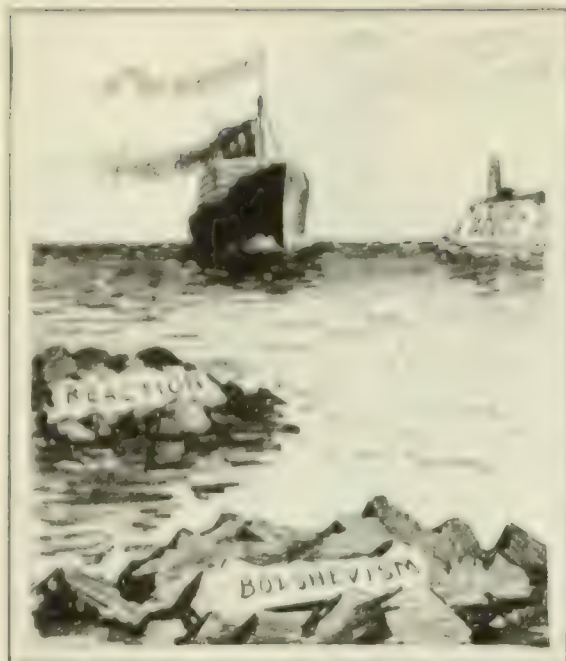
On the floor Herr Barth, an Independent and member of the Government, attacked Chancellor Ebert for allowing large bodies of troops to remain mobilized and accused him of



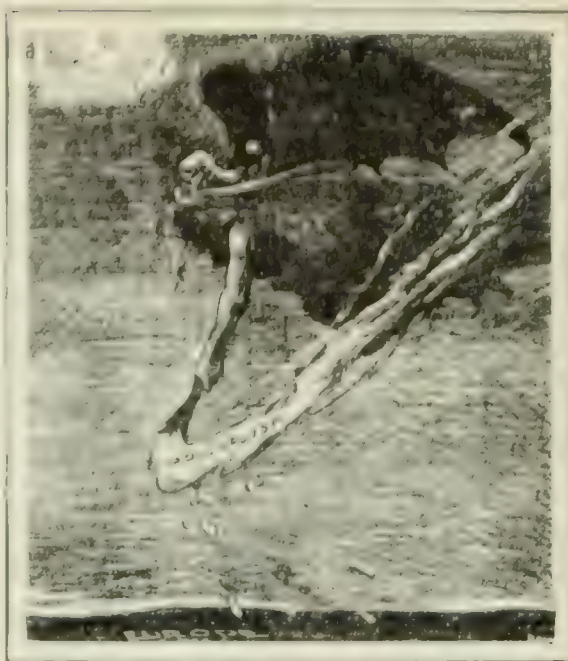
Ram.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL  
Canto Castro was elected President of Portugal on December 16 to succeed the murdered President, Sidonio Pires.





REACTION  
BOLSHEVISM  
THE ALLIES



THREE VIEWS ON BOLSHEVISM



THE PIED PIPER

conspiring with Hindenburg to provoke a conflict with the Allies in the hope that they would conquer Germany and restore the Imperial régime. Ebert and Scheidemann defended their administration and persisted in their intention of calling a constitutional convention to determine the form of government. They had hoped to have the elections held in February. Their opponents demanded its postponement to March. But finding the congress favorable Scheidemann proposed to advance the date to January 19, urging that unless a settled government were soon established Germany would inevitably drift into Bolshevism and be in a worse state than Russia because there was more to destroy. He admitted that by holding the election so soon some of the soldiers would lose their votes, but he thought they would be willing to make this sacrifice. He told the delegates from the country that they must not be influenced by what they saw in Berlin, for, "Thank Heaven, Berlin is not Germany," a remark that elicited loud applause. The proposal to set the election on January 19 was carried by a large majority after a tumultuous discussion.

#### German Government in Formation

The Workmen's and Soldiers' councils in congress at Berlin voted to retain the power to check the administration thru their permanent executive committee or central council, which will have authority to depose the People's Commissioners and cabinet officers of Prussia and the entire country. But the new central council was constituted entirely of moderate Socialists in harmony with the Ebert administration and the radical members, such as Georg Ledebour and August Müller, have been eliminated. The central council consists of twenty-seven workmen and soldiers.

Because of the interference with the Berlin congress by street demonstrations and because of the jealousy of other parts of the empire, it is probable that the constitutional convention to meet on January 29 will not be held

in Berlin but possibly at Frankfort, Weimar or Bayreuth. The bourgeois parties are organizing for a vigorous campaign to prevent the Socialists from having things all their own way in the coming convention.

But the Socialists, believing that their victory at the polls is sure, are already laying plans to bring all the industries of the country under state control. They propose to take over first the coal mines, as this is a key industry, essential to national life, and now in a state of serious demoralization. Next the steel and chemical industries will be socialized and then the potash fields. The railroads and the factories engaged in war work are already under state management.

It is proposed by some authorities on constitutional law who are studying the question to reorganize the German Empire as a loose federation of autonomous republics, from seven to fourteen in number. These will be represented in a *Statenhaus* corresponding to the American Senate. The cabinet will be responsible to parliament, but the President will be elected and have powers in between those of the President of the United States and the King of England. The German part of Aus-

tria will form one of the states, and with this addition the new Germany will be greater than before, even though she loses all the territory which the Allies have proposed to take away from her, namely, French Alsace-Lorraine, Danish Schleswig, and Polish Posen and Danzig. This territory has a population of about 4,300,000, while the addition of German Austria would bring in 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. The population of the new Germany would be more homogeneous and contented.

#### Danzig in Dispute

The question of the boundaries of the new states will be one of the most difficult and delicate of the problems to be settled by the Peace Conference for it involves the balancing racial, historic and commercial claims. It will be several months before the Conference can adjudicate these claims and meanwhile the various nationalities concerned are striving to forestall its action by taking possession of the disputed territory. The Italians and Slavonians are quarreling over Fiume, the Slovaks and Magyars over the Uhro-Rusins, the Poles and Ruthenians over Lemberg and the Poles and Germans over Posen and Danzig.

The Poles claim all the territory that was ever under Polish rule and they are exercising the privileges of sovereignty by levying taxes, conscripting recruits for the Polish Army, and holding elections for the Polish constituent assembly. The German population protest against this as a violation of international law and the German local authorities are in a dilemma, for if they attempt to perform the duties of their office they come into conflict with the Polish appointees and if they do not prevent the Polish elections they will be held guilty of high treason. In consequence of this disagreement the Polish representative at Berlin has been withdrawn and the German Minister to Poland, Count Kessler, has been run out of Warsaw by street mobs.

The city of Posen is nearly half German and one-tenth Jewish. In Danzig, however, the Poles number only about 5 per cent, though in the whole province

#### THE GREAT WAR

December 19—Poles occupy Danzig. Italian King in conference with President.

December 20—Reorganization of German Government eliminates extremists. Spain applies for admission to League of Nations.

December 21—Sorbonne confers doctorate on Wilson. Bolsheviki advancing into Baltic Provinces and Poland.

December 22—French fleet goes to Baltic. United States permits food to be sent to Finland.

December 23—Senate passes \$6,000,000,000 tax bill. Lithuanians seize East Prussian cities.

December 24—Strikes in German mines and industries. Milyukov expelled from France.

December 25—American fleet returns to New York harbor. President visits Chaumont, general headquarters of American forces in France.



of West Prussia, of which Danzig is the capital, the Poles form about 35 per cent of the population. Herr von Jagow, president of the municipal council, has at the petition of the German part of the population sent a wireless to President Wilson protesting against the forcible annexation of Danzig by the Poles. President Wilson declared himself in favor of a "free, independent and united Poland with access to the sea" early in the war while the Allies were insisting that Poland must remain under the Czar. But the demand for "access to the sea" does not necessarily mean the possession of the port of Danzig.

The Polish legion formerly in France has been shipped to the Baltic on Allied vessels and landed at Danzig. It is said to number 50,000 and is chiefly composed of American Poles. There was a difference of opinion between the two Polish parties in the United States over the propriety of the organization of a separate Polish Army. The conservatives wanted it but the liberals preferred to fight under the American flag. The American Poles of this army of occupation are expected to act as a barrier against the westward-moving tide of Bolshevism as well as to cultivate American ideals and institutions in the new Poland. The Berlin Government has protested against the Polish annexation of Danzig.

**Confusion in Ukraine** The unreliability of the news about Russia is shown by the despatch emanating from Washington last November and stating that General Denikin had overthrown the Bolshevik Government at Kiev and that the American State Department was rejoiced at it. But it appears from what we can learn since that there was no Bolshevik government in Kiev and Denikin did not capture that city, and we suspect that the rest of the statement is equally false, for there seems no reason why Americans should rejoice in an advance of the Cossack armies, since their object seems to be to conquer the Ukraine and restore the monarchy.

The newspapers further informed us in December that General Skoropadsky, dictator of the Ukraine, had been defeated in a great battle at Kiev in which 10,000 men, including 500 officers, were killed and wounded, and that Skoropadsky was tried by a counter-revolutionary tribunal and put to death. It now appears that there was no battle and Skoropadsky was not executed. He simply abdicated on December 15 and his soldiers went over to the Ukrainian National Union, which now rules the country. According to the information of the headquarters of the Ukrainian National Association at Jersey City the situation is as follows:

Last spring, when the Germans overthrew the Ukrainian Central Rada (parliament), the leading Ukrainian parties, namely, the Socialist-Revolutionaries, the Social-Democrats, the Socialist Federalists, the Peasants' Union, Independents and a few other groups, excluding only Bolsheviks and

Monarchists, formed a confederation named the Ukrainian National Union (hence, the "Unionists," or, in the original, *Ukrainsky Narodny Soyuz*). The object of that union was: to fight and to overthrow the pro-German Hetman Skoropadsky; to expel the Germans; to fight the Bolsheviks and the Monarchists; to establish a free Ukrainian republic; and to enter into friendly relations with United States and the Allies.

Their fight was very hard, for Skoropadsky had the German army and the prisons at his disposal; still, he could not overpower them, as they were supported by the whole village population, by the workingmen, and the intelligentsia. Their day arrived with the revolution in Germany and the collapse of the dual monarchy. From the start the German military forces in Ukraine would not abandon Skoropadsky, yet later on the revolutionary spirit came to them and they wanted to return home, so Skoropadsky began bargaining with the Pan-

Russian imperialists, who fled from Bolshevik Russia to Kiev and Odessa; and to the Don Cossacks or to the Cossacks of the Northern Caucasus.

General Denikin is still in the Ekaterinodar in the Kuban province of the Northern Caucasus. He did not occupy Kiev, tho he sent his Cossack officers to Kiev to help Skoropadsky to organize the Russian army, and to proclaim Ukraine as part of Russia. But the rule of Skoropadsky with the help of the Cossack officers could not last long. The Ukrainian National Union under Vinnichenko easily took possession of Kiev, Odessa and of the whole of Ukraine.

Vladimir Vinnichenko, the leader of the Ukrainian National Union, and Semen Petliura, its military leader, are both Social Democrats of the moderate faction advocating tactics based on co-operation. Besides, they are, as is the whole Ukrainian Social-Democratic Labor Party, federalists. They would support the federal Russia composed of five republics, Russia proper, or Muscovy; Ukraine; White Ruthenia, to which Lithuania, Lettonia, and Esthonia may be attached; Caucasus; and Siberia. But the conditions must change. They do not propose to unite with the Bolshevik Russia, which does not recognize peoples in the sense of nationality. The Bolsheviks would federate with a proletarian Ukraine and would grant it "self-determination" if it might agree to determine to be ruled by the proletarian aristocracy, or privileged class of city workingmen. Such federation is not acceptable to the Ukrainian democracy, which does want "to overthrow the people" in favor of the proletariat. It likewise would not agree with the Russian imperialists and centralists, who would grant Ukraine "cultural autonomy."



*c. Underwood & Underwood*  
MR. HOHENZOLLERN

This is the first photograph we have had of the ex-Kaiser since his flight from Germany. He is driving with the host, Count von Bentinck, thru the grounds of the Amerongen Castle in Holland.



*c. International Film*

THE CROWN PRINCE IN EXILE

Interned on the island of Wieringer, Holland, former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm is going in for penicillin sports with unimpaired cheerfulness.

### The Fleet's Victory Parade

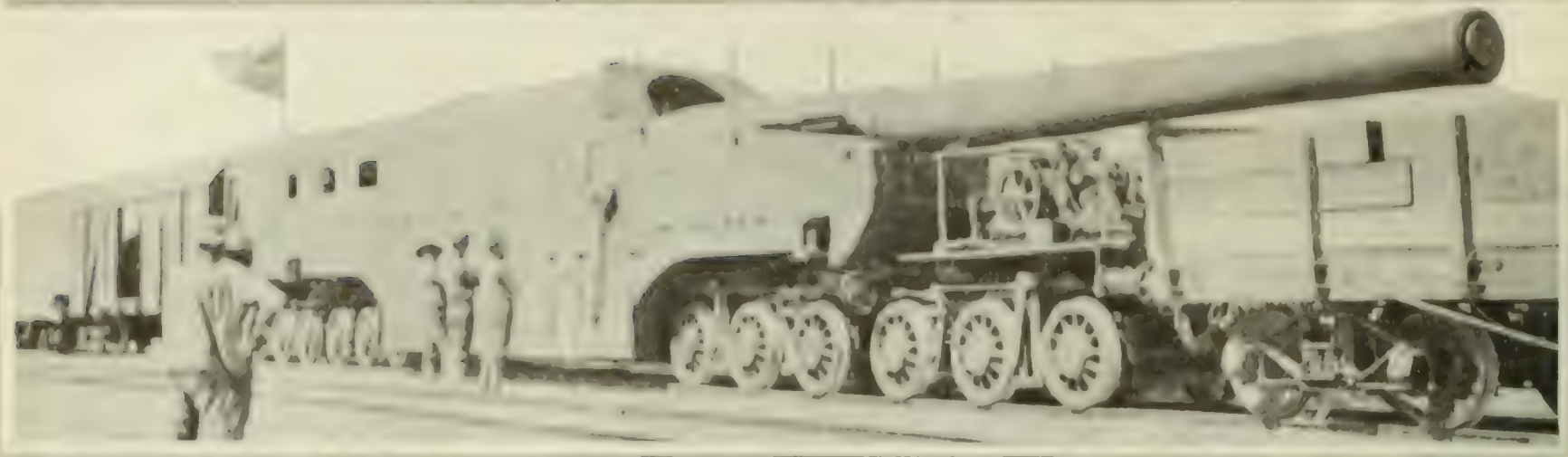
On the day after Christmas the United States dreadnaughts returning from their work overseas, and an escort of destroyers, seaplanes and balloons paraded thru New York harbor past the statue of Liberty and came to anchor in the Hudson River opposite New York City. The battleship "Arizona" led the line, preceded by the gunboat "Gloucester" towing a gigantic kite balloon. At the end of the line came another big towed balloon, and over the fleet hovered twenty-one seaplanes. All the ships kept their grim state of battle preparedness, even to carrying a full quota of ammunition.

Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, Secretary Houston, Chief of Staff March and several officials reviewed the parade from the President's yacht "Mayflower."

Secretary Daniels emphasized again in his speech of welcome the value of our fleet's co-operation with the British throught the war.

Eight thousand sailors came ashore after the review of the fleet and marched down Fifth avenue in a parade that demonstrated the adaptability of "sea legs" to land uses. It was New York's first formal parade of





OUR BIGGEST GUN OVERSEAS

Now that hostilities have ceased we can publish this photograph of one of the 14-inch United States Navy guns being transported by rail to a strategic position up front. These guns were originally planned for battleships, but some one suggested the possibility of making them useful on land and the experiment proved thoroughly successful.

home coming fighters and the whole city turned out in spite of a snowstorm to "cheer the boys."

**Senatorial Reactions** Opposition in the Senate to President Wilson's position on the coming problems of peace has been summed up by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. Senator Knox, in a speech on December 18, urged chiefly that the project for a League of Nations ought to be subordinated to the specific consideration of peace terms, "best expressed now in reparation, restitution and guarantees."

Restitution becomes an accomplished fact with the evacuation of invaded territories and the definitive return to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

Reparation is a matter of arithmetic, of law and of equitable justice.

As to guarantees, the condition of relative impotence in the face of the preponderant power of the Allies to which Germany has been reduced by the terms of the armistice is, of course, the first of our real guarantees. The maintenance of that condition during the long period of repentance, probation, and expiation for the years of horror into which the Teutonic peoples plunged the world is the first of real guarantees against the recrudescence of any similar German menace.

As part of this guarantee for the future, as well as for the sake of humanity and the interest of the peoples affected, it seems entirely clear that her colonies should not be returned to Germany, but should either be divided among the chief belligerents or else jointly held by them, with their respective authority somewhat proportioned to their respective local interests and to their position as factors in victory. In either case the Allies could determine and apportion such share of raw materials from their tropical and other territories as they found convenient after supplying their own requirements—and having in view to give Germany the means of subsistence but not the means of aggrandizement.

Senator Lodge went on to argue that the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine should be preserved as a fundamental principle of American diplomacy, making the United States "the potential ally of the defenders of liberty whenever a great menace shall arise." "The corollary of that doctrine," he said,

would be that if new states were menaced as part of the general European danger the United States would be concerned, but that what need be done to maintain safe conditions within or as between them, would be primarily a European concern and a European obligation in the discharge of which we need take no part.

That five of President Wilson's four-

teen points on peace should be put aside from the present discussion was the leading point in a speech on December 21 by Senator Lodge, who will probably be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the next Senate. The five points to which he called particular attention as endangering the peace negotiations were those relating to secret diplomacy, the freedom of the seas, economic barriers, the reduction of armaments, and the establishment of a League of Nations.

Senator Lodge urged the necessity of physical guarantees as the only means of assuring a durable peace with Germany.

They include the restoration of Belgium, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of the Italia Irredenta to Italy, the establishment of a Jugo-Slav state, and of an independent state formed by the Czechoslovaks. They include also the security of Greece, the settlement of Albania and Montenegro, the restoration of Rumania, the consolidation of all the Rumanian people under one government, as well as the neutralization of the straits, the putting of Constantinople under international protection, with Greece, perhaps, as the mandatory of the powers to administer the affairs of the city, the independence of Armenia, the return of those portions of Asia Minor where Greeks are predominant to Greece, the protection of Syria and Palestine from the Turks, a large, powerful, and independent Polish state, the independence of Russia's Baltic provinces, the return of Danish Schleswig to the Dane, and the neutralization of the Kiel Canal.

In addition to these guarantees Senator Lodge said that he would require heavy indemnities from Germany.

**The Six Billion Dollar Tax Bill** The War Revenue bill, as it finally was passed by the Senate on December 23, provided for a tax yield of \$5,978,000,000 for this year and for a maximum yield of \$4,000,000,000 for 1920. The 1920 clause was the chief center of opposition to the bill. A Republican minority report from the Finance Committee made specific objection to

the policy of haste and the anticipation of future needs at a time when radical changes in domestic and world conditions render today's conclusions perhaps worthless tomorrow.

The opposition, however, was overridden by the Senate's vote.

By the provisions of the bill the normal income tax is to be 12 per cent instead of the 4 per cent of the present laws; surtaxes start at 1 per cent

on incomes over \$5000 and reach 65 per cent on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000. Exemptions of \$1000 for single persons and \$2000 for married ones are allowed. In place of the tax imposed by the act of 1917 the new bill provides that in addition to the taxes imposed by it there shall be levied for the taxable year 1918 upon every corporation:

First Bracket—30 per cent of the amount of net income in excess of the excess profits credit and not in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital.

Second Bracket—60 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital.

Third Bracket—The sum, if any, by which 80 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the war profits credit exceeds the amount of the tax computed under the first and second brackets.

The semi-luxury taxes that were struck from the bill by the Senate Finance Committee after it passed the House of Representatives on September 20 were restored by the Senate after heated debate by a vote of 38 to 32. Radicals among both Democrats and Republicans aligned themselves to bring about the restoration of these taxes, which were, however, reduced from the 20 per cent of the original House bill to 10 per cent.

Two "riders" entirely foreign to the bill itself were tacked on to it. Senator Sheppard, of Texas, offered an amendment, passed by a vote of 42 to 18, making it illegal to bring liquor into the District of Columbia. The other "rider" was the amendment, offered by Senator Trammel, that all soldiers and sailors discharged after November 11 be allowed an extra month's pay.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the bill offered by Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, to eliminate the manufacturers' sale tax on motor tractors, trailers and trucks from the motor tax section, which includes now only automobiles, motorcycles and accessories.

The repeal of existing zone rates on second class mail was sustained and a rate of 1 cent a pound within 150 miles and 1½ cents beyond was substituted.

Life insurance policies payable to beneficiaries, regardless of their amount, are to be exempt from inheritance taxes.

A 100 per cent tax is placed on all political contributions over \$500.

One of the most important amend-



ments to the bill is that which imposes an additional 10 per cent tax on the net profits of any mine or factory that employs children under sixteen or between sixteen and fourteen if they are working more than eight hours a day or before six a. m. or after seven p. m.

**Our National Banks** Resources of the national banks of the United States on November 1, the date of the last call, aggregated \$19,821,204,000, thus establishing a new high record for this country. In announcing the total, Controller of Currency Williams stated that it showed an increase of nearly two billions over the figures of last August 31 and that in the last five years the growth of the resources of the national institutions had been greater than the increase in the preceding twenty-five years.

During the past year only one national bank in the United States has failed; that was a small institution in California. This is the best record that we have had since 1870.

The resources of the national banks of the United States exceed the combined aggregate resources of the national banks of issue of England, the Dominion of Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Japan and Germany.

**News Is Property** The Supreme Court handed down a decision of far-reaching consequences on December 23 when it upheld the injunctions of the New York Circuit and District Courts restraining the International News Service from printing for commercial gain the news gathered by the Associated Press. The decision establishes the point, long under dispute, that in the gathering and communicating of news there is a property right which holds even after the publication of the news.

The specific complaint on which the case was based was that the International News Service bribed members of the Associated Press to furnish Associated Press news before its publication to clients of the International News Service and that the International News Service copied news from bulletin boards and early editions of newspapers to which it was sold by the Associated Press and sold it to International News Service customers.

The Supreme Court's decision upholding the complaint of the Associated Press was made by a majority of five votes, with a minority of three dissenting. Justice Pitney in reporting the majority opinion said that the view adopted by the court:

only postpones participation by complainant's competitor in the processes of distribution and reproduction of news that it has gathered and only to the extent necessary to prevent that competitor from reaping the fruits of complainant's efforts and expenditure, to the partial exclusion of complainant.

The minority also condemned the unfairness of pirating news, tho it offered two differing opinions. Justices Holmes and McKenna maintained that further legislation was necessary to uphold the case for the complainant. Justice Brandeis contended that there is no property right in news.

**The Case for the "Y"** In reply to the various accusations and rumors of accusations made by returning soldiers against the work of the Y. M. C. A. with the American army in France, John R. Mott, chief executive of the National War Council of the Y. M. C. A., has promised a thorough investigation and a public report based on the findings of a "Y" committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of George W. Perkins, Mortimer L. Schiff and F. S. Brockman.

Some of the specific complaints that are being circulated Mr. Mott answers directly from his own knowledge:

It has been charged by wounded and ill men that they saw no Y. M. C. A. workers from the time they entered the hospital. In order to prevent any duplication of effort overseas, an agreement was reached between the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. This provided that the American Red Cross should concern itself with the care of the wounded and ill; the Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations with the well.

The charge that the "Y" made the soldiers pay for tobacco sent overseas as a gift has been especially persistent. Mr. Mott admit that "in a few cases gift tobacco was sold at Y. M. C. A. canteens" and goes on to explain:

The New York Sun, the Chicago Tribune, and possibly other parties shipped tobacco to France in care of the Quartermaster, with the intention of having it distributed free to soldiers. Some portions of this tobacco, because cases were not sufficiently marked, were sold to the Y. M. C. A. by the Quartermaster and retailed in certain Y. M. C. A. canteens to soldiers at the price paid the Quartermaster. Later, when soldiers came to open these parcels, they found in them evidence that they had been intended for free distribution. In every case where these were returned to the Y. M. C. A. it furnished free an equivalent amount of tobacco from its own supplies. The New York Sun states that they have investigated several stories of this kind and found the facts to be as

stated above. The Quartermaster concerned has also investigated the matter and fully exonerates the Y. M. C. A.

Another rumor is that it is said the soldiers say that the "Y" worked always in the comparative safety of the rear lines. Mr. Mott answers:

Since the Y. M. C. A. went overseas nine of its workers have been killed by shell fire while on duty, twenty-nine were seriously gassed or wounded, and in addition to this thirty-one have died in the service chiefly as a result of exposure and overwork. Ten have been cited for bravery or decorated.

In the matter of prices for goods sold at the canteens the "Y" has been accused of profiteering. The War Department investigated the discrepancy between the quartermaster prices and the Y. M. C. A. prices and sent the following report:

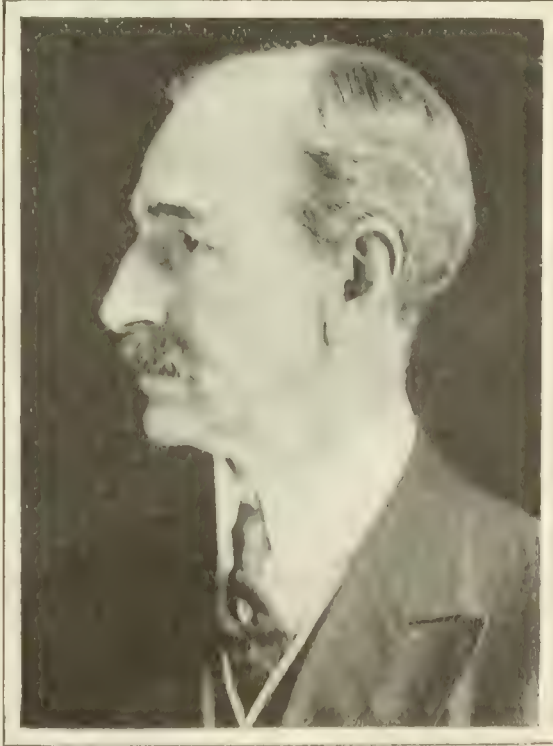
Young Men's Christian Association originally asked by General Pershing to run canteen for army on cost basis. To do this had to reckon in price fixing such overhead charges as transportation charges and marine insurance, so that prices were much higher than in this country. Young Men's Christian Association made no profit, but lost thousands of dollars.

**Purging Mexico of German Propaganda** The German Government, acting, it is said, on an indirect warning from the United States, has recalled from Mexico City the notorious Minister von Eckhardt, who has been consistently active in disseminating anti-American propaganda thruout Mexico. His continued anti-Ally and anti-American propaganda, it was pointed out, could not easily be reconciled with the new German Government's protestations of regard for the United States and repeated appeals for food supplies.

Minister von Eckhardt orders of recall were transmitted from Berlin thru the Mexican Ambassador at Washington. For more than five weeks he failed to transmit them to the Mexican Foreign Office.



*Photo Distribution*  
**CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD** Basil M. Manley succeeds Frank P. Walsh as head of board, with William Howard Taft of the National War Labor Board. Mr. Manley was special agent for the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1906 to 1913, during which time he made a complete survey of the iron and steel industry.



*G. Christensen, from Underwood*  
**TO PROVIDE BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS** Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, sailed for France recently to supervise the distribution to American soldiers of books needed in their after-war studies. Pending demobilization the soldiers in France are being given courses along vocational lines.



# BETWEEN TWO STOOLS

BY A LEFT-OVER LIEUTENANT

**I**N this man's army there are only two classes: those who went over and those who were left over. There is going to be just one kind of insignia that matters, when they come home—the little chevron of gold or even blue on the sleeve. Without that, khaki is a sad color.

There are about a million of us men who find themselves at the back door of the war, just about to step out into civilian life. I have a brand new uniform, and the Belgians have my winter clothes, but that does not begin to express how completely we have fallen between two stools.

I know a man who was associated with a national agency that was promoting war-time industrial efficiency. He was doing good work, responsible work. He gave up the connection, enlisted (in a fighting corps), went to training camp, was commissioned—and found himself assigned to teach sergeants-major army administration. That sort of thing is discouraging. It is not very satisfying to be reminded that by being under arms we contributed to the huge American threat that helped to defeat Germany. Man does not live by generalizations alone. The men who enlisted or took commissions in staff corps chose not to fight, tho they chose mightily useful work. But we who went into fighting corps, on the strength of assurances that we were thus putting ourselves on the road to early service in France, can not help feeling a bit cheated. So far as actual service goes, we have been neither civilians nor fighters, neither at work nor at war. We seem to be a net loss to the taxpayers who have bought us beans and bread during all these months.

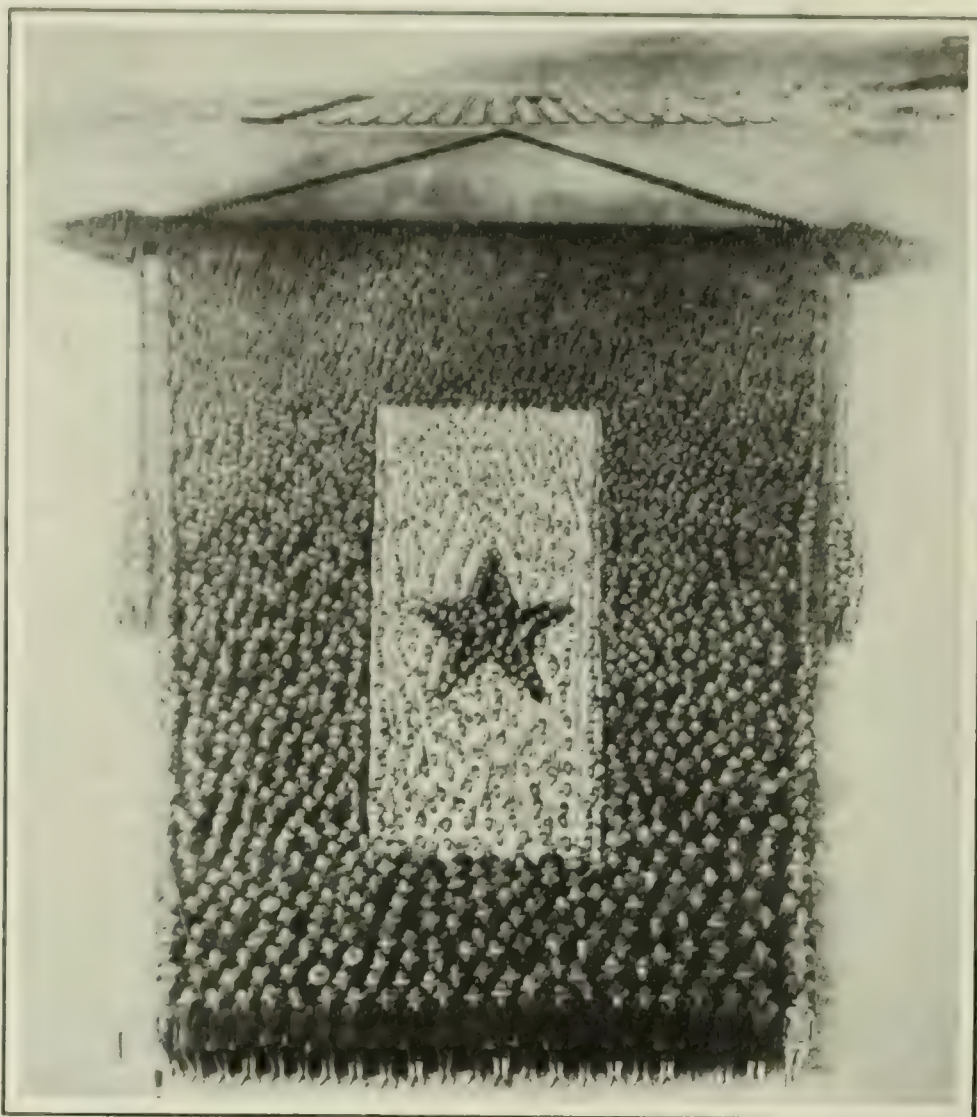
We thought we were going to fight. We did not make heroics about it, but we were ready. We knew something of the cost, and something of the rewards. Every man, as a lieutenant just returning from the front said to me, likes to pit himself against real war and find out for good and all whether there is any yellow in him. But we did not fight.

So when they go marching up the avenue or main street, we shall stand in the rear rank of the watchers and let generous enthusiasm and splenetic envy fight it out inside us. But I rather think we shall do our bit of cheering.

We have buried our overseas socks,

knit by kind, troubled hands, in the bottom of our locker trunks. We try not to look embarrassed when the chaps with crutches and slings and Croix de Guerre salute us. We climb regular beanstalks of promotion (some of us), but we wear our insignia as consolation prizes. For we are left over. And presently people will be saying, "Oh, yes. I believe he *was* in the Army. But he never got across, you know."

It is not my business here, however, to display peevishness, but to take account of stock. We have been thru interesting experiences, tho they fell so far short of those we thought we were choosing. We do not come out by that same door as we went in. Men are not made over by the war—most men, at least. One does hear of apparently good-for-nothing boys who become men overnight. But if that is rare, there are many men who, after soldiering, come to feel that they can make themselves over. For boys just out of school, the war merely postpones the choice of a lifework, and gives them a self-reliance to start with that they might not otherwise have had. For matured men, who had begun to establish themselves, and yet had not worked into the rigid channels of middle age, the war has provided a fortunate diversion. It has given them a new deal. They view themselves in a new light. That dearest possession of extreme youth, the sense of unlimited freedom of choice, comes partly back to them.



C. Underwood & Underwood

A training camp service flag made of several thousand "left over" soldiers

Quartered with me is a language teacher, a victim of the abominable research system that devitalizes college teaching. He is seriously thinking of escape, and reads the employment advertisements aloud, half jocularly, but assiduously. A newspaper reporter who messes with me plans to go into sheep ranching. A surveyor expects to break into manufacturing. The football coach who bunked next to me in training camp finds the time ripe for a long deferred law course.

Even when a man turns to the old work, he has a new perspective. I overheard a major whose antebellum business was excavating ruins talking of his return to spade and laboratory.

"I picked up my notes the other day," he said. "I found a problem that seemed, as I worked on it before the war, to be stretching out interminably. But now I

see that it is all but finished. I can clean it up very nicely."

It is not merely the lapse of time, and the removal from a familiar and perhaps deadening environment, that affects our new outlook on life. There are fresh, alien experiences that form a new background for our plans and judgments.

We have been serving under unfamiliar conditions of organization. It is the genius of American business to build a system around men. The army way, necessarily, is to fit men into a system. Till you have experienced both, you do not appreciate the ways of peace. Those only slightly acquainted with the army sometimes ridicule its red tape. But they fail to recognize how necessary it is to build up an impersonal, inflexible system of property accounting and personnel records that will work at all times and places and in the hands of shifting and miscellaneous agents. So one does not rebel at the requirements of the army machine, after thinking it over. But it is pleasanter to be part of an organism than a wheel in a machine.

There are advantages in some of the army ways. The other night I borrowed a hammer from a nearby supply sergeant. He made me sign a memorandum receipt for it. In civil life the return of that hammer would have been a matter of compound probability depending on the lender's memory and the borrower's conscience, both variables. In the army, that hammer goes



back, or I pay. That is good business in dealing with hammers, and company funds, and public property of all sorts.

But similar principles of strict personal accountability, coupled with limited individual authority and great reverence for precedent, do not always work out well in cases where experiment and initiative are desirable. Playing safe with a borrowed hammer is the only right thing to do. Playing safe with a new situation may be positively dangerous. The British Army—to say nothing of our own—furnishes abundant examples of the conservatism that naturally results from such a system, sometimes with disastrous results.

How long the effects of drill and discipline will remain I do not know. Physically we are better off for the army life, tho for nearly every story of a drafted scarecrow made plump and rosy by army mess and army drill, I can quote you a story of a healthy officer-candidate going into an early decline under the strain of the training camps. At least we carry ourselves better than we used to.

I like the army's meticulous emphasis on care in personal appearance. It should bear fruit in civil life. The lesson that care in dressing is worth vastly more than eccentricity in dress would make a salutary difference in the aspect of Broadway and some less famous thoroughfares. Uniformity may become an abomination—but it is a great revealer of those essential qualities

that make one presentable. The boy who has slicked up his issued khaki and scrubbed his leggings and polished his own russet shoes, and has thoughtfully observed the effect on his girl, *ought* not put his trust in purple neckties when he gets out. But I fear he will!

My experience may not be typical, but I did not find in civil life that exaggerated attention to rank and its evidences, that absorption in competitive yearnings for both the rank and the evidences, that I find in the army. I shall be glad to go back where rank is not quite so explicit. I do not object so much to the perquisites of position in business and political life. The magnate may sit behind a ridiculous expanse of mahogany, and surround himself with much pomp and ceremony of push-buttons and secretaries and doorkeepers, but he leaves them behind when he turns his back on the office. The colonel's eagle and the general's stars, and even the lieutenant's bars, are always in evidence. I am quite willing to say "sir" to my superiors—if they are the kind who make it natural—but I prefer to choose my superiors.

These are small matters. It is the fundamental misfortune of the leftovers that they experience military life without the saving grace of danger. When one fights, war is a masterful influence. The meaning of it all grips one. When one simply waits, the little things loom large.

We are in the backwash of the war. We know neither what the front line feels nor what the civilians think. While the country went mad with delight at peace, we shrugged our shoulders and went about our routine business. We were not oblivious to victory or peace, but we knew then that we were finally shut out from the biggest experience of our generation. Being human, we were not elated.

Many of us will seek the faintly military status, after the war, of the Reserve Corps. Some of us really enjoy the life of the army, some of us intend to be nearer the heart of things if there ever is a next time, many of us, I fancy, simply won't let go. We will have warmed-over soldiering if we cannot be real soldiers.

For we do like the army. We like the outdoor life, the knockabout companionship, the sense of the corps, the satisfaction of a life reduced to essentials, the challenge to our adaptability and to the stuff that underlies command. We have learned how comfortable one can be without comforts. We have done new things, and gotten away with them. We are ready for more. On the whole we have had a good time.

But we are left over. When we come back, don't pretend we have been at war, on the one hand, and don't suspect us ever so politely of slacking, on the other. We know our luck, and we shall go about our business and try to forget that with a happier fate we, too, might have been among those who went over.

## TO MALKIN: TURNED TWO

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

Malkin—for that's the name we give  
To Mary in diminutive  
And never did church portal see a  
More lovely miniature *Maria*  
Than you, my bud of heaven new-blown,  
With knots of ribbon on your gown  
And holy water on your head  
And "ego te baptizo" said,  
Two years ago today—O you,  
So tall and talented, turned two,  
How can I better waste my leisure  
Than paint you, as you take your pleasure  
Busied about your bricks, the floor  
From hearth to threshold littered o'er  
With fanes your fantasy erects,  
My most baroque of architects.  
Or draw you in your sturdy walks  
Stooping to pick with proper stalks  
The fellow flowers whose hapless heads  
You plucked and strew'd about the beds  
This time last year, O Malkin, you  
So tall and talented, turned two,  
Are not the child I learnt to woo  
And win with my infallible face  
And irresistible embrace.  
Your head, where curls succeed to down,  
Holds counter-projects of its own,  
The lure of lap and lullaby  
Has lost its certain spell and I,  
Save for the fragrance of your hawl  
Folded away, could scarce recall  
The baby girl who cut last spring  
One tooth against my great gold ring.

Malkin turned two, what novel guiles  
Arrest your gaze and snare your smiles?  
For you my ancient piano-strings  
Take up their Georgian quaverings  
And sing interminably thru  
Old ditties on demand, while you,  
Perching ecstatic on my knees,  
Pounce here and there upon the keys;  
Old books come out and you refer  
Your critic frown and forefinger  
To each gay quarto of the lot  
From Walter Crane to Caldecott.

Yet all shall pass as the last phase—  
Basilicas of bricks, bouquets  
Of candytuft, go by the board,  
The adorer change with the adored;  
And you shall frame new wants to fit  
Your years and I shall spend my wit  
Compassing, over and above  
The stable service of mere love,  
Such shifts devoted as might please  
The most exact of deities,

This, Malkin, is a mother's part  
Which whoso in despicable heart  
Accuses of facility  
Knows not herself, yourself, nor me:  
Not Isaac's son more straitly sued  
With seven-years-doubled servitude  
The pastoral bride whom at first sight  
He kissed with tears, than my delight  
Serves you, by a device divine  
Of kisses and of tears made mine.



# FITTING SOLDIERS INTO "CITS"

Correspondence from Washington

**R**EPORTS in Washington among business men have it that there is unemployment trouble brewing, almost certain to come, during the winter months when outdoor jobs will not number many.

Recently a large locomotive works near Pittsburgh closed its door. It was busy on Government orders. It completed some of the orders, and the railroads refused to pay the bill, which may have something to do with Mr. McAdoo's urging a settlement of Government control of the railroads.

The other day the War Department urgently asked Congress to legalize verbal orders. What this means can be illustrated in terms of a company which, months back, was told verbally by representatives of the War Department that if it perfected a certain machine method of making brass objects for war use, it would have plenty to do. The company staked its credit on the prospect. It signed notes, it invested money, it built a plant. Then the War Department said that it need not go ahead! On January 1 its notes come due, and the plant, as a result, faces bankruptcy and, of course, the breaking up of its organization. What has happened here has happened to better or worse degree, in many, it is said, and the results in terms of unemployment are considerable.

These illustrations indicate that America is, to a large extent, deluded by the appearance of prosperity. "And," said Nathan A. Smyth, Assistant Director General of the United States Employment Service, "demobilization is upon us with a rush. Plants having no peace time value are being closed gradually; notwithstanding, during the next three months, millions of soldiers and sailors and war workers will have to find new jobs. Soldiers are being discharged by the thousands daily on the basis of military units, with no reference to whether or not they are needed in industry. The soldiers let go are being mustered out on a few days' notice, with no advance of pay—being given in money the cost of transportation to their homes, free to buy tickets wherever they please. Already they are turning up in cities, improvident, 'broke,' away from home, without work, applicants for civilian relief. Many of them do not yet want work. Many others are unwilling to undertake 'day labor jobs,' which alone they can find. There is every prospect, thus, that unless remedial measures are promptly taken, the sight of stranded, workless, moneyless soldiers thruout the land will be common."

He added that the great danger in the coming four months is that there won't be jobs enough to go around; that unemployment will come with attendant misery, and social unrest, when anarchistic tendencies are contagious.

"The remedy of building public works is not available on a large scale,

BY DONALD WILHELM

until spring," Mr. Smyth went on. "The farms will not call urgently for men until frost thaws out. Building cannot, for a season, be resumed to any great extent. Chiefly must we look to our manufacturers to carry the burden, but they are hesitant. For taxes are not yet determined, the cost of money is high, and credit will be timid for a while. The prices of raw material



*Press Illustrating*

*Nathan A. Smyth, of the U. S. Employment Service*

and labor are high, and the producer hopes that they will fall, and manifests a tendency to wait until they do."

Fortunately, to meet this emergency in a fairly effective way, but not at all in the thoro way that England and France are meeting it, the Employment Service of the Government, with its eight hundred and fifty officers scattered thruout the country, and its many other agencies; the State Council of National Defense, with their one hundred and eighty-four thousand agencies; the Red Cross, with its contacts established thru its Home Service Section in nearly every community in America; the Army; the Navy; the Department of Agriculture; the Women's Section of the Council of National Defense; the War Labor Policy Board; War Industries Board; Federal Board of Vocational Education; Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, and a dozen other peace and war-time organizations, have consolidated forces in this program just announced, the first thorogoin plan for taking care of the returning Yank.

The plan projected is a good one, because it calls upon the utmost coöperation between the Nation and State—united coöperation. The Yank—or his brother, or sister without service stripes, the war worker—will soon find that his interests are being looked to in every State and in every community. To illustrate, forty-eight hours after the plan for consolidation of social forces was accepted by the Council of National Defense, the State of Arkansas, the first to report, had com-

pleted the organization of units for returning soldiers and sailors and war workers, and had bureaus established and functioning in each of its counties.

Each unit of the Employment Service is a clearing house which reports weekly, so that every Wednesday night the Department of Labor has before it the labor conditions of the entire country and just what surplus or need of skilled and unskilled workers there are in its own province. The functioning of these agencies is now improved by the clear-cut understanding among all local organization agencies, such as the Red Cross and the many other organizations concerned in one way or another with the welfare of the Yank and of his family that they are to clear thru the Employment Service agencies all applicants for work. This means such an understanding among all these agencies as has not existed heretofore. It means that where the Home Service Section of the Red Cross, for instance, is concerned with the family welfare of the Yank, all questions about his employment will be routed thru the Employment Service. Conversely, it also means that if there is any question arising in the agencies of the Employment Service about the home welfare of the Yank, that question automatically will be turned over to the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Federal Board of Vocational Guidance, the General Wartime Commission of Churches, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, or any of the national, state, or community agencies that is qualified to cope successfully with the problem in hand.

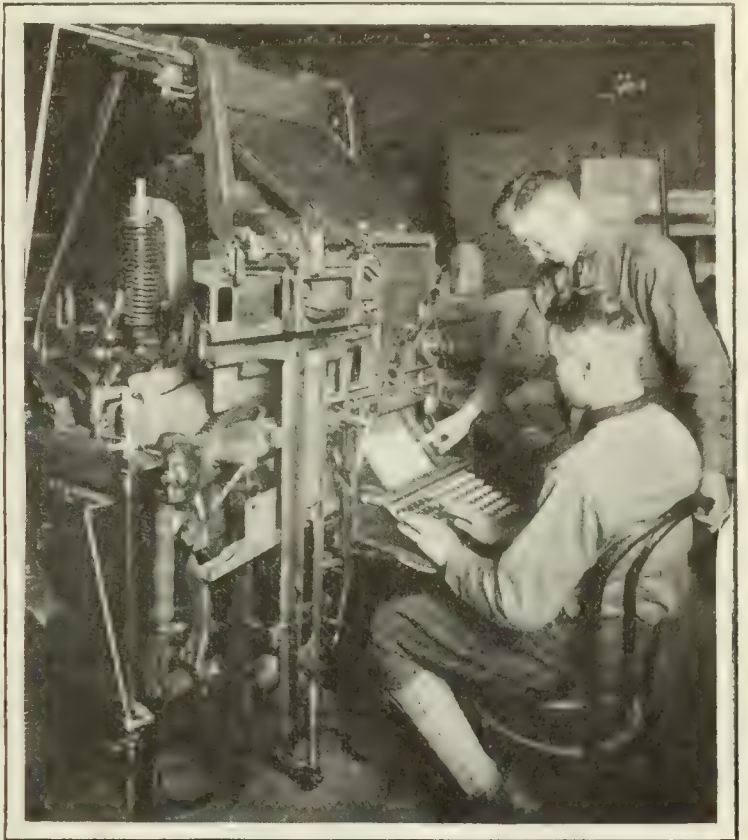
This clear-cut understanding between the various agencies, the establishment of local boards of management, made up of individuals from the various agencies under a bureau manager, who has the aid of workers of the Employment Service, offices, the use of telephones and volunteers, means that order is being brought out of such chaos as comes with great enterprise and enthusiasm that works without an established and basic organization. It means that the Yank will find at each camp representatives of the Employment Service ready to furnish information as to employment. It means that wherever the Yank goes—and he usually makes for home—there will be Employment Service clearing houses or other clearing houses being directed by the local Counsel of National Defense, or by other agencies, consolidated, or working by themselves in coöperation with the whole plan. "It means," said Mr. Smyth, "the end of the great danger of unrelated effort by national and local organizations, which would cause duplication and confusion and probable conflict," with the result that many Yanks would either fail to find employment or be otherwise unable to utilize the lifetime of growth which most have got in one year of war.



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

## NEW JOBS FOR OLD

Wounded soldiers are acquiring new careers at General Hospital No. 9, formerly the big hotel of Lakewood, New Jersey. It has now nearly a thousand patients unfitted by the war for their previous occupations, who are being taught new work in which they can get good civilian jobs



### BEGINNING EASY

The moment you can get a wounded man's mind off his amputated leg or jumpy heart or splintered humerus and on the making of something worth while with his hands, that moment begins his rapid return to usefulness. Such occupational work as leather tooling, toy and novelty making, basketry and canning, hand and frame knitting and weaving is taught by women reconstruction aids well up in therapeutics



### PRINTERS. FARMERS. ENGINEERS

The educational facilities for wounded men include nearly every trade or profession in which they may be interested. These men were all photographed at No. 9, where they were sent for convalescence. The man above is learning to operate a linotype machine; the group at the left are being taught "farm engineering" — not only how to run the farm machinery, but how to plant and harvest



Photographs by George F. Heister

LEARNING OFFICE EFFICIENCY AND THE USE OF LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

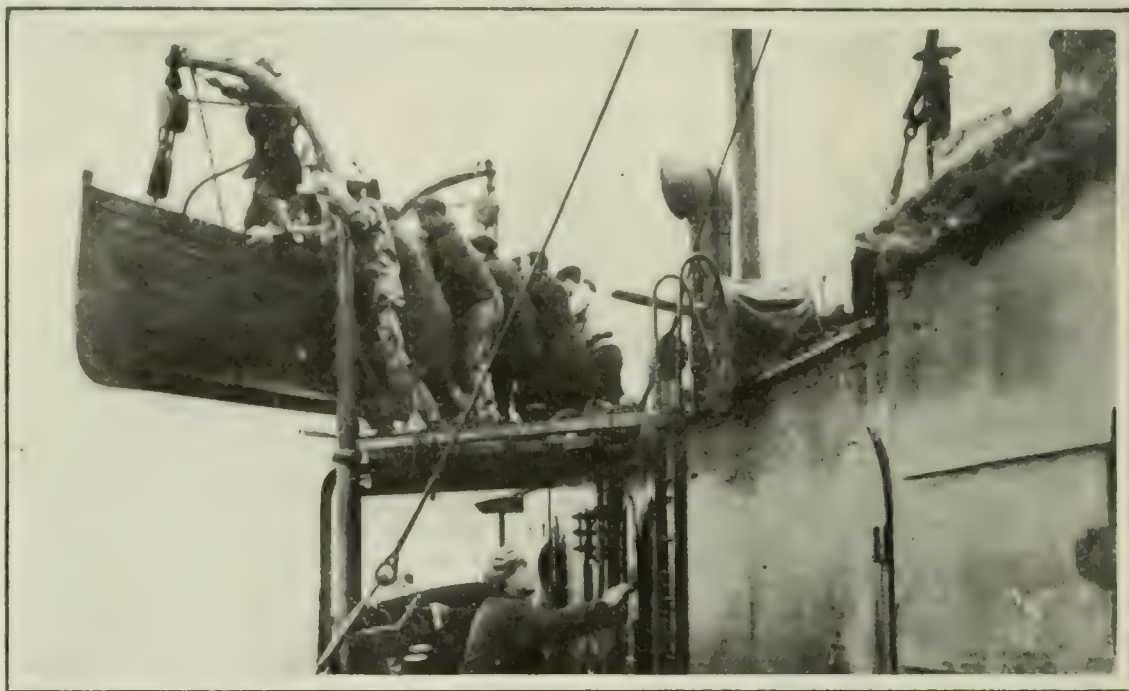




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## THE BRITISH MYSTERY SHIP

At last the secret can be told of the mysterious British ship "Suffolk Coast" that decoyed the U-boats to destruction. It looked like an ordinary harmless merchantman, a n easy victim of a German submarine. But the tramp concealed beneath deceptive exterior the material of successful warfare



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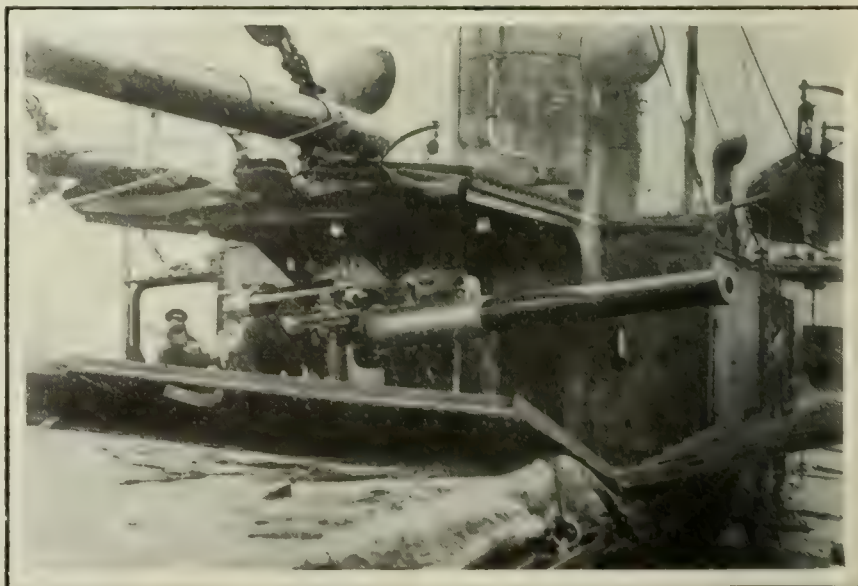
### CONCEALED WEAPONS

Whenever a U-boat was sighted the "mystery ship" gave every appearance of being panic-stricken. The photograph at the left shows the crew going thru its "stunt." But while this was being staged to decoy the U-boat nearer a gun crew got ready the twelve-pounder hidden under the fake deck and at the psychological moment the gun, already aimed by a periscope concealed inside a funnel, surprised the U-boat



© International Film

NO ONE WOULD SUSPECT A GUN HERE



UNTIL IT DISCLOSED ITSELF AND FIRED



## WHERE THE WAR STILL GOES ON

The signing of the armistice did not put a stop to hostilities in Siberia, where Allied and American troops are fighting even now against the Bolsheviks. These photographs received from Vladivostok show chiefly the work of our troops and of the Czecho-Slovaks, of whom about 80,000 are being kept in Siberia fighting



Underwood & Underwood

### A U. S. PATROL IN VLADIVOSTOK

These motorcyclists are part of the American force operating with the Allies to save Russia from self-destruction. A wounded American, just returned from Russia, tells the story of one battle. "I assisted in taking the German officers and gunners prisoners at the battle of Bakeratzu, about 197 miles from Archangel. We had about 1000 men and the British and French combined another 1000, while the Bolsheviks outnumbered us at least ten to one"



© International Film

### AMERICAN TROOPS LANDING IN SIBERIA TO FIGHT THE BOLSHEVIKI



Gallatin, Secord

### CZECHO-SLOVAKS AND AMERICANS

The doughboys above are guarding some Bolshevik prisoners captured in the recent fighting. At the left is a group of Czecho-Slovak soldiers, wounded in Siberia, who are being taken care of in the Red Cross hospital in Tokio, Japan. The men at the right are Czecho-Slovak soldiers, American sailors and one United States marine watching the debarkation of more troops at Vladivostok





THESE are many friends of temperance who view with regret the prospect that by next March the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution will have been adopted. Some of them are refusing to take any part in the movement for ratification, and some, like Mr. Taft, have definitely opposed ratification. Were it not for the doubts of these conservatives the belief in prohibition would now be almost unanimous. The doubt still lingering is chiefly as to the enforceability of prohibition.

Mr. Taft's position is typical of the conservative. He explicitly states that he is no friend of alcohol; that he is personally a total abstainer; that he is not in the least staggered by the impending losses to those who have financial interests in the liquor traffic (for the reason that, for half a century, these people have had ample warning, including one from the Supreme Court of the United States, that their investments in this predatory business are at their own risk, and that they can expect no compensation); that he would be glad to see the saloon in politics deposed; that he is in favor of local and state-wide prohibition wherever enforceable; and, above all, that he is not deluded by the "individual liberty" argument.

As to "individual liberty" he says, "I think that in the interest of the community and of the man who cannot resist the temptation to drink in excess, if he has the opportunity to drink at all, other citizens in the community may properly be asked and compelled to give up drinking, altho that drinking may do them no injury."

This strong statement will remove the last objection to prohibition in the minds of thousands of people, especially as modern science demonstrates that there is no drinking "which does no injury." The only real issue therefore is as to whether prohibition really prohibits.

The whole argument of Mr. Taft and of the other few remaining opponents of prohibition (outside of those commercially interested in the liquor traffic) revolves around this question of enforceability. Assuming the unenforceability of prohibition, other objections follow. If prohibition is enforceable only according to local sentiment and if it is enforceable in some places and unenforceable in others, it is a local rather than a national question, and its introduction into national legislation is an undue disturbance of the relations between the national and the local governing bodies. Again, if prohibition is unenforceable in one locality, any attempt by the national Government to enforce it will result in corruption, a lowering of the respect for law, a perversion of our national politics, and an undue and dangerous power in the hands of the executive.

To show that prohibition is really enforceable we should consider two things, namely, past experience and the forces out of which our future experience must come.

We have three important facts in past experience which ought to be more generally appreciated:

(1) Modern prohibition is already fairly well enforced, far more completely so than the public outside of prohibition territory have been led, by the misleading publicity of the liquor interests, to realize. The long and favorable experience of Kansas is especially noteworthy. Even in Maine prohibition prohibits and has long prohibited in the country districts, and has some restraining influence even in the cities, where its partial failure has been so widely advertised.

(2) Evasion of liquor laws is more common where liquor is licensed than where it is prohibited. Investigation shows that "speak-easies" are actually more numerous in "wet" than in "dry" territory. In short, if prohibition is not completely enforceable, the other alternative, regulation, is less so. I will add, parenthetically, that the recent congressional committee on narcotics finds that morphine and other drug addiction is more common in "wet" than in "dry" territory.

(3) The public sentiment for prohibition, on which enforcement must always rest, has grown prodigiously in the last twenty years. Already about two-thirds of our population and three-fourths of our territory is under local or state prohibition.

With these facts behind us we can readily forecast what is before us if we will stop to analyze the forces at work. Most of the few remaining *disinterested* opponents of prohibition would, I think, change their minds if they would make the analysis for themselves. It will show that prohibition will be more enforceable in the future than it is at present and that national prohibition will be far more easily enforceable than local prohibition.

Let us first list the various primary forces which are arrayed against each other. By examining them we can best decide which side must win permanently. We find six chief forces working for prohibition, namely: (1) Modern Science; (2) Modern Industry; (3) The War; (4) Modern Ideals of Health and Efficiency; (5) Moral Sentiment; (6) The Organization of these Anti-Alcohol Forces.

Against prohibition we find: (1) Commercial Interests; (2) Conservatism; (3) Alcohol Drug Addiction; (4) The Organization of these Pro-Alcohol Forces.

First as to modern science. Physiology has found that alcohol is out of place in human insides. However we may smack our lips over "fine wines," we always dull our nerves thereby, just



The prohibition status in this country December 1, 1918: the wh

## CAN PROHIBITION I

BY IRVING

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AT YALE UNIVERSITY  
ON NATIONAL

as Alice in Wonderland did no good to her watch by introducing butter into its insides altho it was the "very best butter"! Most careful and delicate tests prove that, even in small quantities, alcohol "slows down" our nerves. Again, statistical and actuarial science has demonstrated that even steady drinking, not more than what is ordinarily called moderate, raises the death rate over 80 per cent.

The importance of this new scientific factor cannot be overestimated. It is only a question of informing the public generally of what almost every physiologist, physician, actuary, statistician and economist already knows. Such a solid basis for prohibition will then exist that not one per cent of the community will want its repeal any more than we now want the repeal of anti-opium laws.

The hoary ideas that alcohol is useful for the manual worker or the brain worker will disappear with the same mathematical certainty that the hoary ideas that the earth was flat and that the sun revolved about it disappeared with the progress of scientific knowledge.

Secondly, modern industry has "no use for alcohol." Scientific management is applying the sciences of physiology, psychology and statistics to increase output just as it is applying the sciences of mechanics and chemistry. A Connecticut manufacturer says that





represent territory that has adopted prohibition

## VE OUT DRINK?

HER

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SIXTY  
TION

careful estimates indicate that prohibition would increase his output 25 per cent. A number of estimates of other producers in this and other countries range between 9 per cent and 50 per cent.

Thirdly, as to the war. Before this war the Kaiser said that next war would be won by the armies and navies using the least alcohol. The American Army and Navy are using the least alcohol, and they seem to have proved the Kaiser right for once!

Fourthly, as to modern ideals. Unlike the ideas of the past, these are ideals of work, not leisure. There was a time when the English "gentleman" had to prove his gentility, i. e., the fact that he had nothing to do but enjoy himself, by a weekly carouse. Today these aristocratic ideas of leisure give place to democratic ideas of universal work.

After the war these ideas of increasing our power to work in industrial and professional life will grow stronger. The war will spread the soldier's ideal of personal fitness in which alcohol has no part. The war will, by its very destruction of life, make a new and stronger movement for life conservation, in which alcohol can have no part. The war will have destroyed wealth and made a keener industrial competition, in which alcohol can be allowed to have no part.

Thus we already see that the first

of our six allies now fighting for prohibition will only wax stronger with time.

We turn for a moment to compare the forces on the opposite side of the fight.

As to the first and most powerful pro-liquor force, that of the commercial interests involved, it is obvious that this will be entirely destroyed thru national prohibition.

Here at present lies the real strength of liquor. Pro-liquor sentiment exists chiefly because it is bought and paid for. There is a vast pro-liquor propaganda, purchased and fostered by skilful advertising and the allurements of the saloon. Behind the resistance to prohibition, behind even that resistance of the many who have no personal sympathies with the saloon but are merely misled by false arguments, are the liquor interests and their lying or misleading statements. It is their campaign funds, corruption funds, able paid attorneys and agents, lobbyists, editors and newspapers which influence elections, legislation and law enforcement contrary to natural public sentiment. As soon as the liquor interests can no longer supply the sinews of war and can no longer use "wet" states as a base of op-

erations for attacking the "dry" states, the mainspring of the resistance to prohibition will be broken at last. Prohibition in Maine is successful in the country districts. The chief cause for the frequent partial failure of prohibition in certain city districts in Maine lies not in Maine but in the money power of the liquor interests outside of Maine.

As to the second factor opposing prohibition, conservatism, this also is extremely powerful, but it has no resilience. Its tendency is to keep matters as they are, whatever they are. After a generation of prohibition, as in Kansas, drinking becomes "bad form," so that the force of custom, or tradition, so far from threatening a return of liquor, changes sides and becomes, instead, one of the strongest safeguards against such return. We are all influenced by the customs about us. Contrast the Kansas social atmosphere where any use of alcoholic beverages seems to decent people disgraceful, with the social atmosphere in Europe! A student in a certain European university was expelled by the faculty a few years ago because he refused to drink the toast of the king in wine!

As to the third factor on the side of liquor, namely, the alcohol drug habit, it also will tend to disappear after prohibition. It is true that drug addicts have little scruple about breaking anti-drug laws. It is old toppers who

will have illicit stills in their cellars, and this species of law evasion will not completely disappear until the generation of toppers has died out—an event which will be accelerated by the "topping" itself! But, under prohibition, the recruiting of alcohol drug addicts will almost wholly cease; for new recruits are now chiefly brought in by the blandishments of hospitality, the "free lunch," advertising, etc., which will automatically disappear almost wholly the instant prohibition is adopted.

Of the forces thus far mentioned, all the forces for prohibition will grow stronger after prohibition; and all those against it, weaker.

There remain two forces for prohibition and one against it still to be noticed.

As to the "moral sentiment," it also will grow stronger with prohibition. This is the experience in Kansas and other prohibition states, and the reason is that, as Sumner has shown, morals rest largely on the "mores" or customs of society. The rarer and more secretive drinking becomes, the more repugnant it becomes to the moral sense of the community. If nearly "everybody is doing it" the rest have to condone it. I once attended a church conference in Berlin and found beer being served. It never even occurred to the German mind that this was unbecoming to the church. On the other hand a Yale instructor coming from Kansas had his moral sense greatly shocked by seeing saloons in New Haven actually daring to show their signs on the public streets! We think nothing of what is common. It is the exceptional which excites us. When tuberculosis becomes as rare as smallpox, we shall guard against it as much; and when drinking becomes as rare as opium-eating, we shall be as morally indignant.

There still remain two forces, namely, the forces of organization on each side. These are chiefly represented by the Anti-Saloon League on one side and the United States Brewers' Association on the other. It is true that reformers, after securing legislation, often promptly go to sleep while the forces of evil, against which they have been fighting, are said never to sleep. Many a town and sometimes a state has gone dry and its good citizens failed to keep it dry. But this has been because the organization of the liquor forces has been kept alive by financial support from outside.

Just here lies the peculiar merit of national prohibition as distinct from local or even state-wide prohibition. The United States Brewers' Association is a national body. This fact, of itself, makes prohibition a national and not a local question; for it is only thru national prohibition that the great nerve center of this octopus can be destroyed. What has thus far been done is simply to amputate some of its tentacles.

The more one studies the activities of this monster the more one is impressed with its terrible and insidious power. Public office, the press, capital, labor, banks and [Continued on page 32]



# THE WONDERS OF SURINAM

## A Wasted Land of Unlimited Resources

BY J. BARKLEY PERCIVAL

**S**URINAM, or Dutch Guiana, South America, is a vast and practically unknown country where eternal summer, like its many rivers, runs on forever. It is a land of gigantic transixed waves of mountains, hills and valleys, extensive plateaux, boundless, treeless and perfectly level plains, and fertile basins, where the luxuriant grasses are eternally green and water is ever abundant—the pleasure ground of the lover of nature. It is a country of vast, majestic and impenetrable tropical forests, swamps and inundated lands—the Eden of animate nature; of mighty rivers and innumerable smaller streams teeming with countless varieties of fish, mammals and reptiles; of great waterfalls; dangerous rapids; beautiful cascades; sparkling brooks and bubbling springs; of violent electrical storms and torrential rains; resplendent sunshine and enchanting moonlight, but unfortunately it is a land where mankind is entombed in the abyss of ignorance and superstition.

Speaking roughly, Dutch Guiana is a country going to waste. Its natural resources are abundant, embracing the products of both the temperate and torrid zones, such as sugar, cocoa, coffee, rice, tobacco, medicinal plants, rubber, balata, nuts and fruits, precious metals and other minerals in inconceivable quantities, and an inexhaustible supply of all sorts of timber. Finally, no country in the world is so rich, varied and interesting as regards animal and plant life. But the soil, which has been gathering fertility from the repose of ages, supports only a useless vegetation, except at miniature spots, comparatively, like a few oases in the Sahara, for agriculture is still in the nursery stage. The mineral resources of the country have been touched only as regards gold, but at the time of writing there has been made a big discovery of bauxite which promises a grand future for the mining industry. Manufacturing is yet to be, and as to stock raising, the country cannot supply even the home demand. An observer says of the Maroni district, that no country in the world, perhaps, is so capable of yielding immense returns from agriculture, yet none is so little cultivated; none where the soil will yield such an enormous variety of valuable products, where the facilities for internal communication are so vast, and that possesses in such marvelous completeness all the natural requisites for a stupendous trade, and yet none more neglected. Dutch Guiana is four times as large as Holland, yet it has less than one six-hundredth part of its population, tho capable of sustaining twice the population of Holland and Belgium together.

Owing to the love of travel and exploration, the writer journeyed hundreds of miles thru the boundless hinterlands of Dutch Guiana inhabited by the chil-

*This glowing description of the hinterland of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, reveals to us the possibilities of a region that has been hitherto ignored by American tourists and investors. Lying at the entrance of the Panama Canal and one of our nearest neighbors in South America, it might have been anticipated that its scenery would have attracted the sightseer and its resources would have been developed by American enterprise and capital. Such development and improvement would naturally result from the transfer of the Dutch West Indian possessions to the United States, but cannot be expected so long as they remain under European rule. The Dutch Government is not oppressive, but it has done and can do little for this country. Its interests are concentrated upon the East Indies, which are very valuable, while the West Indies are only an expense. We have good reason to believe that a proposition to purchase the Dutch colonies in America would be favorably considered by the Netherlands and that such a transfer would be as welcome to the inhabitants as was the recent acquisition of the Danish West Indies.*



A native Indian woman of Dutch Guiana  
dren of the forest, besides going up and down extensively among the more advanced people. The journeys thru the bush were made first by means of the Colonial Railway from Paramaribo, the capital of the colony, and then by water in small flat-bottomed boats and dug-out canoes; on foot thru the forests by means of narrow paths opened up by the machete.

During these travels, we navigated many rivers, encountering numerous dangerous rapids and escaping narrowly many perils. We saw frequently the margins of a river peopled by alligators and innumerable birds of gigantic size, while the air was gay with the flight of gorgeous plumage and musical with their songs and chatterings, and the water teemed, even seethed and rumbled sullenly at times, with fish and monsters—the paradise of the sportsman. Occasionally, when voyaging at night, moving silently onward in the embrace of a mighty current thru the

heart of unmeasured solitudes, remote from civilization, and listening to the snorting, blowing and splashing of big, hungry creatures in the water, we could easily imagine that we had been placed upon the earth long prior to the age of man—in the Devonian Age when a universal ocean, marvelously animate with fish and other creatures, enveloped the globe.

On land we traveled on foot, carrying with us a complete camping outfit. Our journey led us over great hills and mountains, down rugged declivities and along serpentine trails that were fearfully furrowed by the daily torrential rains. We traversed vast areas of an unsubdued world of scragged jungles and dense tropical forests enveloped in eternal gloom; awful in their midday silence, terrible in their midnight noises and blackness, and dripping with water from the frequent thunder storms; and often we found ourselves entombed in masses of thorny vegetation, making progress like passing thru interminable barbed wire entanglements. At times we were permitted to view from altitudes, in the wonderful and enchantingly transparent atmosphere, great expanses of the unknown world. Once we saw twenty or more independent rain storms at the same moment. We crost swift streams by means of catamarans and rude floats, or by walking suspended trees, like aerial rope-dancers, or by fording and swimming. We wallowed and waded thru broad and dangerous morasses and submerged lands, encountered thundering cataracts and numerous charming cascades, journeyed mysterious, unmeasured solitudes, beholding with deep feelings the marvelous works of creation and awed by endless sublimities. We camped at times in wonderful natural botanical gardens of vast extent, or rested for refreshments at some charming sylvan bower traversed by a laughing brook, regaling ourselves with delicious wild fruits, or dining upon wild vegetables and the flesh of wild beasts. The memory of these experiences will ever remain as a strange, enchanting dream.

Results of the great forces of nature were all about us. We crost the basins of primeval lakes that had been drained, perhaps, by mighty cataclysms, some of which are today the sites of majestic forests, while the ancient islands are now perpendicular walled table-mountains or giant castles. All seemed to us mute, solemn, gigantic sentinels of the past ages. We visited wild rubber forests, and penetrated into unexplored regions.

We slept in hammocks or on the ground in arboreal tabernacles, or canopied only by the stars, or dwelt in houses of canvas, and were often aroused in alarm by the collapse of our canvas shelter, or by the ceaseless flash and roar of a tempest. We were entertained, at

[Continued on page 33]



# THE OLD-TIME NEW YEAR

*Edward Payson Powell, who died in May, 1915, was for nearly half a century one of the best-loved contributors to The Independent. From a successful career as Congregational pastor in St. Louis and Chicago he turned to farming in northern New York and later in Sorrento, Florida, but thruout his life he continued to write lessons of beauty, wisdom and goodness in simple things*

BY E. P. POWELL

Yes, let everybody come, and they shall all be welcome. Are we not, after all, one family, and shall we not find it out at least once a year? And how did we ever get so divided? Let us come together for one day, and forget all differences. "Yes, indeed," said my father, "this is God's world, and all people are of his family. New Year's is the great family day."

It must be remembered we had no steam cars as yet, no telephone, and no telegraph. We had only a steamboat on the big waters. No one could talk with London in the morning and Cape Town at night. We had never heard of ocean cables, and we had not capacity as yet to believe in such things. The world had not been bound together in all its aches and joys. We did not know, five minutes after it broke out, that a fire was raging in Seoul or Yokohama. As for all the "Great West," it did not exist for us. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, dying the same hour, were seven days apart. Washington was a village, hard to get at, except on horseback; and once a week we heard what the legislators were doing. Yes, indeed! the world was then a very big one, and its people were not near together. When we would get closer we went by stage coaches, or else by ox teams. Alas! there is nothing more sad remaining than an old coach. Nobody uses it. Few know even its former glory, and it was built so well that it cannot die. 'Tis a sorry thing to be stowed away under a shed, when one cannot any longer go on with the world's evolutions.

But our little world—that was another thing. It was at least as big as the county, and we knew everything that went on in the town. There were those whose business it was to gather and disseminate the news. They developed a gossiping instinct. They knew when a bit of tender scandal occurred

a mile away. Was it scent? or was it?—well, I cannot tell what it was. At least, it is now a lost power. But we had no newspaper reporters; no, they had not been invented. Bless the Lord, one could be let alone in those days; and when a blunder was made by a good man it was not told from Dan to Beersheba—not, at least, beyond the town limits.

There were in our town those who watched the old year out. But clocks did so vary I am sure they knew little of the crossing. "It is poor business," said my father, "wasting moral strength on such things. Let them feed the hungry and visit the poor." The little mother was up betimes. That, indeed, she always was, for she would not lose the cream of the day. But on New Year's she had us all up before five o'clock. "It is a new year," she said. "We must begin quick—and then keep it up." And then it was, that one must be awake to keep ahead of the tall aunt, who was sure to come on New Year's Day. And as for callers, they were not laggards in those days.

By nine o'clock they began to come. You should, indeed, have heard how merry were the bells. There are none such these days. These are more like music boxes, and they do not encourage conversation; but in those days the bells were keyed exactly to our merry voices, and they seemed to say, "Now! now! now! let us be happy!" And there were no drivers that had to sit on the seat out-of-doors, to hold the horses; but all tumbled out together, not ashamed to be simple and rejoice with each other. In they came, shaking off the snow, and as noisy as their welcome was hearty. Before these were gone, others came; and they all ate cake, great slices of it, and drank coffee together, or cider, as they liked; and they bubbled all over with good will. And the little mother fed them for all the world as the good Lord feeds everybody. "Yes, eat! yes, another cup

of coffee! yes, another doughnut! For is it not good? Are we not neighbors? And there is nothing like it, this coming together to be one—that is it. Why should we ever be divided? Quarrels are of the devil—and I know not what other things." Then did the little mother make us forget that some of us were Methodists, and some were Baptists, and some were Presbyterians, and some were Congregationalists, and some were nothing at all; for the cake was all patriotic and Christian cake; and there was neither Presbyterian nor Methodist. [Continued on page 31]

"LET us turn over new leaves," said my Uncle Platt, "every one of us this year." "No," said our little mother, "but I will do nothing of the kind. Are not the years all one? There is no break at all between them." She was carrying a great cake, baked the year previous (that is, the day before), and placing it on the table to be eaten. "New leaves, to be sure! Let them turn them that are ashamed of their old ones." "'Tis true," said my father, "but we shall never be ashamed of your record, little mother." "No, indeed," said we all. And my Uncle George, who was growing older and more gouty, grumbled, "There are too many new leaves turned! What will the fools be at next?"

But my Jim had his arm around me, as we stood by the great kitchen window, and he whispered, "It is love that joins the years, Ned!" And we agreed that a loving life made one long year of it all, in which the lilacs and the roses and the lilies took turns offering us their sweet odors. And the little mother said, half aloud, "Yes, it is all right that a woman should not tell her age. Why, indeed! let her keep her soul true and sweet, and wholesome, and she has nothing to do with growing old."

But it was not so bad after all; for how else could the little mother have got days enough to celebrate! New Year's cakes were otherwise impossible (and at that time we had only begun to have Christmas). That should have the pie; but we still needed New Year's for the cake. So it was we should then have one day for roast turkey, one for chicken pie, and a day for Washington cake, Lafayette cake and Jefferson cake; and I do not know for certain but Andrew Jackson cake. Then there was Fourth of July for gingerbread. And there were all the rest of the days, or evenings, rather, for apples and cider, and all the other good things that the Lord, helped by honest labor, could devise for us. It was a beautiful sight—not like Thanksgiving, when the guests were only those who were invited, and we expected no others. Now we spread the table for all the world.



"All tumbled out together, not ashamed to be simple and rejoice with each other. In they came, as noisy as their welcome was hearty"



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## WHAT SHALL YOUR GARDEN GROW?

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

**M**OST persons select flowers only from the point of view of their likes and dislikes. That is the first consideration when they begin to know flowers well enough to have some preference in the matter. Their flower friendships are usually based on chance—not on going over the whole field and selecting what seems most attractive, but on an accidental meeting resulting in a speaking acquaintance.

From the practical point of view, however, there is another big factor to consider.

What flowers can be counted upon to give satisfactory results under ordinary care? Which will thrive with very little or no care? And which are uncertain or "miffy," making it necessary to give them considerable time and attention, if not expert skill and care, to make them grow satisfactorily?

With a person of limited time or experience, it may be a question not only of the particular flowers which may be one's favorites, but of having those which may be grown easily or none at all, and in this matter, as in most others, a "half a loaf is better than no bread."

Flowers generally are discussed according to their botanical groupings, the first distinction made being whether they are perennials, biennials, or annuals. My purpose in this article, however, is to recommend to the beginner, or to the gardener with limited time, those things which are most likely to prove sure winners, in any of these groups: the things which can be counted on if one wants to be sure of flowers, and which even the novice, if he or she will follow directions, and will use average care and common sense, can be pretty sure of succeeding with.

Perennials, as a class, are easier to care for, and more likely to give sure results than either biennials or annuals. They should be used in an abundance around every permanent home; but they are more expensive than annuals and biennials, unless grown from seed. In that case, they take, of course, a good deal more time in giving the gardener his expected reward. They have a comparatively short flowering time, and are not, as a rule, attractive or showy flowers, nor are they generally as good for cutting. While it takes more neglect actually to *kill* them outright—nevertheless, the blooms very quickly show the effect of want of care.

The biennials are, for the most part, quite



A garden of hardy perennials that will be equally pleasing in a less formal setting

sure to bloom, but have many of the disadvantages of both perennials and annuals. They take practically as long as the perennials to give results, and then are gone at the end of one season like the annuals. For that reason, they have, with a very few exceptions, never been as popular as either of the other classes. A number of the perennials grow so easily, and are so hardy, that they perpetuate themselves by "self seeding," blooming without any care on the part of the gardener in starting the plants. Altho better results can usually be had by taking up the volunteer seedlings and transplanting them to desirable positions in the spring.

The annuals have, of course, by far the biggest scope for immediate results. They remain in flower upon the average considerably longer than the perennials, and are more brilliant and varied in their coloring, size, and form of bloom. They are, however, not permanent and may be put out of business by attacks of insects or disease; they are, also, more subject to the vagaries of the Simon-pure amateur, whose neglect or overcare would destroy a bed of annuals where it would not seriously affect well established perennials.

I always feel that any list of plants is invidious and more or less presumptuous, but, in this case, it is not so much telling the other fellow what he *should* grow, as it is letting him know what he *can* grow with the least trouble. Therefore, for the sake of definiteness, I have suggested twelve each of annuals and perennials, and six each of biennials and spring planted bulbs, that will all come under the classification of "Sure bloom even with little care," in so far as it is possible to claim infallibility for any flowers.

### THE ANNUALS

*Sweet Alyssum.* Not only one of the prettiest in itself, but always lends an air of grace and charm to the whole bed or border in which it may be grown with other things. Attractive also in vases

or window boxes, where it can hang down. Flowers May till frost, white and lilac.

*Celosia.* Plants grow almost like weeds. There are several types of flowers, from the stiff formal "cocks-combs" to the graceful plumed varieties, of which the new Castle Gould is the most striking. Colors range thru reds and yellows, some of them very brilliant. The dwarf sorts are especially good for edging garden paths or long walks, where

their bright colors will not jar with other things. The new "Chinese Woolflower" is particularly effective as a decorative border, and the big plumelike heads will remain in good condition some two weeks as a cut flower. It bids fair to become very quickly one of the most popular of all annuals.

*Clarkia.* An old favorite in Europe, but hardly "discovered" yet here. Makes a small shrublike growth, but flowers early and freely from seed sown in the open. The graceful sprays make one of the most attractive of all flowers for cutting, and last a long time. Flowers are either single or double, rose, salmon, white and mixt.

*Kochia* or "summer cyprus," while it may be considered too plebeian by some, is nevertheless the most effective of all quick-growing annuals for semi-landscape effects, lending itself to decorative uses of all kinds. Grows without trouble from open sown seed, and may be thinned to two to three feet, or transplanted, as it is equally striking in rows or as single specimens. Turns to a bright crimson "burning bush" in the fall. Frequently self-seeds, even in northern states.

*Lobelia.* While the seed is fine, and the little plants when they first come up are rather frail and tender, they will hold their own if they are protected from being smothered by weeds. Lobelia and Sweet Alyssum together make an attractive combination for a low trailing border, or in vases or boxes. A new variety, *Tenuior*, is a very much stronger grower than the old sorts, and has flowers twice as large.

*Marigolds,* of course, are very old-fashioned—but even a child can grow them. Many gardeners who do not consider them worth bothering with would be not a little surprised with the effects attainable with the new named varieties, in various colors. "Legion of Honor" is one of these, dwarf growing, bright yellow with contrasting crimson cross at center. Don't scorn the modest marigold just because every one can grow it; try some of the named varieties and surprise yourself.

*Nasturtiums.* Much of the paragraph above would apply word for word to nasturtiums. Nasturtiums are so easily grown that many persons fail with them just by



giving them too much care. In rich soil they will make a tremendous growth of leaves with but very few and poorly colored flowers. Plant in rather poor soil—soaking the seed in warm water several hours first—and avoid using manure or fertilizer rich in nitrogen.

**Petunias.** Another flower that has undeservedly "lost caste" because people plant mostly the old mixtures with magentas predominating. Of almost weed-like persistence of growth, long season of bloom, and almost unbelievably free-flowering, the petunia has much to recommend it for masses of color in situations where other flowers might fail. One variety with the not prepossessing name of "white bedding" is a literal snow bank when in full bloom.

**Portulaca.** Another good old-fashioned favorite that should not be lost sight of. Its leading characteristic perhaps is that it will grow and flourish where most other flowers would curl up and die in the sun. For very sunny spots, windows and roof gardens, or over rocks, it is right at home. The brilliant flowers show many shades of orange, red and white.

A new variety, Parana, has flowers very much larger than the old singles or doubles. The color is a peculiar reddish purple but quite brilliant. It will probably break into other colors in time. If you plant a packet this spring, watch for any sign of orange or white among the flowers, and save the seed.

**Nigella**—"love-in-a-mist." Why isn't this grown as much as it used to be? Possibly we're getting too eugenic to tolerate the name any more. Certainly it has many points in its favor, besides easiness of growth. Not only the flowers, but the foliage—and for that matter even the seed pods—are most decorative, growing or cut. Try "Miss Jekyll," with deep blue flowers, if the ordinary "mixt" is too old-fashioned for you. It is more dwarf in growth, scarcely over a foot high.

**Snapdragon.** The antirrhinums or snapdragons have at last come into their own; one sees them even in the best shops at almost any season of the year. They take longer to reach the flowering stage than most of the plants mentioned above. It's an easy matter to start them early; they transplant readily. Plants sown in the open will bloom gloriously in the fall, up until hard freezing weather.

**Zinnias.** I have never had a very tender spot for the zinnia, because its form is too stiff and its colors too aggressive to suit my taste, but it certainly is easy to grow and sure to bloom! There is a new strain, the "curled and crested," which is worth a trial. The "curled" flowers might be described as a "cactus" zinnia; the "crested" are quite distinct. And there are some dwarf named sorts, such as "Fireball," that are excellent for bedding or edging.



Gladioli are among the most easily grown and bloom from August to November

#### THE PERENNIALS

While almost all of these may be started from seed as easily as can the annuals, they require transplanting, and a season's growth, before they bloom freely. (Tho if started early, many of them will give a few flowers, by way of encouragement to the gardener, the first season!) Of course the best way is to buy growing plants; but the cost is more. There are so many varieties of most of these things that there is not space here to comment on them; but they will be found described in the best catalogs. The recommendations made here are for sure results, with suggestions for using.

**Acquilegia**, or Columbine, most airy and graceful of all. The newer hybrids have a wide range of shades, thru orange and blue, white and red lilac, and so forth. Especially good in informal surroundings. Bloom second season.

**Hardy Chrysanthemums.** In these splendid flowers both range and vividness of colors have been greatly improved during the last several years. Best way to make selections is at a nursery in the fall if possible. Exquisite for cutting, after most other flowers are gone.

**Paeonies.** One of the few perennials of this type which do not require separation and replanting every few years to do its best. Too well known to need description. Will survive even absolute neglect, if disease does not appear.

**Anemone.** One of the most unappreciated of all perennials. The beautiful, gracefully born "wind-flowers" not only keep the garden cheerful until snow flies, but are unsurpassed for cutting for late summer and fall.

**Dianthus.** The hardy "pinks" are not as universally grown as they used to be, possibly because the greenhouse varieties have superseded them for cut flowers. But after all that's no good reason for not growing them. If you want something that can be counted on, and that is deliciously scented as well as pretty, don't omit dianthus.

**Helianthus.** The perennial sunflowers have always had a good deal to recommend them. Within recent years the range of colorings in the flowers has been greatly increased.

**Lily of the Valley.** A flower that will grow with no care and in positions too shady for most other plants. While it is very seldom that any attention is given lily of the valley, a little dressing of fine rotted manure or bone meal, raked into the soil in the spring, will greatly increase the size of the flower clusters.

**Rudbeckia.** When you want something that can't be killed, try "Golden Glow." The foliage is attractive from the time the plants begin to grow in the spring. Chrysanthemum shaped flowers of various colors are borne in great profusion during summer and early fall. Excellent for cutting and for use in the background in a mixed border planting.

**Lychnis.** Its bright, scarlet flowers borne particularly early in the spring have given it the popular name of "Burning Star." It reaches a height of about 1½ feet. It is very hardy and not at all particular as to soil.

**Dicentra.** The "Gas Plant" once established will stay put for years and years. It is slower in getting established than most things. The name is misleading, as it has a rather pleasant fragrance similar to lemon verbena; it is always satisfactory and should be much more widely known.

**Oriental Poppy.** Probably the most vivid and effective of all hardy perennials. Where you need a "high light" in your garden picture there is nothing better to use. The flowers are borne on stiff stems two feet or more high.

**Phlox.** I have put this last on the list not because it is least attractive, but because, while perfectly hardy, it is sometimes troubled by disease, and more often attacked than the things mentioned above. Recent years have seen the introduction of wonderful new colors in this flower.

#### BIENNIALS

These are usually started in the summer, June to early August, to make good

strong plants for transplanting, or to bloom the following spring. The six most popular perennials are pansies, forget-me-nots (*Myosotis*), *Bellis perennis*, wall flowers, Canterbury Bells, and digitalis. The first four, if planted early in a sheltered place in the open in the spring, will bloom the same season. The other two give best results if started the summer before, but may be started in heat in the spring and be set out to bloom the first season. Pansies are usually planted in mixtures, but more striking effects may be had by planting named varieties of one color. New strains of the daisies (*Bellis*) are at least twice the size of the old. Of our old favorite, forget-me-not, there are two wonderful new varieties, Ruth Fischer and Eliza Fonrobert.

#### SPRING PLANTED BULBS

Nothing gives such quick and absolutely sure returns as the spring planted bulbs. The following half dozen will give you flowers for cutting, flowers for bedding in sunny and shady places, flowers for borders and hanging baskets and quick growing vines for porches, summer houses and so forth. All ideal for the temporary garden.

**Gladiolus.** Make several plantings for a continuous supply of flowers. In selecting bulbs, do not go by size alone, as small thick bulbs will usually produce better flowers than very large flat ones. Select only bulbs that are clean, bright and healthy.

**Tigridias.** Similar in culture to the gladiolus with wide open lily-like flowers, five to six inches wide across; very effective with other plants or against the house.

**Tuberous Begonias.** Bloom freely all the season. Handsome foliage as well as flowers, thriving in partial shade as well as in sun. Unexcelled for bedding near the base of the house, where there is usually more or less shade.

**Oxalis.** Quick growing, quick and continuous flowering. Spreading and trailing habit of growth for borders in front of other things, and especially effective in hanging baskets.

**Cannas.** The new orchid flowering varieties are not only very showy for bedding, but also bloom from midsummer until frost. Those who are not familiar with the newer varieties, such as "Wintzers," "Colossal Fiery Cross," the "President," etc., will be absolutely astonished at the progress that has been made with these flowers.

**Cinnamon Vine.** It not only makes agreeable shade very quickly, but is covered with white flowers.

All of these things may easily be taken up and kept over winter—a great advantage where there is any probability that one may want to have one's garden in a different place next year.



The columbine needs little or no care being one of the hardiest of the perennials





# AN ALL-THE- YEAR- ROUND HOUSE

*For summer and winter, and for spring and autumn, too, this house meets all requirements. It has an ideal suburban location, easily accessible from New York City and yet far enough away to keep the charm of countryside atmosphere. The house itself has all the advantages of an up-to-date city apartment and the grounds have the outdoor charm of spaciousness and rural setting.*

## NOTICE THESE FEATURES

*This house deserves an award of merit on many points too numerous to mention. The material, for one thing, is excellent for an all-the-year-round home. Brick is a non-conductor of heat, keeping it out in summer and in in winter. The architects have done well in joining the garage to the service part of the house and in making the formal entrance at the front of the residence quite apart from the broad, livable veranda at the side. Evergreens and shrubs have been used with especial skill in bringing the buildings into harmony with the grounds. Indoors the keynote of the furnishings is comfort: big chairs, wisely planned lighting arrangements, fireplaces, and thruout the rooms a sense of space.*



RESIDENCE OF H. R. SWARTLEY, JR., AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND. BATES & HOWE, ARCHITECTS



# THE INNER SIDE OF THE WINDOW

BY WINNIFRED FALES  
AND MARY NORTHEED

but all too many fall into the pathetic double error of confounding these attributes with what is "fashionable," and of believing that any intrinsically beautiful object must necessarily produce an effect of beauty, wherever placed.

In reality, beauty and distinction in window treatment have nothing whatever to do with so-called "styles," but rest upon principles as immutably fixed as the smile of a *premiere danseuse*. First, there must be harmonious relations of tone and color between

IN dressing windows, as in dressing people, individual size, type and proportions must be considered. The short, dumpy woman, and the low, broad window, alike must shun the fascinating frills and bouffant draperies which so becomingly veil the shortcomings of their opposites in type, and affect simple raiment with long, unbroken folds that give an illusion of height and stateliness.

But it is not enough for the dress either of a window or of woman to emphasize admirable features, or disguise faulty ones. It also must be in harmony with the environment. A bathing suit is irreproachable garb at the seashore, and in the seclusion of the boudoir a diaphanous *robe intime* has undeniable charm; but neither would be considered appropriate for the afternoon parade on Fifth Avenue. Similarly, the window of a sleeping room may look quite ravishing in a ruffled Swiss "negligee," and a bungalow casement appear extremely smart in a sporty outfit of brilliant awning stripes; but to clothe in like fashion a formal, dignified window in an Italian Renaissance drawing room would be incongruous to the point of absurdity.

Unhappily, this need of individual treatment for windows is one of many facts accepted in theory but ignored in practice. Let a popular periodical but print an item to the effect that "Sill length curtains are in vogue," or that "The newest cretonnes show a pronounced Chinese influence," and straightway hundreds of windows—large or small, single or in groups, in mansion or cottage—have their draperies shorn off "up to their knees" like the petticoats of the Little Old Woman in the nursery jingle, or are newly dressed in near Oriental fashion covered with toy pagodas, writhing dragons and still legged cranes which bear no conceivable relation to anything else in the room.

Every woman has an instinctive longing for beautiful and harmonious surroundings,



Matching only wall paper borders and hangings prevents monotony



Lace window curtains and rich side draperies for the reception room



Group windows are often treated as one window with a valance across the top



In the banquet cretonnes may be used lavishly for hangings and on furniture

the window hangings and the walls and furnishings of the room. Next, the hangings must harmonize with the architectural lines and proportions of the room. Again, their texture and arrangement must be such as will best fulfil their specific function, which may be to afford an unobstructed view of a fine landscape, or hide an ugly one; to admit abundant light, or temper a glare; to harmonize large, staring windows with a low toned color scheme, or merely to supply a cheery note in a room too subdued and therefore monotonous and depressing. And, finally, the character of the fabrics employed must be appropriate to their setting. One does not drape kitchen windows with velvet, nor those of a parlor with checked gingham.

In the treatment of windows, the first elements to be considered are tone and color, since a room may be irretrievably ruined if

these are wrong, whereas if happily chosen, minor faults of line and texture may pass unnoticed. Every one is familiar with the chilly, staring effect produced by white lace curtains without overdraperies, in a room otherwise developed in deep, rich tones, and with the discord which results from the use of plain draperies and plain wall coverings of strong, contrasting color. Of course it must not be inferred that the color scheme of a room should be toned down to a dead level of neutral tones, any more than it should be keyed up to the irritating dissonance of crude primaries affected by some ultra-modern decorators. No, the value of contrast is too important to be discarded, but always there must be a consistent relating of color to color, of tone to tone, and of the bright to the dull, in order to preserve an effect of unity. In the case of window hangings, this is most readily accomplished by an intelligent use of pattern. Given a plain wall, a figured curtain fabric in which the wall color appears either as the groundwork, or some element of the design, is

practically certain to prove harmonious; and the same is true of a plain fabric which matches one of the colors in a figured wall paper. As an example, consider the inharmonious combination of plain or two-toned bluish green wall paper and plain, vivid rose draperies, which, alas! is not uncommon. The discord may easily be overcome by exchanging the plain paper for a blended one of gray, rose, and soft gray green—the last predominating and choosing a less aggressive tone for the hangings. Or the scheme may be reversed, and cretonne hangings in faded rose and dull green touched with black, on a gray or ivory ground, may accompany plain gray-green walls and the effect be wholly delightful.

Of course a skilled decorator may juggle half a dozen seemingly irreconcilable colors into a deftly [Continued on page 3]

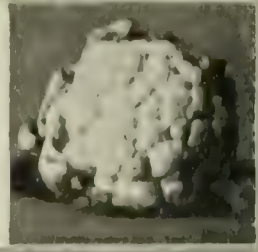




# What to Do in January

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

GARDEN INSPECTOR FOR THE GARDEN BRANCH OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT



## SOUTH

**Upper South** Virginia, Northern Georgia, Northern Carolina, Northern Alabama, Tennessee.

**Middle South** Lower South Carolina, Southern Georgia, Middle and Southern Alabama, Mississippi.

**Far South** Southern Louisiana and Florida.

## UPPER SOUTH

**Vegetables** Sow the seed of Early Snowball or Eclat cauliflower  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. Also Early Charleston Wakefield cabbage and Hansen lettuce  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep in the hotbed. Sow the following seed in the cold frames: Southport White Globe, Danvers or Prize Taker onion seed for early spring transplanting,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. Early Egyptian or Eclipse beets,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. Long Scarlet or Scarlet Globe radish,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. Prepare the land for early potatoes by plowing in a coating of well rotted manure, 5 to 8 inches deep. Leave the land in the rough. Dice the surface soil before planting.

## MIDDLE SOUTH

**Vegetables** If the soil is a sandy type plow in a heavy coating of well decayed manure mixt with a little coarse bone meal. In the spring before planting apply about 200 pounds of 16 per cent available acid phosphate, before planting the smooth varieties of English peas and white potatoes. Plant in the open, Alaska or First and Best peas 3 inches deep the last of the month. Also Scarlet Globe radish, 1 inch deep. Bloomsdale or Curley Savoy spinach,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep. Giant Sou mustard,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep.

## FAR SOUTH

**Vegetables** After the soil is made fertile and plowed or spaded from 5 to 8 inches deep, sow the seed of Early Egyptian or Detroit Dark Red beets, 1 inch deep. Danvers Half Long Scarlet carrots, 1 inch deep. Curled or Chinese mustard,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. English Breakfast radish, 1 inch deep. Purple Top Globe turnips, 1 inch deep. Start in the hotbed or greenhouse Ruby Giant or Large Bell peppers and plant the seed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, June Pink, Acme or Stone tomatoes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Black Beauty eggplants,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Start the seed of Klondike Davis' Perfect, or White Spine cucumbers in strawberry baskets, pots or long drinking cups. Be sure that proper drainage is provided for in the baskets and cups. Transplant onions and cabbage to the open.

## NORTH

### Orchard

**Prune** On mild days prune apple, plum or pear trees. Paint all wounds over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Burn all prunings.

**Snow** Shake the heavy wet snow from the limbs. If there is danger of breakage support the limbs before the storm. Pack the snow tight about the trunks of young trees to prevent the mice from working under the snow and to prevent the rabbits from reaching the young twigs and eating them.

**Spray** It is good business to order a material supply of lime sulfur for your apple trees, arsenate of lead to destroy the chewing insects and Bordeaux Mixture to spray peach trees with. The only advantage in scraping the bark from trees is that it exposes the insects

such as San Jose and Oyster Shell Scales. Do not spray when the temperature is down to freezing.

**Stored** Pick over the apples and fruit. Use or sell all fruit that is ripe. Ventilate the fruit cellar on bright days. Keep a pan of water in the store house if on extremely cold nights an oil lamp or stove is used to keep out the frost.

**Clons** Select only cions from trees that bear well. Always cut from bearing wood, not watersprouts. Pack them in slightly moist sand in the cellar.

### The Greenhouse

**Seedage** For early spring bloom sow the seed of lobelia, verbena, pansy, Marguerite, carnation, snap dragon, petunia, daisy, forget-me-not, impatiens, silk oak, salvia. Sow the seed of tomatoes, melons and cucumbers for spring and summer greenhouse crop.

**Top Dressing** Top dress the roses, carnations and antirrhinums with decayed cow manure chopped up fine and mixt with fine bone meal. Remove all dead leaves, moss, etc., before top dressing. Stir the surface soil lightly before watering.

**Vegetables** Hand fertilize cucumbers, tomatoes and melons, by the use of a camel's hair brush dipped in the flower and carried from one

to another. Where the plant is trained to wires, tap the wires while the air is dry and before watering so as to scatter the pollen and fertilize the fruit.

**Pests** Continue to fumigate to keep in check aphides. Paint the heating pipes with a paste of sulfur to keep in check mildews. If snails or slugs are in the fernhouse bait them with a mash of bran, molasses and paris green. Scatter a little air slacked lime over the surface soil of the ferns to prevent the growth of moss.

**Hardwooded Plants** Bring into a cool house and spray daily, such plants, lilac, deutzia, rhododendron and forsythia. Do not try to force these too rapidly.

**Bedding Plants** Increase the supply of bedding plants, such as geraniums, coleus, etc. Shade the cuttings for a few days. Great care should be exercised in watering and in ventilating in the propagating house.

### The Flower Garden

**Roses** Examine the protected roses and see that the covering is secure. Support the tall plants in such a way that the wind will not sway them. If thus neglected serious injury occurs on the stem near the surface of the soil.

**Top Dressing** It is not too late to top dress lawns with fine manure mulch, if you have not already done so, all flowering shrubs.

**Spring Shipment** Order early all flowers and shrubs for your garden and get the best stock. Always state the date you wish plants delivered.

**Birds** Prepare more feeding stations for the birds. January, February and March are the hard months on these feathered friends of orchard and garden. See that all feeding stations are well supplied with suet, meat, seeds, nuts and drinking water. Protect these stations from the cats. Plant bird baths for next year.

### Vegetables

**Catalogs** This is the month in which to make out your seed order. It is well to keep in mind the following points:

1. Buy your seeds from reliable firms.
2. Select only a few of the best and standard varieties.
3. Select varieties that are suited to your climate and soil.
4. Select varieties that mature at different periods so that there will be a supply of fresh vegetables for the table thruout the season.
5. Do not order more seed than you need. It is scarce and expensive.
6. Do not try novelties; they are usually poor producers and have a poor flavor.
7. Don't buy cheap seed.

**Garden Plans** In making out your plans for next year resolve to have a better garden, but never plan to plant more than you can fertilize and care for. Make a careful study of fertilizers necessary to your type of soil, sprays necessary to keep in check insects and disease common in your section, and the best varieties, the proper distance between rows and the distance of plants in the rows in order that plants may mature. Look over your diagram of last year and improve on it.

**Storage Pits** As the weather grows colder add more straw and soil to the vegetable pits in order to keep out the frost. On severe nights cover the ventilator shafts, but always open them on light days.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER THRUOUT THE YEAR

*I. Have the soil rich. Apply liberally well rotted horse or cow manure. Use chicken manure sparingly. Use high grade commercial fertilizer judiciously when stable manure is not available.*

*II. Thoro preparation of soil. Plow or spade a little deeper each year. Pulverize the soil thoroly.*

*III. Plant seed bought from a reliable firm. Give plants plenty of room to develop fully. Plant seed the proper depth.*

*IV. Keep the soil well cultivated. Cultivate after a rain providing the soil does not bake or stick to the implements. During dry weather keep the surface soil in the form of a fine dust mulch.*

*V. Keep the garden free from weeds and grass. These pests rob the plant of necessary food and moisture. Tall weeds shade the plants, weaken them and encourage disease and insects.*

*VI. See that the soil is well drained. Vegetables and flowers will not grow if the soil is wet and sour.*

*VII. Irrigate where it is necessary. Water the plants in the evening. Never water the garden when the sun is high. This practise causes a scalding of the plants and cakes the soil.*

*VIII. Keep a supply on hand and use at the right time proper sprays or insecticide powders to eradicate diseases and kill injurious insects.*

*IX. Waste no vegetables or flowers. Sell, can, or give away all surplus products.*

*X. Keep the garden busy. As soon as one crop is harvested, plant another. It is good practise with some crops that require little room, to plant a second crop between the rows when the first crop nears maturity.*

*Cut this out and paste this where it may be read often.*



# NURSING THE HOUSE PLANTS

BY  
WILLIAM C. McCOLLOM



*If the surface soil is stirred occasionally the roots are able to breathe more easily*

**T**HE old saying "A duck out of water" surely applies to plants in the home. Plants that were taken from their native habitat in tropical Mexico or frigid Canada are expected to thrive side by side. It is really surprising how well a variety of plants will endure under the same conditions, with reasonable care. Of course they do not grow luxuriously, but they do exist, showing that plants are by no means as exacting as many think.

Thousands of greenhouses are closed throughout the country and the favorite plants from the greenhouse are being domiciled in the home. These, in addition to the usual Christmas plants that are annually distributed, make universal the problem of keeping plants healthy in the dwelling.

Plants growing in a greenhouse can be supplied with their natural requirements, heat, air and moisture. It might also be well to bear in mind that growing plants extract more nourishment from the atmosphere than from the soil. Therefore, the

change from the moisture-laden atmosphere of the greenhouse to the dry intense heat of the dwelling is a big obstacle for the plant to overcome, and it is only with much attention, particularly when first coming into the house, that the plant will endure. Of course it is quite impractical to keep the atmosphere of the home moist, but all types of foliage plants should be sponged occasionally. Or the plant may be stood in the bathtub and the leaves sprayed with a small hand sprinkler.

Many persons suppose that plants in the greenhouses are grown under a very high temperature. Generally the night temperature rarely exceeds 60 degrees. In the home the plants become soft and spindly, especially when they are placed in some hot window with a radiator directly beneath them. All types of plants are "hardened up" by the growers for this ordeal. If this were not done, the plants would live only a few days. The hardening process is accomplished by a gradual reduction of water at the roots, a general but consistent lowering of the temperature and the elimination of spraying, which of course decreases the moisture. This condition causes the foliage to become hard and leathery and better adapted to house culture.

The most destructive agent with house plants is too much watering. Most people make a habit of watering their plants at regular intervals. This is absolutely wrong, as the requirements of the plants vary with the condition of growth. How often should I water my palm? There is only one answer: When it is dry. How can I tell when it is dry? Certainly not by the alarm clock, neither by the surface appearance of the soil. There is only one safe method to employ; tap the pot with the knuckle and the true condition of the soil can be determined by the difference in the sound between a moist and a dry plant. Test this by placing a wet soggy flower pot alongside a dry one. When you will become proficient, you will have acquired the only method to employ in the watering of potted plants.

Gas is accused by every one generally for the destruction of house plants. It is admitted that gas does work havoc among plant life, but it is in many cases carrying the burden of others. Gas does not destroy slowly, but causes the leaves to turn brown rather suddenly and the ends of the foliage often to wither. But when the entire plant begins to turn a sickly yellow, you can usually charge it to overwatering. The great danger with overwatering is that the bad effects are not noticeable until the damage has been inflicted, whereas with under-watering the wilting of the foliage is a distress signal readily apparent to the novice. Standing plants in saucers of water is not recommended as the roots that are submerged are certain to turn black, and consequently decay. The best method to employ with the watering of plants is to remove the pot from the jardiniere and stand it on the drain board in the pantry, or kitchen, filling the pot several times with water so that the soil is thoroly sat-



*When repotting plants, the new soil should be put in the pot layer upon layer*

urated. Plants that have raised somewhat in the pots leaving little recess can be stood for a few minutes in a pail of water level with the top of the pot. After the surplus water has drained off the pot can be replaced in the jardiniere.

During the winter it is not advisable to encourage growth in foliage plants, as under the conditions of the home the growth made is certain to be soft and of little value. But toward spring you will notice palms, draceneas, and other plants of this character pushing up their leafing sheathes. They can then be watered more generously, and it is also advisable to furnish the roots with some fertilizing material. Concentrated plant foods are on the market to be dissolved in water or scattered sparingly on the surface of the soil and scratched in with a pointed stick.

Flowering plants such as azaleas, climbing roses, etc., that have finished flowering should have a gradual reduction in the water supplied the [Continued on page 33]



*It is always beneficial to scratch a little fertilizing material into the surface soil*



*Every two weeks the foliage should be sponged in order to kill attacking insects*



# WHY WE NEED BETTER ROADS

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

THE roads are all good up there," was the first exclamation of a veteran motorist as he alighted from his initial ride in an airplane. He voiced the appreciation common to all motor travelers of a trip or tour over a continuous system of good roadways. It was the same statement, no doubt, that he made on returning from his first automobile tour thru Europe many years before. And if good roads are essential to enjoyable motor travel they are doubly so in the case of efficient motor transportation.

The United States is noted for many things, not the least of which is its comparative few miles of improved highways. Of 2,500,000 miles of rural roads only 12 per cent are classed as improved, and less than 1 per cent are suitable for heavy motor traffic. However, prospects are now brighter than ever for the inauguration of a real movement for good roads in this country, a movement largely financed and directed by the Federal Government; in other words, the realization of the plan for which the American Automobile Association, the national organization of motorists with over two hundred thousand members, has so long and so faithfully worked. Had the war continued thru this winter and with it the need for increased transportation facilities, a Federal Government highway improvement program would have been an actuality before next spring.

It is the remarkable growth in the past eighteen months of freight transportation by motor vehicles over the highways that brings the bright prospect of better roads, which will be of equal benefit to motor travel. The excellent record of the motor truck in bridging the gap between the transportation facilities of the railroads and the needs of the nation in the war emergency, has won over the law makers thruout the country, from town council to Federal Senate, and made them advocates of good roads. It is no longer a question of whether we shall have nation wide systems of improved highways, but rather how shall we proceed to get them? There are powerful influences already bringing pressure to bear. Among these is the United States Department of Agriculture, which at last appreciates the benefits that will accrue to farmers from good roads, and the United States Post Office Department which needs

these roads to operate efficiently the great fleets of motor trucks which it plans to utilize in a nation wide motorized parcel post service. Then, too, the various agencies, governmental and otherwise, which are planning for the employment of soldiers released from the army and the greater number of men no longer needed in munition manufacture, see in widespread highway improvement an opportunity to employ men by the tens of thousands.

About two years ago Congress took the initial step toward Federal aid for highway improvement, the result of years of effort on the part of automobile interests represented in the American Automobile Association. It set aside the sum of \$85-

000,000 to be expended during a period of five years, according to a prearranged apportionment among the forty-eight states, provided each state added a sum equal to its allotment of Federal money. Less than ten million was apportioned for the first two years and not all of this amount was taken by the various states. There are no official figures available, but if there were the results would be disappointing.

In sharp contrast is the attitude of other great nations concerning their roads. Up to 1913 the Government of France had expended \$311,000,000 in the construction of 23,756 miles of national highways, and allowed eight million more per annum for their maintenance. In addition it had contributed \$116,000,000 toward the improvement of 127,141 miles of roads maintained by the various departments of France. In the five years between 1909 and 1914 the British Government appropriated for road improvement within the comparatively small area of the British Isles \$30,000,000. As the road mileage in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland is, roughly, one-tenth that of the United States, a similar liberality here would provide annually \$60,000,000 of Federal funds for road improvement.

The prevailing poor roads of the United States represent incalculable wastefulness, which is another of our national traits. The proof of this in actual figures is found in the results of tests recently made in California by the Good Roads Bureau of the California State Automobile Association.



*This single curve and hardly noticeable grade has replaced the old double curve road at the left, on which there could never be heavy travel*

These tests, made under the supervision of Prof. J. B. Davidson, of the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of California, were conducted on different types of roads to ascertain the amount of pulling power required to haul a given load. It was found that 218 pounds of power were needed to pull a one ton load on an earth road; on a macadam road 64.3; on a gravel road in good condition 81.3; and on a concrete road 27.6 pounds of pulling power moved the one ton load. The report of these tests states that the difference in power required between earth and concrete roads represents a monetary saving in any community fully warranting the cost of the latter type of roads.

Another series of tests with different kinds of roads was made a short time ago by a manufacturer of motor trucks, and it provides figures which are as interesting to motorists as to the operator of commercial vehicles. A two ton motor truck was driven 238.25 miles thru five counties in Michigan, fitted with various recording devices. The average speeds maintained were as follows: on concrete roads, 16.4 miles an hour; on gravel roads, 9.5; and on dirt roads, 4.6 miles an hour. The speed on concrete roads was therefore 257 per cent better than the speed on dirt roads, and the latter at the time of the test were in good condition. Still another test similar to the one just mentioned showed that the gasoline required to operate a two ton truck ten miles on a concrete road was one and a quarter gallons, while on a country dirt road it was two gallons, one gill. The time required to cover the ten miles on the concrete surface was forty-two minutes and for the ten miles of dirt surface one hour and twenty-four minutes. The saving in gasoline alone between the two types of road surface was \$1.85 with gasoline at 23 7/10 cents per gallon. There are roughly five million motor vehicles in the United States and a thousand miles of travel each per year is a most conservative average. On this basis the fuel saving annually if concrete roads were universal would approximate a half billion dollars.

The present status of highway improvement in the United States is indicated by the following statement taken from a bulletin just issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce:

Resumption of highway construction under the Federal Aid Act in full measure and as quickly as possible was urged by the Secretary of Agriculture at a recent conference with editors of agricultural journals. About \$75,000,000 of unexpended balances of federal and state appropriations for several years past and amounts allotted for the current fiscal year are available for road work during the calendar year. Next year there will be \$20,000,000 additional from federal appropriations and probably more from state sources, for cooperative highway improvement. Good roads are not only important, said Secretary Houston, but furnish worthy projects on which unemployed labor may be engaged during the period of readjustment, and it would be in the public interest to make available larger appropriations from the federal treasury to be used separately or in conjunction with state and local support.

Both the President and the Secretary of War have written to the Secretary of Agriculture favoring the

earliest possible resumption of highway work. Senators Bankhead and Smoot have introduced good roads bills within the past few days. The American Association of State Highway Officials and the American Automobile Association have agreed to support a bill authorizing an increased federal appropriation for another five year period to follow the present Federal Aid Act. The measure will provide for the creation of a plan giving two main highways in each state, one from east to west and the other from north to south, both connecting with corresponding roads in adjoining states. Canada and Mexico both desire to make trunk highway connections with the United States.

One of the interesting features of the plan of the United States Post Office Department for giving the nation a motorized parcel post service is that the net revenues from this service shall be applied to highway improvement.



## THE POULTRY YARD IN JANUARY

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

EVERY indication points to a rapid expansion of the poultry industry in this country now that conditions are becoming normal once more. Fanciers report many orders for breeding stock, and hundreds of amateurs are planning to grow more chickens this season than for several years past. It is probable that American poultry keepers will have to help restock the poultry industry of France and Belgium.

Taking all these things into consideration, it seems probable that there will be an unusual demand for hatching eggs, day-old chicks, incubators and poultry supplies in all parts of the United States this spring. The wise poultryman will place his order early. It will be expensive to start poultry keeping by the purchase of breeding stock, because cockerels and pullets are selling for high prices. Undoubtedly day-old chicks will cost more than in former years, but there is no more economical way to make a start in poultry keeping than by buying newly hatched chickens and raising them in a brooder, provided that the chicks can be obtained near home and that they come from a strain of robust, prolific fowls. As a matter of fact, the eggs used for setting this year will probably average much higher in quality than ever before, because poultry keepers everywhere have made a point of weeding out their poor stock.

It is likely that many amateurs will prefer to hatch their own chickens this year, using eggs from their own stock. To a large extent broody hens will be depended upon, no doubt. It is well enough to use hens if the season is mild so that the birds will become broody early in the spring. It is being learned, tho, that early matching is very important, especially with the larger breeds, which require at least six months for development. It is only by using an incubator that one can be certain of getting out his chickens by the last of March, unless he has a large number of hens.

If you are going to order an incubator, give the matter considerable study before you make a choice. You can usually get some accurate information as to the best makes by writing to your State College. You are advised not to buy a machine holding less than a hundred eggs, unless you are a fancier and raising poultry for exhibition. Don't buy an incubator at all unless you have a suitable place for operating it—a cellar or a room where a uniform temperature can be obtained, and where the ventilation will be good. If the machine is to be in the cellar, get permission from your insurance company.

It is a common thing to find fowls afflicted with scaly legs at this season. The Ohio Experiment Station has been trying out several remedies, and has obtained good results from two, which are given below:

(1) Oil of caraway, one part; lard or vaseline, four parts

(2) Flour of sulfur, one dram; carbonate of potash, twenty grains; lard of vaseline, one half ounce

First the crusts formed by the mites on the legs of the fowls should be softened by soaking the feet and legs in warm water for several minutes. Then a portion of the scales may be removed, and the mite killer applied. Care should be taken not to introduce birds having scaly legs into a flock, as the trouble is easily transmitted from one bird to another. Be careful that the poultry house is not closed too tightly even at night. Fresh air in abundance is of the utmost importance.



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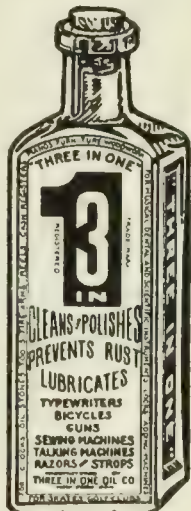
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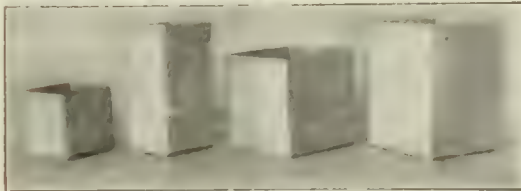
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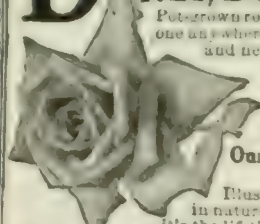
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# THE NEW BOOKS

## The East in the War

"*Es ist ausserordentlich!*" (It is ex-  
traordinary) said Von der Goltz,  
referring to England's public acknowl-  
edgment of defeat.

"*Es ist unheimlich!*" (It is unheimlich of  
declared the equally astonished Wangen-  
heim.)

This extract from *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story* is typical of the German official mind as disclosed in Mr. Morgenthau's exceptionally interesting narrative of his diplomatic activities in Constantinople during the fateful years 1913-1916. The British Government's frank admission of the truth of the Gallipoli defeat was so contrary to the principles of German statecraft that Von der Goltz and Wangenheim could only conclude it was a clever bit of "higher strategy" to mask some other design. Of the dark, underground channels of Turkish diplomacy, shot thru with German intrigue, the author presents a story which simply must be read, as he also draws strong characteristic portraits of Talaat, Enver and Djemal; Wangenheim, Von der Goltz and Liman Sanders's principals in the German-Turkish Alliance.

Excellent character studies of Alexander III, William II, Nicholas II and the Czarina are contained in *Recollections of a Russian Diplomat*, by Eugene de Schelking, together with anecdotes and sketches of many Russian, Austrian and German notables whose names have figured prominently in European diplomacy. There is also an illuminating "inside" view of the disastrous condition of the Russian Government under Nicholas II, the author giving fourteen causes which precipitated the revolution. William II would not appear to have been at all sure of German-American devotion to him, as the following quotation shows:

You do not know my Germans. When they are in America they drink beer as usual and sing "Die Wacht am Rhein." They have on the walls of their houses pictures of my grandfather, of Bismarck and Moltke. But you will not often find my portrait, and in political matters they have become thoro Yankees.

Quite a long way back in the war we noted in these columns the benevolent plan of certain European authors to attach Palestine to the United States. It was then thought Washington statesmen would feel greatly flattered by being custodians of the Holy Places, tho warned of considerable trouble likely to go with the honor. Now Abraham Mitrie Rihbany is back with the same suggestion in his *America Save the Near East*. Mr. Rihbany, however, puts forward the argument that by shouldering the burden of Palestine, America would "sanctify herself" to the end of lifting national burdens everywhere, a kind of penance, we take it, for some few sins we may possess. He further opinions that in smoothing out trouble in Palestine we shall learn how to settle our racial problems at home. At any rate, one is impressed with the novel idea of piling one trouble on another to get quit of both.

The royal dedication of Mrs. Will Gordon's *Rumania* seems, as is often the case, to lay the author under an embargo to present her cause all aglow with every virtue. No doubt the Rumanians fought valiantly against the Austro-Germans and heroically suffered privation, but that the Rumanians

are more angelic than other nations is open to question. Neither does their Latin origin run in so pure a strain as Mrs. Gordon would have us believe, other authors having asserted it rests on intermarriage with but a few Roman soldiers. Still, historically and from a picturesque point of view, Mrs. Gordon adds considerably to current information regarding Rumania.

*Asia Minor*, by Walter A. Hawley, falls into the historical and archaeological class of travel literature, tho here and there the reader will find charming bits of description. To the student of the past of Asia Minor, therefore, more than its involved political present, the author has produced a valuable library work. Many illustrations, some of remote places, add to its worth.

*Ambassador Morgenthau's Story*, by Henry Morgenthau. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2. *Recollections of a Russian Diplomat*, by Eugene de Schelking. Macmillan Co. \$2.50. *America Save the Near East*, by Abraham Mitrie Rihbany. Beacon Press. \$1. *Rumania*, by Mrs. Will Gordon. John Lane Co. \$3. *Asia Minor*, by Walter A. Hawley. John Lane Co. \$3.50.

## Another Book of Hate

THERE have been several studies in the psychology of hate during the past year, notably that unpleasant novel by a customarily pleasant author, "Foe-Farrell," by Quiller Couch. *The Spinners*, by Eden Phillpotts, has the morbid theme of an illegitimate son's savage hatred for his repentant father. The background of the tragedy is a mill town where spinning is the community occupation, and no one can describe the processes of an industry with such accuracy and artistry as Mr. Phillpotts. The machines spin their webs before our very eyes, and the human servants of the hurrying spindles live and speak, love and hate, as real personages. Like them or not, the workers who people his pages are no abstractions, but vital flesh and blood. They are less humorous in speech than is usual with the author's creations; the story begins with the funeral of the mill master, and ends under the grim shadow of a crime, and there are few alleviating spots of light from the wit and wisdom of the genial rustics who delighted us in previous novels.

*The Spinners*, by Eden Phillpotts. Macmillan Co. \$1.

## Tales of Our Navy

ON every hand one hears tributes to the American Navy and its accomplishments in the Great War. These praises come from our own statesmen and from those of the Allies, especially the English. But when the public asks for details of this great achievement it gets little or no reply. "The Great Silent Service," as Admiral Eberle has called the United States fleet, seemed destined, among all the publicity of our military prowess, to remain a silent service.

Lawrence Perry, however, in *Our Navy in the War*, shows the work of the American Navy that started with the entrance of this country into the war—the work over here of sending from our harbors the continuous line of ships on their silent, dark way across the Atlantic, the work of the American fleet in European waters, the work of convoying, fighting, shipbuilding



and recruiting. Mr. Perry begins with the condition of the navy before the war, and traces its achievement in all these branches. Nor does he forget to tell about the Marines, the Naval Aviators, and the Camouflage Corps. The volume is not only intensely interesting, but also of a decided informative value.

In *Clear the Decks!* by "Commander," emphasis is laid on the part of the service assigned to each individual. The book might be classified as half narrative and half "navy catalogue," for it describes the work and life on board of the seaman from his first enlistment, thru his academy days at Annapolis, to his retirement after having fulfilled the duties of admiral. It is full of information for those who would follow the sea, and for others it is enjoyable on account of its enthusiasm and good style.

Another valuable book, dealing with sea power and naval strategy, is *Mahan on Naval Warfare*, containing selections from the writings of Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, with an introduction by Allan Westcott, instructor at the United States Naval Academy.

*Our Navy in the War*, by Lawrence Perry. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50. *Clear the Decks!* by "Commander." J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.50. *Mahan on Naval Warfare*, edited by Allan Westcott. Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

## A Shadow Picture

THE events of a single night, from 6 p. m. until the next morning, in a sordid house, framed by a dingy suburb of darkest London, are the substance of a perfect work of art. *Nocturne* is so complete, so much the stuff that life is made of, that Pa, Jenny, Emmy and Alf become our acquaintances in the short space we meet them. Alf, the inimitable, is the essence of Cockneydom, yet he is a real man, with his own need for love and happiness altho too clumsy to express it acceptably

to the vivid Jenny. The sordid squabbles of the sisters; their genuine, underlying affection for each other; the "fatigued grayness" of their lives in millinery-shops and kitchen; the care of Pa with his paralyzed body and vacant mind; their love affairs, so far from their ideal, yet containing a haunting happiness, not perfect, but the best life offered them; all blend in a nocturne unforgettably strange and sad.

*Nocturne*, by Frank Swinnerton. George H. Doran Co. \$1.40.

## Industrial Democracy Next

WE fought the war for ideals of political democracy. Once these ideals are realized, even tho inadequately, we must go on to democratize other phases of our national life, and, chiefly, industry which, more and more, is becoming the decisive factor in our state policies.

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*Coöperation: the Hope of the Consumer*, by Emerson P. Harris. Macmillan Co. \$2.

## THE OLD-TIME NEW YEAR

(Continued from page 21)

in it. Which will be the way, I think, when we come to our senses permanently.

As my two uncles were bachelors they were still among the gallants, and must go out, like the young folk, to make their share of the calls. "To be sure," said the little mother, "you owe it to the world; and indeed, the world will get its dues from you." Yet you need not go till after dinner. Now, my Uncle George had once fought in the glorious Revolution, and he was as brave as if he had afterward had a wife; for who knew then what might be? For he then was young. Ah, but I will not now lift the veil, and tell you the whys and the wherefores. There is much history that ought to be hid. Indeed, there is too much of it that should never be told. 'Tis but gossip; it is not history at all. Truly we were proud of him in those days, with his grand uniform, taking him back to his youth. Then he forgot all his crotchets, and his aches, and became a full man and a good one. He was stalwart, and a hero, every inch of him. While the little mother dusted him well, my Uncle Platt put on his stout satin stock, and collar that came up before the ears, and a coat that came well down over his stout calves, and then a tall silk hat. Ah, but you should have seen him! It was plain that they were proud of each other. But this, Colonel George would not confess. "Indeed," said he to my Uncle Platt, "come on. What jackanapes prancing!" Then the two marched off.

When! but my Uncle George's sword had forgotten its place, by his side, and

just then suddenly went in between his legs. Yes, it had taken advantage of his stiffness, and sent him ten feet into the snow bank. My Uncle Platt had him by one leg, pulling him out, and at the same time crossing himself. For during the last forty-two, or it might be forty-three hours, he had been a Catholic. But say what you will of it, my Uncle George came out of the mistake with great dignity. His military bearing was immediately resumed, with an added touch of the George Washington; and he marched off, every inch a Revolutionary soldier. "Truly," said my little mother, as she looked admiringly out of the door, "truly, those were soldiers! We have none such in these days. Your last war was no war at all; and its generals were—were—" and she made a gesture.

I must leave my Uncles George and Platt to go on making their calls alone, for, indeed, who of us saw them? But at night I will not deny that we both saw and heard them. In those days there were sideboards; and the temperance reform did not have it all its own way. But it was coming, and the sideboards were going; and the little mother and our glorious father, they were total abstainers.

"Fish!" said the little mother, "can you never be trusted with yourselves? 'Tis a shame that a man shall turn himself into a fool!" And she bundled the hilarious couple off to bed. "New leaf, indeed!" she said to herself; "'tis a wretched old, dried up leaf. I would rather see some of the old leaves destroyed."

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## CAN PROHIBITION DRIVE OUT DRINK

(Continued from page 19)

even the pulpit feel its influence. One of its children is the so-called National Association of Commerce and Labor, consisting of those business interests more or less dependent on the liquor interests, and one of its allied and more or less controlled organizations has been the German-American Alliance. It was, for instance, the brewers' money which financed the German-American Alliance thru the camouflage of the National Association of Commerce and Labor and one of the chief activities of the German-American Alliance was the fighting of prohibition.

It was by a tax of so many cents per barrel of beer, amounting to upward of a million dollars a year, that the brewers supported the German-American Alliance which fought prohibition for them concentrating the national resources of the liquor interests on any vulnerable locality they choose to attack. These facts and others equally startling, while they have received little attention, can be verified in detail by an examination of the report on the German-American Alliance of the recent Senate Investigating Committee and by the two volumes, "The Breweries in Texas Politics," by the recent published statements of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Enemy Property Custodian, and other evidence. Many who know that there is a strong local influence of the saloon in politics, such as in local political bodies like Tammany Hall, do not realize how this corrupt influence has been organized with typical German brains and cunning thruout the nation, just as few people realize that one of the chief obstacles to prohibition in England lies in the fact that the Church of England had been induced years ago by liquor interests to invest in brewery stock. Thus the New York Mail, recently found to be German controlled, fought prohibition altho the personal convictions of its editors were in favor of prohibition. All sorts of business relations are used as a basis for propaganda or terrorizing. A Michigan manufacturer, who sent me a telegram favoring national prohibition, afterward informed me that he was immediately boycotted by those customers who were in the liquor interest or under their control. Again, the fact that union made cigars are sold chiefly in saloons has created an alliance between the tobacco interests and the liquor interests, so that tobacco workers and those labor leaders who have come from their ranks, like Mr. Gompers, are usually to be found against prohibition altho labor as a whole is largely, if not mostly, in favor of prohibition.

Only national prohibition can and will prevent this national mobilization of the liquor forces in local battles where the anti-liquor forces cannot be so well mobilized; and national prohibition alone can and will destroy the United States Brewers' Association and its ramifications, by cutting off its nutriment. As soon as national prohibition is effected, especially if constitutional, the most gigantic and insidious influence in our political and social life, our chief "invisible government" will be as dead as the Spanish Armada and with it will wither much organized political corruption. So far from introducing corruption and disrespect for law national prohibition will reduce these evils greatly by killing their organization. Resurrection can never occur because it would cost too much money and nobody would have a financial interest in furnishing the money. The constitutional amendment, once passed, can never be repealed. Thirty-six states can never be induced to vote for repeal. The

irrevocability of the step will show the brewers the hopelessness of further fighting. The liquor question will then be settled because the liquor men will be put out of business. It will never be settled before. The same principle applies to this warfare as applies to military warfare, namely, that permanent peace comes after the surrender of the enemy forces and not before.

Many reason that if local prohibition fails in some localities national prohibition would certainly fail in at least those localities and also in others. But they should reason that if local prohibition succeeds in some places national prohibition would succeed in those places and also in others.

It is unsafe to reason by analogy. Many people speak of the difficulties of enforceability as tho they would be the same under national prohibition as under local prohibition. But they will be immensely lessened. National prohibition will have introduced an unprecedented condition; for it will have given the *coup de grace* to organized liquor. The liquor forces will collapse like a house of cards. The teachings of modern science will be accepted without further contest, the needs of industry and labor will be regarded. The ideals of work, efficiency and health as well as of moral sentiment will flourish while conservatism will help prohibition as much as it now resists it.

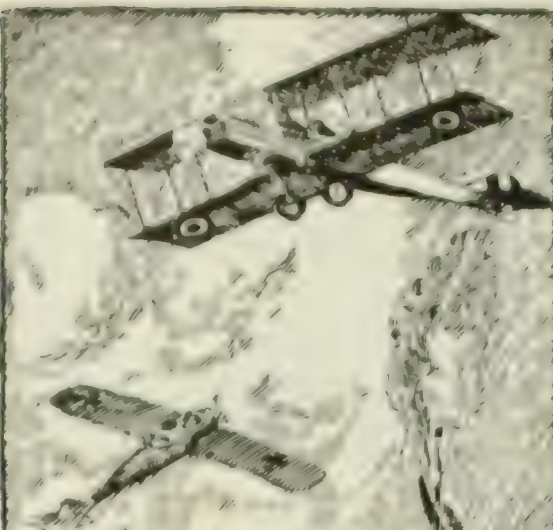
Evasion also will be far more difficult. A brewery is like a city on a hill. It cannot be hid. It is too large. In prohibition states there are no breweries tho there are small hidden saloons dispensing the products of the breweries of wet states. Prohibition will eliminate these breweries instantly. Without great breweries anywhere in the United States there can scarcely be many successful saloons, however small.

It will, therefore, be seen that prohibition is really a national, not a local, question because the liquor interest is nationally organized and because national prohibition, for several reasons, can succeed where local prohibition would fail.

The prohibition movement rests on a solid basis. It is not a mushroom growth due to the war and most of the successes of prohibition were achieved before the war. Nor is the movement for prohibition today primarily an emotional movement. It rests rather on the cold-blooded calculations of the scientist, the statistician, the economist, the public health officer, the industrial manager and the military expert.

To the conservative, who has not followed or understood the prohibition movement and who cannot decipher the handwriting, which he begins, in a dazed way, to see on the wall, the movement seems an enigma. To actually wipe liquor off the map seems to his unimaginative mind as impracticable as the destruction of the Chinese opium traffic seemed a generation ago or as the abolition of slavery seemed before the Civil War.

But these same conservatives will see it all clearly after it has all unfolded. They, being by nature law-abiding citizens, will then, themselves, help make law enforcement easy. When, therefore, the doom of liquor is finally and formally sealed by the ratification of the thirty-sixth state, the last obstacle to prohibition and its enforcement will have vanished. The sentiment for making prohibition prohibit will be universal (except among drug addicts), the manufacture of artificial sentiment against it will have ceased, and the sound teachings of scientific, industrial and military experts will be generally accepted and applied.



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## NURSING THE HOUSE PLANTS

(Continued from page 27)

root so as properly to harden the new growth. Other flowering plants of the poinsettia or heather type are of little value to the home after they have finished flowering.

Most of the foliage plants such as kentias, rubbers, draceneas, pandanus and other types usually referred to as palms, are moisture lovers. Their native habitat is the tropics, and under the dry atmosphere of the dwelling they are subject to the attacks of various insect pests, but more particularly red spider. Sponging of the foliage at weekly intervals is advisable. With tepid water make a soapy solution, using a good white or castile soap and a mild insecticide of oil or tobacco.

One of the greatest assets of a good house plant is being in a small pot. Frequent feeding will reduce the necessity of repotting, but there is a point where the plant must be repotted. It must be done properly to insure the health of the plant. Select a pot about two inches greater in diameter than the one it occupies. Get some coarse cinders, clam shells or broken pots for the bottom and have some good soil mixt of equal parts top soil and leaf mold. Add a little sharp sand to assure drainage. Place one inch of the drainage material in the bottom of the pot, and over this a little moss. Scatter a little soil over this. Remove the old pot by inverting, holding the left hand on the surface. Tap the pot gently on the edge of a table and it will come off. With a sharpened stick remove the drainage pieces that will be found enveloped with roots. It matters little if a few roots are broken when doing this, but they should be severed cleanly with a sharp knife as broken roots decay. Place the ball in the center of the pot, so the surface is the proper distance below the top of the pot to allow for watering. Then fill the pot with the compost, filling in layers and firming it thoroly with a sharpened stick.

## THE WONDERS OF SURINAM

(Continued from page 20)

night, by nature's grand orchestra the myriad voices of the wilderness. We were endangered by wild beasts and reptiles, harassed by the armies of the insect world, scorched by a vertical sun by day and chilled by the winds of night. We subsisted at times, like the natives, upon tapirs, wild pigs, deer, ant-eaters, armadillos, ground hogs, monkeys, huge lizards, turtles and turtle eggs, fish, great divers, macaws, rheas and various other wild birds, and also upon wild fruits and vegetables.

During these extensive excursions we passed, seemingly, thru ages of experience in single years. Entirely unexpected events occurred, at times, almost hourly. One moment we floated in seemingly perfect security and freedom from care down a quiet, peaceful river, exulting in the wonders and beauty of nature about us, and the next instant we were thrown into wild excitement and were in mortal danger because of surging rapids in which our craft could not live, into which we were being sucked almost irresistibly. Sometimes we lived in a state of war, having to post sentinels every night. We were completely isolated from civilization. In the dark, spectral hours of night, especially, we would feel ourselves mere helpless, unintelligent atoms in the midst of Infinity and in the presence of Omniscience.

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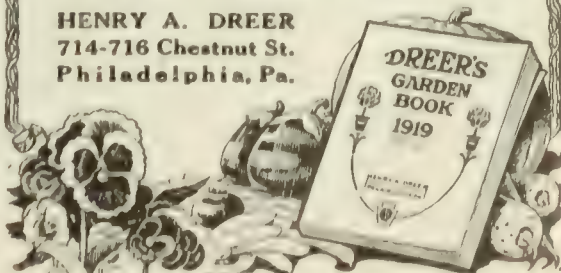
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# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUR LAU, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The Old-Time New Year. By E. P. Powell.

1. The article is an example of the "Essay." What are the characteristics of the "Essay" that make it different from the following forms: (a) The Short Story, (b) The Novel, (c) The Scientific Treatise.
2. In what respects is the "Essay" somewhat like the "Lyric"?
3. Is this essay more like Addison's essays in "The Spectator" or like the essays in "The Spectator" or Irving's essays in "The Sketch Book"? Explain. Which type of essay do you prefer? Give a reason for your preference.
4. What characteristics of the author does this essay reveal? How does the essay make us feel toward the author?
5. Prove that the essay is informal, instead of formal. What advantages have been gained by the lack of formality?
6. What attitude toward life does the essay reveal?
7. Why did the author turn the emphasis of the essay in the direction of serious thought?
8. Make a list of epigrammatic, or proverb-like sayings that appear in the essay.
9. Point out differences between life in the early days of the United States, and life at present.
10. Write the "autobiography" of an old stage coach.
11. Give an oral account of old-time New Year's customs.
12. What advantages does the essay gain by giving a few definitely drawn character sketches?
13. Show in what ways this essay is like, or not like, any one of Lamb's essays.

#### II. To Malkin: Turned Two. By Helen Parry Eden.

1. Explain the derivation, and the meaning, of every one of the following words: diminutive, portal, miniature, talented, threshold, fanes, fantasy, baroque, hapless, infallible, counter-projects, lure, fragrance, guiles, Georgian, quaverings, interminably, ditties, perching, ecstatic, pounce, quarto, basilicas.
2. For every one of the above words make an original sentence that will show that you fully understand the word.
3. Explain how the various words named above are related to the central thought of the poem.

#### III. The Wonders of Surinam. By J. Barkley Percival.

1. Draw on the blackboard a map to show the relation of Surinam to the United States. Give an original talk showing what advantages the United States may gain from Surinam.
2. Present a summary of the opportunities for development found in Surinam.
3. Write an original short story, leading toward a climax, based on the adventures of the author in Surinam.

#### IV. The Story of the Week.

1. Give a talk beginning with an explanation of the present situation in Germany, and ending with your prophecy concerning the future of Germany.
2. Explain what is meant by "A League of Nations."
3. What does President Wilson mean by speaking of a League of Nations as the organized "moral force" of men throughout the world?
4. Explain what President Wilson means by saying "A little exposure will settle most questions."
5. Give a talk explaining what is meant by the "university" or "school" spirit.
6. Give a talk explaining the present situation in Russia. Tell how you account for the existence of this situation.
7. Summarize the most important recent events in the United States.

#### V. Can Prohibition Drive Out Drink? By Irving Fisher.

1. Make a brief of the entire article, making your brief in such a way that a person who has not read the article will be able to grasp its principal thoughts quickly.
2. Present your own reasons for agreeing, or disagreeing, with the principal thought of the article.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. European Politics—"Put the League of Nations First," The Story of the Week.

1. "The Peace Conference well might put at the top line of its 'Agenda' the League of Nations." Why is this the logical course?
2. Write a brief summary of political events in Germany during the past two or three weeks. Which party seems most likely to come into permanent control?
3. Which of the demands of the soldiers and students seem to you reasonable? Which unreasonable?
4. How far does the French plan for a League of Nations fit into the scheme as outlined originally in this country? In what respects does it differ?
5. Do you see any signs that order is being introduced into the affairs of eastern Europe?

#### II. The War Revenue Bill—"The Six Billion Dollar Tax Bill."

1. What are the chief sources of revenue provided in the bill passed by the Senate? Compare this bill with the ordinary revenue bills of ten or fifteen years ago.
2. What is a "rider"? Is not the amendment which imposes a tax on products of children's labor a "rider"? Why was this provision included in the bill?

#### III. Dutch Guiana—"Proposed Purchase of Surinam," "The Wonders of Surinam."

1. Draw a map of the regions surrounding the Caribbean Sea. Indicate carefully (a) the lands over which the United States has complete dominion, (b) those which the United States controls by special treaty or other diplomatic arrangement.
2. What reasons, political and economic, can you give for the acquisition of Dutch Guiana by the United States? Could we hold this region without agitating for the purchase of French and British Guiana as well?

#### IV. Demobilization of Our Army—"Between Two Stools," "Fitting Soldiers into 'Cits.'"

1. Why does the Left-over Lieutenant speak of himself as having fallen between two stools? Do you sympathize with him?
2. Do you feel after reading this article that the virtues of army discipline outweigh its shortcomings? Set down the advantages and disadvantages in parallel columns.
3. What are the labor problems which are growing out of demobilization? How are they being solved?
4. "America is, to a large extent, deluded by the appearance of prosperity." What proofs does Mr. Wilhelm give?

#### V. Prohibition—"Can Prohibition Drive Out Drink?"

1. What is the status of the prohibition movement in your community? What is your own attitude toward prohibition?
2. "Mr. Taft's position is typical of the conservative." In what sense is this true?
3. What are the forces which are working for federal prohibition? Those which are working against it?
4. "... all the forces for prohibition will grow stronger after prohibition; and all those against it, weaker." What are the grounds for this assertion?
5. "It will, therefore, be seen that prohibition is really a national, not a local question," etc. Does Mr. Fisher prove his case?

#### VI. Transportation Problems—"The Railroads," "Why We Need Better Roads."

1. What were the strong points and the weak points of railroad operation under private ownership? What would be the advantages of government ownership? the disadvantages?
2. Why are French and English roads so much better than ours?
3. Prove that good roads are a paying proposition.
4. What national and state agencies are actively engaged in the agitation for good roads? Why is the present an especially good time for engaging in this agitation?

#### VII. Early American Society—"The Old-Time New Year."

1. In what way may this article be regarded as an historical document?
2. In what period of our history did the scenes described probably take place? In what part of the United States?



## THE INNER SIDE OF THE WINDOW

(Continued from page 25)

lovely combination which transcends every known rule; but the layman will be wise to follow the beaten path to achievements less startling but more satisfactory to live with.

One method of achieving harmony, but one which must be practised with extreme caution, is to apply the same pattern to walls and draperies, either using a fabric for both, or a cretonne and wall paper made to match. The danger, of course, is that so much pattern will prove monotonous, and this is certain to be the case if the room contains large, unbroken wall spaces, and if in addition the design is bold and brilliantly colored—as in cretonnes it is apt to be—the effect is overpowering. A more successful treatment is to match the hangings to a wall paper band or border as in the case of the bedroom window illustrated, whose cretonne draperies show a floral pattern on a black-striped ground that matches the flowered black bands on the walls.

In the stately house and formal room, only the most sumptuous fabrics may with propriety be used to dress the windows: delicate silks and laces, filmy gauze, or the finest marquisette embellished with lace and embroidery for casement curtains, with overdraperies of rich damask, satin, velours, or taffeta. In the parlors or reception rooms of less pretentious dwellings, poplin, rep, armure, cotton damasks and medium grades of silk may be draped over simple curtains of net, scrim, or voile; and in the living room, whose life mission is to be hospitable and cheery without pretense of formality, all these may find a place, but better are the printed linens, the colored madras that shatters the white light of day into all the gorgeous hues of the spectrum, and terry cloth. And best of all are the cretonnes, infinitely adaptable. At the extremity of the scale, the very last word in informality is the increasingly popular bungalow where we may scatter chintzes and cretonnes with a lavish hand, not to mention coarse lattice nets and awning stripes, Japanese cotton crepe and figured toweling.

To achieve success, it is necessary to banish considerations of "style," and to study the size, shape, and placing of each window in relation to the room as a whole. Is it too high and narrow? If so, it is a simple matter to lower the top and extend the sides by the use of sill length draperies and a deep valance so arranged as to hide the window casing, except across the bottom. If necessary, they may extend beyond the casing several inches at either side. On the other hand, if the window is too low and broad, draperies in straight folds to within an inch of the floor will correct the fault.

Sometimes it happens particularly in old houses—that the window openings have been cut too low in the wall. In such cases the defect can be concealed by fastening to the wall a foot more or less above the window a valance just deep enough to hide the window casing, thus giving the impression that the top of the window is level with that of the valance.

Group windows, if their number does not exceed four, usually may be treated as a single window in respect to overdraperies, with a valance carried across the top of the entire group.

Examples, good and bad, might be multiplied indefinitely but enough have been cited to prove the contention that windows demand individual treatment for the best results and cannot arbitrarily be dressed in whatever mode or fabric may chance to be the fad of the hour.

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## HOTEL TULLER

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# "Why is the price of meat so high?"

THE head of a Philadelphia family writes to ask us for an explanation of the present high prices of meat.

He inquires especially about the increase during the past four years.



*Clerk hire, delivery, rent--in fact, all items entering into the operation of the retail meat shop--have advanced tremendously in cost*

One item to consider is the increased cost of running a retail meat shop.

The retailer today must pay higher wages to his clerks and more for delivery service—in fact, everything entering into the operation of his store has advanced tremendously.

The principal reason retail prices are higher, however, is the fact that wholesale prices have increased. The retailer is obliged to charge more for meat because he has to pay the packers more for it.

The packers, in turn, are in exactly the same position as the retailer.

It costs them more to do business. Labor, transportation, machinery, materials—all items in the packing business—have mounted rapidly. Wages of packing house laborers, for example, have increased over 100 per cent in the past three years.

But this, as with the retailer, accounts for only a relatively small part of the increase. *The packers are compelled to charge higher wholesale prices for meat mainly because they are paying more for cattle.*

During the past four years, cattle prices to Swift & Company advanced 74 per cent.

*The packer's costs also have mounted rapidly. Wages of packing house laborers, for example, have increased over 100 per cent in the past three years*



Wholesale beef prices have not gone beyond this. In fact the price received by Swift & Company has gone up only 61 per cent during the same period.

Cattle have advanced in price because it costs the producer more to raise them.

The prices he pays for grain have reached unprecedented heights. Corn, for example, has doubled in the past four years.



*Every item entering into the production of cattle has gone up. Corn, for example, an essential cattle food, has doubled in the past four years*

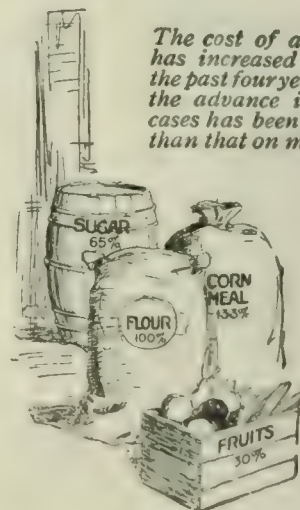
Farm labor is scarce, and he has to pay record wages to get it. Freight rates have also gone up.

The increase in the price of meat, in short, is due to the higher cost of everything that goes into its production and distribution.

But the price of meat has gone up no more than the prices of other foodstuffs—and this in face of the enormous quantities sent overseas to supply our Army and the Allies.

Evidence of this is seen in the fact that, during the past five years, flour has increased 100 per cent, corn meal 133 per cent, sugar 65 per cent. During the past year alone, fruits have advanced 30 per cent.

If the packers were to eliminate their profits entirely, there would be practically no change in the price of meat. Swift & Company's profits average only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat.



*The cost of all foods has increased during the past four years, and the advance in most cases has been greater than that on meat*

## Swift & Company, U.S.A.

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Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**SAM MESAITHIM**—Can editors blush?  
**PREMIER KURT EISNER**—We confess our guilt.

**MARION DREW**—Never wear rubbers indoors.

**JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY**—I welcome new ideas.

**MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG**—I am ready to retire.

**DOUGLAS MALLOCK**—If figures don't lie, why corsetieres.

**THE EX-CROWN PRINCE**—Father and I are down and out.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—One or two custard pies are funny perhaps.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—Mr. Wilson practises only secret diplomacy.

**TY COBB**—I want to quit baseball while I am still at the height of my form.

**SIR DOUGLAS HAIG**—Do not let us get swelled heads over our victory.

**GELETTE BURGESS**—They were like boiled onions with cream sauce—his eyes.

**EX-KAISER WILLIAM**—Let all the enemies of the German nation perish.

**PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE**—Parliamentary opposition is organized faultfinding.

**FRANK A. VANDERLIP**—We are going to make a thundering try at foreign trade.

**WOODROW WILSON**—I think one would go crazy if he did not believe in Providence.

**S. WILBUR CORMAN**—Most of us say we dislike flattery—all of us fib in saying it.

**LUKE MCLUKE**—How a woman loves to wash a baby and how she hates to wash the clothes.

**JOHN MASEFIELD**—The only things which matter in war are courage and the love of your comrades.

**SECRETARY DANIELS**—I look to see the Peace Conference put an end to competitive big navy building.

**GRAND DUCHESS ANASTASIE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN**—Germany should admit that she is wrong.

**EDNA K. WOOLEY**—No club or society woman has the right to tell the working woman what she shall or shall not wear.

**J. OGDEN ARMOUR**—There is a premium in the business world on the man who does things well—with completeness and finality.

**CHARLES M. SCHWAB**—In the years gone by, I seriously doubt if labor has received its fair share of the prosperity of this great country.

**PREMIER VENIZELOS**—My success has been due to the fact that I have consistently told the truth both to those above me and those below.

**MARTIAL JOFFRE**—In a brotherly embrace France and America have given one another their faith, a pledge for the present and the future.

**DR. HARRY EMERSON FORDICK**—I am a pretty good friend of the President, and I venture to say he does not know what the phrase (freedom of the press) means.

**MARIA BOLCHAKOVA, COMMANDER OF THE BATTALION OF DEATH**—I rushed at

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## THE NEW PLAYS

Barrie mingles sense and humor in a delightfully sentimental fashion in *Dear Brutus*, a play that gives all its characters a second chance. William Gillette and Helen Hayes, as father and daughter, play the best scene of all. (Empire Theater.)

*The Betrothal*, by Maurice Maeterlinck. Fitting sequel of "The Blue Bird." Most human and beautiful play of the season. See article by Montrose J. Moses in The Independent of November 16. (Shubert Theater.)

Fairly well written, very well acted, and thoroly English, *Betty at Bay* carries one out of the everyday world into one in which everything turns out perfectly, from the discovery of fortunes to the return of the hero reported lost in battle. (Thirti-ninth Street Theater.)

*La Jalousie du Barbouillé*, by Molière, and *Les Romantiques*, by the late Edmond Rostand, the first plays of these authors, and almost unknown even to readers, were given on the same evenings last week by the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

*Back to Earth* on a two weeks' furlough, an angel falls in love—and William Le Baron writes up the situation in a pun-bestrewn farce. Wallace Eddinger acts the part of angelic unsophistication to perfection. (Henry Miller's Playhouse.)

## P E B B L E S

Returned Soldier—Bill, when I told her I killed a German with one hand she grabbed it and kissed it all over.

His Friend—Why didn't y' tell her you bit the blighter to death?—*Sydney Bulletin*.

"It looks as if Jones is better satisfied with his wife."

"Yes, he is. You see, he went back home on a visit and saw the girl he has been dreaming of for the past twenty years."—*Life*.

"Say, that lot you sold me is three feet under the water."

"Is it?"

"Yes, it is, and you know it is."

"Well, it's a good thing you told me. I can let you have a bargain in a canoe."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Tommy (just off train, with considerable luggage)—Cabby, how much is it for me to Latchford?

Cabby—Two shillings, sir.

Tommy—How much for my luggage?

Cabby—Free, sir.

Tommy—Take the luggage, I'll walk.—*Boston Transcript*.

This has been given to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* as the truth of what M. Clemenceau said when the draft of President Wilson's original note with the fourteen points was handed to him.

He said: "Quatorze points! Mais cela c'est un peu fort—le bon Dieu n'en avait que dix."



# How executives are meeting the shortage of correspondents—



Men over 45 and younger men in deferred draft classifications, also ambitious women, are successfully replacing thousands of correspondents called into government service.



**W**HEN we were first affected by an acute shortage of help in our correspondence department," said the office manager of a concern in the Middle West, "things looked pretty discouraging. We didn't know where to turn for trained correspondents.

"The type of young men we had always hired previous to this time were either in military service or in positions where they did not care to make a change. Consequently, we looked around for older men and for women to fill our vacancies.

"Although we interviewed many applicants, few of them seemed to possess anything but a superficial knowledge of business letter writing. Even applicants who had had considerable experience in correspondence work seemed to think that the only requirement was to dictate grammatically, to master routine quickly, and to learn the various prices, terms, adjustments, and other facts and information requested by customers. They didn't seem to comprehend the finer points of business-building letters.

"If we had been able to find a dozen top-notch correspondents with an appre-

ciation of the true possibilities of business letters, they could practically have named their own salaries.

## Lack of training holds back many promising men

"Competent correspondents seemed so scarce that we finally decided to establish a systematic course of training for all new correspondents, in order to give them a clearer understanding of the broad principles of letter writing, and to teach them not to use unnecessary words, stilted expressions and rambling phrases, but to give their letters personality and a touch of human interest which would drive them straight to the mark, creating friendly feeling and good will wherever they are read.

"We had to show these people that their job was not simply to 'handle correspondence' and to clean up their desks at the end of the day, but that their task was to develop new markets, to bring back old customers who had drifted away, to collect money from accounts long past due, to keep up the fighting spirit of our salesmen on the road, and to turn complaints into orders.

"So we organized a class and studied the Course in Business Correspondence published by SYSTEM, which to my mind is the most remarkable Course of its kind ever produced. We found it intensely interesting, easy to understand, and simple to apply in our work.

"The results we have accomplished are astonishing. Our correspondence department is now turning out more letters, and better ones than ever before, with only 70% of the force we previously hired. The older men, some of whom are well along in years, are as full of enthusiasm as the younger ones, and the women are doing splendidly. All our correspondents are earning high salaries, and are establishing themselves in permanent positions.

## Former correspondents now successful executives

"One of our correspondents who joined this Course when it was first started is now manager of our collection department; another is one of the best copy writers in our advertising department, and several have been promoted to responsible positions in our organization. The Course brings out latent ability, and develops one's powers of personal expression to a very high degree.

"I believe that any man or woman who will spend a few spare minutes a day in mastering the principles explained in the Shaw Course can increase his or her earning capacity very greatly.

"SYSTEM'S Course in Business Correspondence is the most remarkable, most comprehensive, most profitable thing of its kind I have ever seen. Every man or woman interested in correspondence work or advertising should study it."

# SYSTEM'S Course in Business Correspondence

This Course, prepared by Herbert Watson, contains the essence of SYSTEM'S 18 years' experience in mail work. It comes in 14 interesting lectures which can be studied at home, under the guidance of recognized mail experts. In this way any man or woman can secure the same valuable training which it has taken others years of experience to acquire.

The Course is not an experiment; its success has been thoroughly demonstrated. During the past year it has been put to actual test right here in our own organization and by more than 1,500 executives throughout the country. In a short time with the help of this Course you can put yourself far ahead in your work, and open up new and undreamed of opportunities for success and advancement. There are greater opportunities for letters today than ever before. Letters are replacing salesmen, developing new markets, and performing every imaginable business service. Are you preparing yourself to take advantage of these conditions?

## Big men studying it

Among the subscribers to this Course are represented such firms as Marshall Field & Company, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, The Bankers Trust Company, The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and other well-known concerns, large and small, throughout the entire country. High executives are studying it to make their businesses more profitable. Employees are studying it to make their services more valuable. Everywhere, this Course is opening up new opportunities.

## Examine—free

You may examine the First Lecture of this Course at our expense, without obligation. Then if you decide to avail yourself of its wonderful opportunities for added income and greater personal success, the enrollment charge is only \$5 a month for seven months, or \$33.25 cash. Mail the attached coupon today.

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Send me for free examination the First Lecture of your Course in Business Correspondence. If I decide not to join the Course, I will return the lecture and materials at your expense within two weeks and will owe you nothing.

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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



Central News

## THE MAN ON WHOM ENGLAND RELIES

Premier David Lloyd George had the greatest triumph of his career in the recent elections which returned him to power by an unprecedented majority. It was only four and a half years ago that he became Minister of Munitions. Later he succeeded Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister. This photograph of the Premier shows him out for a country walk with his son, an officer in the British army.



## THE ELIMINATION OF THE LIBERALS

THE British elections show most strikingly the influence of the wartime psychology. The great Liberal party, to which England has owed most of her stability and all of her progress, has been swept away as by a cyclone. The reactionary forces are in complete control and the radicals are reduced to desperation. The Government of Great Britain that entered the war with an unprecedented Liberal majority has come out of it overwhelmingly Conservative. The Parliament just dissolved was elected in 1910 and altho its legal term expired five years later it continued in power by the simple process of voting to retain its seats. Doubtless our present Congress would be glad to adopt this delightfully informal fashion of overruling the law.

In the four years before the war the Liberals under the leadership of Asquith carried thru Parliament a remarkable series of reforms. The veto power of the House of Lords was curtailed. The Church in Wales was disestablished. A comprehensive scheme for the protection, betterment and security of labor was inaugurated. Home Rule for Ireland was voted. And lastly—and most courageous of all—Lloyd George had laid his ax at the foot of the tree of landlordism under which British agriculture had declined and British aristocracy flourished. This brought down upon his head a storm of scurrilous vituperation from the Conservatives, who are now supporting him.

The outbreak of the war put an end to this promising program of legislation. Some of it was suspended. Part of it was undone. Most of it has been abandoned. Lloyd George in his campaign speeches claimed that the Conservatives had reformed and he promised to carry out with their aid certain moderate measures of agricultural, educational and labor improvement. Many of his former followers believe that he has gone over to the enemy. He seems to us sincere and we expect him to attempt the solution of some of the problems he had tackled before the war, but we do not think that he can go far in this direction without losing Conservative support. A comparison of the pre-war and post-war Parliaments will show the amazing revolution:

### HOUSE OF COMMONS

	1914	1919
Unionists .....	282	380
Liberals .....	260	164
Labor .....	38	76
Nationalist .....	78	7
Sinn Fein .....	..	73
Various .....	..	7
	670	707

In the old Parliament the Liberals were in a minority, but if the Irish Nationalists supported them as they did on the Home Rule question the Liberals would have a majority of 16, while if the Laborites supported them as they did on labor questions the Liberals would have a majority of 56. Their actual working majority was usually about 80.

In the new Parliament there is a shift of about a hundred from the Liberal to the Unionist, that is to say the Conservative, camp. Labor has doubled its representation but lost its power. The Nationalists have been cut down to a tenth of their former number and are without honor in their own country. In their place has arisen the Sinn Feiners, who will not enter the House to which they are elected but will set up a government of their own in Ireland and claim admission to the Peace Conference as an independent republic. Since the Home Rule that was voted them has been snatched away they are determined to seize it. It seems likely that the civil war in Ireland which was interrupted by the Great War will now be renewed.

Even the revered Liberal leader, Mr. Asquith, was beaten in his own district of East Fife by an insignificant and former opponent. Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader, who

has tried to keep in touch with his party while remaining in the Government, has lost his seat. The coalition of which Lloyd George and Bonar Law are the leaders will have an over-all majority of about 250. Of the Coalition forces the Unionists compose three-fourths, so Premier Lloyd George for all his unparalleled majority will be entirely dependent upon those who formerly opposed every reform for which he stood before the war.

It was emphatically a khaki election. Every candidate suspected of a taint of pacificism, defeatism, internationalism, Bolshevism, or anything else of the kind was snowed under. The electorate reasoned simply; under Premier Asquith the British armies were unsuccessful; under Premier Lloyd George they were triumphant; the man who gained the victory is the man to make the peace. The eight million women voting for the first time concurred with the men in the army.

The effect of war sentiment is to intensify tendencies. It throws the moderate middle man toward one extreme or the other. In a victorious nation they are thrown toward the conservative side, in a defeated nation toward the radical side. What has taken place in England and Ireland is equally apparent in Russia and Germany. The bourgeoisie is beaten. The Bolsheviks of Russia, who are so extreme as to throw the old fashioned Socialist and Nihilist in the shade, have no effective opposition except Cossack generals leading a monarchistic reaction. The Liberal party of Germany has been wiped out. There seems to be nobody between the Socialists who are in power and the militarists who are scheming to get back again. Judging from history we may expect that in the belligerent countries the pendulum will vibrate for some years between autocracy and anarchy.

### THE CASE OF THE KAISER

WE are alarmed to see that the European despatches continue to devote columns daily to one Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, living now in retirement at the house of a friend in Holland. The American public is supposed to be interested in the condition of his ear, the state of his brain, the way he spends his time, the possibilities of his extradition and the form of his punishment. This is alarming because it indicates that in the European mind the gentleman in question is of more importance than he appears to us. No doubt he deserves death, but since we have seen over seven million men, good, bad and indifferent, put to death during the last four years we cannot get excited over the fate of one individual, however guilty.

What makes him dangerous, alive or dead, and perhaps more dangerous dead than alive, is that some people believe that he is, was or ought to be king. Now kingship is as much of a delusion as witchcraft. It is what the psychologists call a collective hallucination, as when a whole roomful of people claim to see a ghost. In the Bible we read how kings originated in Israel. Saul went forth to find asses and he found a kingdom. The asses crowned him.

The modern American knows that there never has been and never can be any such thing as a witch, that is, a woman possess of supernatural power for mischief. But so long as people tried to stamp out witchcraft by killing those who claimed the power or were believed to have it, the number of pretenders increased and multiplied. The levitical injunction "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live" was the chief instrument in the propagation of the superstition.

The modern American knows that there never has been and never can be any such thing as a king, that is, a man possess of supernatural authority as a ruler. But no people has got rid of kingcraft by merely killing kings. It is necessary to eradicate the superstition from the minds of the



people. A dead king is often more dangerous than a live one. A deposed king is a good object lesson. The revolutionist is like Macbeth; he need fear no living man but he has reason to be afraid of ghosts. Napoleon the Great was harmless enough while living on the island of St. Helena quarreling with his keeper and writing his memoirs, but when he died and his ashes were enshrined in Paris his tomb was made the foundation for the throne of Napoleon the Little.

If the Bolsheviks killed Nicholas Romanov they did not commit a crime, for he deserved death on many counts, but they did commit a blunder, for the deed aroused sympathy for one who merited none. It would have been much wiser to have kept him on exhibition in the park of Czarskoe Selo, where he could be watched.

Charles II of England was tried by a court of 150 of his peers and unanimously convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, the highest of crimes and the worst of misdemeanors, for he had denied that he held power from the people and had suppress public rights and religious freedom. But because Charles's head was cut off the king lived and the ground gained by the revolution was lost. Not until December, 1918, was a parliament elected that was as representative and unrestricted as that of 1654. The memory of the royal criminal is still honored by certain classes, and even in the calendar of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America a holy day is set apart for Charles I, "King and Martyr," along with all the saints.

So from the reading of history we cannot see anything to be gained by the hanging of the ex-Kaiser. We cannot imagine—not being a Dante—any punishment adequate to his crimes, and anything less would be to condone them. Besides, we have been told for the last four years and longer that he is insane. We have never believed it, but we fear that one man out of twelve does, so there would be the prospect of a hung jury and an unhung criminal. We are glad to see that the German soviets have offered a reward of \$20,000 for the escaped King, dead or alive, but we are inclined to think that they will be better off if no one claims the reward under either condition. We advise them to read the story that Lincoln told, when Jeff Davis was caught, about the boy and the coon which he wanted to escape but was too conscientious to let go.

The important thing is to save the German republic from a relapse into its former state or worse. If the trial and execution of the ex-Kaiser by the Allies or by his own people will conduce to the stability of the new regime it should be done. But if it should seem likely to have the opposite effect of strengthening the monarchical movement, then he had better be let alone. We hope it is true that he is writing a book. We shall be glad to review it. We know how Job felt when he said, "Oh, that mine enemy had written a book." He might also be allowed to continue his former vocation of posing for the movies. He was more of a success at that than anything else and it pays so well that he would not need his estates and crown jewels, which could be sold for the benefit of the poor. In these hard times we cannot afford to let even one of the thirty-five monarchs now out of a job remain in the ranks of the unemployed.

## A SERIOUS ACCUSATION

THE War Department cannot afford to ignore the charges made by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in his recent speech before the Senate. He accuses the War Department of failure to provide adequate hospital facilities for the returning wounded men. He blames the War Department for being months behind with the pay of returning soldiers, most of whom are out of money. Senator Chamberlain might have added that the soldiers' allotments to dependent families are not being promptly paid, that insur-

ance payments, often badly needed, are delayed for months, that the whole pay system of the army is inexcusably hampered by red tape.

These are serious charges. And it is important that the people know the facts.

Secretary Baker says:

I have been giving the matter of treatment of soldiers in hospitals, including the prompt payment of all wages due them, my personal attention, and corrective measures have been ordered immediately made.

But that is not enough. Ordering corrective measures at this late date seems to be in itself a confession of failure. The least the War Department can do now is to cut red tape so as to make the remedy immediately effective.

And to tell the people frankly exactly how things stand.

## OUR DEBT TO THE BRITISH NAVY

WE must not allow any possible disagreement over the question of disarmament and the freedom of the seas to obscure our obligation to Great Britain for her immense and indispensable aid in transporting our army overseas so swiftly and securely. No other country could have done it. No other country would have done it. No such feat has ever been performed in the history of the world before. Of all the American troops despatched to Europe about 51 per cent were carried in British vessels, about 46 per cent in American, and about 3 per cent in French. Of course nothing could be said about this during the war, but now that the veil of secrecy is lifted the history of this great achievement can be told and should be known.

For ten months after our entrance into the war only such space as could be made available in the regular British passenger liners, without interfering with the huge shipments of supplies for the British army, was used for troops. Up to February 28, 1918, a total of 282,900 United States army personnel had left for France, 105,000 of these, or about 37 per cent, being transported in British vessels.

On March 21 the terrific and, what turned out to be, the final German offensive on the western front, was launched. The Allied Council immediately recognized the urgent need for men, especially infantry and machine gun units. The United States then stated that they were ready to furnish the men, if the British Government would help transport them. Thus before the end of March passenger vessels converted into troopships which had never been seen in any United States port before, began to arrive at New York. During April, May, June, July and August practically every British vessel that had the required speed and could possibly be fitted for troops was ordered to New York or some other American port by the quickest route. The vessels already in the Atlantic service were fitted to carry the maximum numbers consistent with safety and comfort and the important cargo shipments were worked into the ships only so far as they did not, in any way, cut down the troop capacities, even tho this drastic step seriously jeopardized the food situation in England, and necessitated the strict rationing of the civilian population of Great Britain.

By delivering to Italy a considerable amount of much needed British cargo tonnage, the British Government succeeded in augmenting their troopship service with six fine Italian passenger vessels, which have made a total of thirty voyages with United States troops to France direct.

It is interesting to note that between April 1 and October 31, 1918, 180 different British troopships carried United States troops and made, collectively, 483 voyages with a total of 950,000 troops, or an average of sixteen British troopships sailing from this side every week for a period of seven months, and approximately 4500 troops left the United States on British vessels every day during the same period. Even these figures would have been considerably higher if the United States War Department had been able



to send more than 6000 troops a month to Montreal and Quebec for embarkation there on troopships which were diverted to these ports for naval and convoy reasons.

Owing to the submarine menace and risk of disaster every ship had to be supplied with a special type of life jacket for each individual man and life boats or rafts to accommodate all on board. All of this equipment was purchased by the British Government. Numerous alterations were necessary in every troopship and many cargo vessels were completely fitted with first class accommodation for officers in addition to galleys, washrooms and troop sections under the supervision of British inspectors and entirely at the expense of the British Government. The insurance on the entire fleet while crossing a danger zone extending from coast to coast was carried by the British Government. Owing to special circuitous routes and other naval precautions the troops were on board the transports for an average of at least twelve days and during the voyages they were fed entirely by the British Government. The actual cost to the United States Government for the transportation of over a million men a distance of over three thousand miles has not yet been settled, but up to the present time an average of not more than \$20 per head has been paid on account.

Immediately after the armistice was signed the British were faced with the enormous problem of returning to their native land hundreds of thousands of war-worn Canadian, Indian, African, New Zealand and Australian troops, who have been fighting on many different fronts for four years. In spite of this the British Government has voluntarily offered many of their best troopships to bring back the American troops in England, and the first vessel to land returning United States troops was the British transport "Mauretania," which arrived at New York on November 30. Since this date no less than 40,000 have disembarked from British vessels at United States ports. England will gradually withdraw her ships as they are required for the colonial troop movement, but she confidently expects to render as much assistance as possible.

It is evident that the United States owes a deep debt of gratitude to England for coming so handsomely to our assistance in the last six months.

## THE WORLD MOVES ON

**G**REAT ideas, like great bodies, often move slowly; but every now and again their velocity is breathless, as witness:

Germany must be put on probation until she has made restitution to the peoples that she has desolated, and has reconstructed and democratized her own political life.

Let there be no vengeance. Let there be no closing of the door of repentance and return. Let her not be excluded for all time from the family of nations. But let her be told in terms that cannot be mistaken: "You must first make good. You must not only prove your sincerity, you must actually pay the bill of damages that the world holds against you. You cannot enter the league of nations now. When you have discharged your obligations and the score is wiped off the slate, and you have established a people's government in which the world can have confidence, you will be welcomed and admitted, but not before."—*From The Independent of November 9.*

The outstanding features of the latest Lodge program, as contrasted with the President's, are assessment of the cost of the war against Germany and insistence upon the exclusion of Germany from the league of nations until all obligations are met in full.—*From Lawrence Hills's Paris cable to the New York Sun of December 17.*

Mr. Wilson will strongly insist upon the creation of a League of Nations as the fundamental thing, with the admission of Germany probationary for the time dependent upon her ability to establish a stable government and discharge her international obligations, which is merely another way of saying all the powers will wait to see what kind of government arises before according the usual diplomatic recognition.—*From David Lawrence's Paris cable to the Evening Post of December 17.*

With Mr. Lodge and Mr. Wilson both accepting The Independent's program, why worry?

## THE WAY THEY FOUGHT

**W**HILE the boys are telling their homely, splendid stories to round-eyed listeners at every fireside in America, a few of the most brilliant fragments of narrative from the untold history of our part in the war attain the quasi-immortality of the official reports. Buried in General Orders, the most forbidding to the civilian of all the products of the press, or briefly repeated in the crowded daily press, one reads citations that would take one's breath away in any generation less jaded and dulled by incomprehensible experiences.

The old hero-stories have their counterparts. The boys who play the new roles use strange properties, and the scenes are set in fearful and wonderful fashion, but the action and sometimes even the lines have an oddly familiar ring.

There was the ballad hero who "fought upon his stumps." There is something as naive, and superbly American, in this citation:

*Elsworth O. Terrill, corporal, Company H, 113th Infantry. During the action in the vicinity of Hagenbach, Alsace, east of Bellort, France, August 21, 1918, when his right hand and arm were badly mangled by the explosion of a grenade during an enemy raid into our lines, he placed his injured hand in his trousers pocket to support it, went over the top with his comrades and joined in the pursuit of the defeated and retreating Germans, throwing hand grenades with his left hand as he followed them back to their own lines.*

One is tempted to italicize, but the finest element in these citations, as it was in the acts which won them, is the matter-of-fact directness of the thing, which forbids rhetoric and almost bars comment.

*Robert J. Maxey, lieutenant colonel, 18th Infantry. On May 28, 1918, at Cantigny, France, he advanced with first wave and, in the face of heavy shell and machine-gun fire, located the objective of his battalion. He was a cool, dependable and heroic leader. Altho fatally wounded, he gave detailed instructions to his second in command and caused himself to be carried to his regimental commander and delivered important information before he died.*

"Caused himself to be carried to his regimental commander and delivered important information before he died." One thinks somehow of the messenger in Browning's "Incident of the French Camp" who brings the news of the capture of Ratisbon to Napoleon.

For those who find spuds and slum and K. P. endlessly humorous—as they undoubtedly are—there is a new dignity about the army cook after one reads this:

*Harry C. Ricket, cook, Infantry. He maintained his kitchen at Chateau de la Foret, near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 28-29, 1918, during a bombardment so intense as to drive all other kitchens out of the village. When his stove had to be taken to the rear, he improvised a fire in the ground and continued his work until ordered to leave. He carried water from a spring, which was repeatedly shelled, when others would not approach it. Unaided, of his own volition, he conducted a first-aid station for wounded and exhausted men at his kitchen. Constantly in extreme personal danger, from machine-gun fire from low-flying aeroplanes and bombardment by high-explosive shells, he devoted himself entirely to the needs of others and made possible the care of several hundred wounded, exhausted and hungry men.*

But it is the "Don't give up the ship men" who stamp their names most deeply on the memory of their kind. To them it is given, in the last supreme moment, to dramatize their own deed by some half-conscious expression of their dominating will. Is there anything finer in all the stories of message-bearers than this?

*Roy H. Simpson, private, Forty-seventh Company, Fifth Regiment, United States Marine Corps. In the attack on the Bois de Belleau, France, June 12, 1918, he carried a message from battalion to company headquarters directly across the face of enemy fire. Shot thru the chest he continued running and called out, "I must deliver this message," struggling forward for fifty feet more in his heroic effort to carry out his mission before falling dead.*

What is there for an editor to say—or for a poet, or an orator—after that?



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The President in England

Having spent Christmas with the American army, the President on Thursday visited England. Landing at Dover, he proceeded at once to London, where he was welcomed by the King in person and rode with him to Buckingham Palace, where he was entertained during his stay. King and President rode together in the royal coach thru streets profusely decorated with British and American flags and thronged with hundreds of thousands of cheering spectators. Mrs. Wilson was of course present and was similarly received and escorted by the Queen. Friday was largely spent in conference with British statesmen, and in the evening the President and Mrs. Wilson, with members of their company, were entertained at a state banquet of imposing splendor at Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday the President made a number of addresses, at the London Guildhall, at the Lord Mayor's luncheon at the Mansion House, and to the League of Nations Union, to a delegation from the Council of Evangelical Free Churches, and to some other bodies, at the American Embassy. Sunday was spent at Carlisle, the birthplace of his mother and the home of his maternal ancestors, where he made a brief address in a Congregational church. In the evening he went to Manchester and spent the night there as the guest of the Lord Mayor. He addressed a gathering of several thousand



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## TO BRING POLAND FOOD

Colonel William Grove heads the mission sent by our Food Administration to relieve the danger of famine in Poland and to arrange for food distribution there thru the winter

workingmen in Free Trade Hall on Monday, returning that evening to London. A farewell dinner was given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday; the President, Mrs. Wilson and their party returned to Paris, and on Wednesday they went to Rome. It is intimated that the President would return to America about February 10.

## The Freedom of London

President Wilson is the third American Chief Magistrate to receive the "Freedom" of the City of London, his predecessors in that honor having been General Grant and Colonel Roosevelt. They were thus invested, however, after their retirement from office, so that Mr. Wilson is the first to be made a Freeman of London while still President of the United States. Unlike the nominal "freedom" so often bestowed by various American municipalities, the Freedom of the City of London actually confers important civic and political privileges, of which Mr. Wilson will probably have no occasion to take advantage. Neither is anybody likely to dispute the President's legal right to accept the honor; tho the Constitution does forbid any officer of the United States to accept, without the consent of Congress, "any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state."

## The President's English Speeches

The President's first address in England was made in response to the welcome of the Mayor of Dover, and in it he declared that

in spite of all the terrible suffering and sacrifice of this war, we shall some day, in looking back upon them, realize that they were worth while, not only because of the security they gave the world against unjust aggression, but also because of the understanding they established between the great nations.

His speech at the state banquet was de-



THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO BRUSSELS

American soldiers shared with the King and Queen of Belgium in the honor of the victory parade in Brussels. This photograph shows the Americans marching in review past the King and Queen, who are on horseback at the extreme right.



ated largely to the theme of friendship, fraternity and cooperation between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. At the Guildhall he touched more explicitly upon the issues of peace making and the purposes of his visit to Europe. Referring to his intercourse with the soldiers of the Allied armies and their expressions of sentiment, he said:

It is very interesting to observe how from every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every corner of counsel, there comes the suggestion that there must now be, not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set up against another, but a single, overwhelming, powerful group of nations who shall be the trustees of the peace of the world.

This sentiment was repeated, still more emphatically, in the address at the Manchester Free Trade Hall, in which he said:

If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at the right peace by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest in it, because she will join no combination of powers which is not a combination of us all. She is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world.

We are not obeying the mandate of parties, or of politics. We are obeying the mandate of humanity.

Again, at a luncheon given in his honor at Manchester, the President spoke as follows of the future relations of America and the Allied Powers:

With our unity of command there arose a unity of spirit. The minute we consented to cooperate our hearts were drawn closer together into cooperation, and so from the military side we had given ourselves an example for the years to come. Not that in the years to come we must submit to a unity of command, but it does seem to me that in the years to come we must plan a unity of purpose, and in that unity of purpose we shall find a great recompense, a strengthening of our spirit in everything that we do.

This disclaimer of a future "unity of command" was recognized as bearing significantly upon the proposed League of Nations.

**Attitude Toward the President** There can be no question that the President was favorably received in England, and that he personally and in his addresses made a favorable impression upon both statesmen and people. Mr. Lloyd George declared that the official conferences with the President had effected an agreement on general principles,

and that America and Great Britain would be found at the Peace Conference working in perfect harmony. Mr. Arthur Balfour added that the President's visit had not only been a spectacular success, but also had gone to the hearts of the British people, and would have international results of the largest importance to the whole world. There were many similar expressions, from individuals and in the newspaper press, throughout England.

In France, also, a favorable attitude was manifested toward the President on most points. The Prime Minister, Dr. Clemenceau, assured the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday that he would support Great Britain on the question of the "freedom of the seas," and that in this he was entirely in agreement with President Wilson. His own conferences with the President, he said, had been profitable, tho he would not be telling the truth if he said that he had agreed with him on all points. Apparently the point of chief disagreement was that concerning a League of Nations. Dr. Clemenceau expressed himself to the Chamber as being inclined to maintain the old alliances which had proved so immensely beneficial in this war, tho he was not opposed to the principle of a general league of nations, and indeed thought that one might be organized when the treaty of peace was completed. Another possible point of difference was that of "secret diplomacy," the French Government being resolutely committed to maintenance of the confidential agreement which was made with Italy upon that power's entrance into the war.

**The British Elections** The general elections in Great Britain and Ireland for a new House of Commons resulted in an unexpectedly overwhelming victory for the Government, and for Mr. Lloyd George personally. Of the 709 seats the Coalition—Unionists, Liberals and Laborites—secured 471, and the non-Coalition Unionists, who will support the Government, 46; making a total of 517. Of the various parties the Coalition Unionists were by far the strongest, winning 334 seats to the Coalition Liberals' 127 and the Coalition Laborites' 10. These 334 with the 46 other Unionists make a total of 380, a strong majority of the whole House in favor of maintaining the unity of the kingdom. The Liberals who follow Mr. Asquith won only 37 seats, the Laborites 65, the National party 2, Independents 5, and Socialists 1. Even more impressive was the popular vote, the Coalition candidates being generally elected by enormous majorities. Obviously it was a great popular mandate approving the war policy of the Government and also in general its policy of political and social reforms.

There were some interesting personal results. Mr. Lloyd George was re-elected by a tremendous majority, and his chief colleagues were also handsomely returned. On the other hand, Mr. Asquith was defeated, as were also Mr. Henderson, the Labor leader, and



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#### JAPAN'S CELEBRATION OF VICTORY AND PEACE

The Tokio Municipality sent decorated automobiles like the one above to drive thru the streets and to make calls of congratulation on the various legations. Below is a gigantic lantern parade of the thousand employees of the Tsekishima Iron Works in Tokio



## THE GREAT WAR

**December 26**—President Wilson arrives in London. American warships sent to the Baltic.

**December 27**—President conferred with British Ministers, and entertained at State banquet. French troops and "Reds" fight at Odessa.

**December 28**—President made several important addresses in London. Overwhelming Government victory in British elections.

**December 29**—President visited Carlisle and Manchester. Fighting between Poles and Germans at Posen.

**December 30**—President made important addresses at Manchester. French Prime Minister spoke for maintenance of alliance of France, Great Britain, Italy and America, and was sustained by Chamber by vote of 380 to 134.

**December 31**—President returned to Paris. Bolshevik outbreaks reported in Rumania, Silesia and Poland.

**January 1**—President left Paris for Rome. American troops advancing in Northern Russia.

various others whose attitude toward the war policy of the Government was not satisfactory. Every woman candidate was defeated save one, a Sinn Feiner in Dublin, the Countess Markiewicz.

A surprising feature of the result was the sweeping victory of Sinn Fein in Ireland, that militant faction winning 73 seats against only 7 for the Irish Nationalists. It is intimated that the Sinn Feiners will refuse to take their seats, and instead will attempt to organize an Irish republic. With their winning nine-tenths of the Irish seats, and the Unionists winning a clear majority of the whole House, a recrudescence of troublous times over the "Irish question" is threatened.

### The Disorders in Germany

Factional conflicts in Germany continue with unabated fury, suggesting a sad commentary upon the habitual German boasts of discipline, loyalty and patriotism. Rioting occurred in the streets of Berlin, with pitched battles between loyal soldiers and mutinous sailors, resulting in heavy loss of life. The sailors and Spartacides were under the direction of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, and they noisily demanded that the Prime Minister, Herr Ebert, and the Foreign Secretary, Herr Haase, should resign in favor of Herr Lebedour and Dr. Liebknecht. But on Sunday it was announced that Herren Haase, Foreign Minister; Barth, Minister of Social Policy, and Dittman, Minister of Demobilization, had resigned, leaving Herr Ebert and his friends in full control of the government. The vacancies were immediately filled respectively by Herren Scheidemann, Noske and Wisel. This action was approved by the Central Council of Soldiers and Workmen, and was followed by subsidence of the disturbances in Berlin. At Frankfurt and other places, however, rioting and pillage continued, with the soldiers refusing to take action against the mobs.

### Another Witness Against the Hun

Prince Albert of Monaco, who despite his leasing of part of his little realm for a gambling den is one of the personally most respectable figures among the monarchs of the world, adds his by no means light testimony against William Hohenzollern as the responsible author of the war. He has just made public some letters and reports of conversations between himself and the former Kaiser, with whom he was on most confidential terms, which almost rival the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky in interest. The gist of them is to fix upon William "responsibility for a deliberate war." The war itself he characterizes as the result of "a plot of force to annihilate law and honor, all the beauties of civilization, and all the conquests of man over the brute."

### The Death Roll of the War

It is now possible to compute with approximate accuracy the cost of the Great War in human life, at least so far as casualties in battle are concerned. The numbers killed are reported and estimated as follows:

Russian .....	1,700,000
French .....	1,071,300
British .....	706,726
Italian .....	460,000
American .....	58,478

Total Allies .....	3,996,504
German .....	1,600,000
Austrian .....	800,000

Total Teutonic .....	2,400,000
Grand total .....	6,396,504

To these must be added perhaps half a million more, of Belgians, Serbs and some others on the Allied side, and of Bulgars and Turks on the side of the Central Powers. A death roll of approximately seven million men, with two or three times as many more wounded, is appalling, beyond the power of the human mind to appreciate. Yet even this is not all, perhaps not even the worst. We must take into account the million or two of non-combatants wantonly massacred, starved to death, or killed by privations and disease; in Belgium, Serbia, northern France, Russia, and above all, Armenia.

### Poland and Germany

Friction between Poland and Germany increases ominously. The Polish Government on December 27 demanded the right to send troops over German railways to Vilna, the Lithuanian capital, which was threatened by the Bolsheviks. This was refused by Germany, and it was announced that German troops would continue to occupy the city. Still more serious were the complications in Posen, the great Polish province long held by Prussia. The Polish Government moved for occupation of it, including the cities of Posen and Danzig, and called for popular election of delegates to the Polish National Assembly. The German Government responded by threatening with prosecution all persons participating in such election. On December 28, Mr. Ignace J. Paderewski, who is much talked of for the first President of

Poland, arrived in Posen on his way to Warsaw. The American and other Allied flags were raised on the city hall, and Mr. Paderewski drove thru the city in an automobile similarly decorated. German soldiers thereupon fired upon the American flag and attempted to pull it down. The Poles resisted, and fierce street fighting prevailed all the afternoon, resulting in about 138 deaths. The Germans were finally beaten, and Mr. Paderewski proceeded on his way. The chief animus in this controversy is over the question of the status of Posen before the Peace Conference, each side wishing to be in possession of it when that body meets. It will be recalled that one of President Wilson's conditions of peace indicated that Posen should be restored to Poland with access to the sea. Whether the Poles should seize it now or await the award of the Peace Conference, is an open question. The example of France in taking Alsace-Lorraine seems to justify the course which the Poles are pursuing.

**Bolshevik Outbreaks** On the last day of the year serious Bolshevik and "Red" outbreaks were reported from various countries. At Odessa a considerable force of French troops checked such a revolt, and another French force set out from Rumania for Kiev, intent upon wresting control of the Kiev-Odessa railway from Ukrainian revolutionists. At Bucharest there was serious street fighting between Rumanian troops and Bolsheviks, the latter being led by Russian anarchists. At Warsaw a Bolshevik mob strove to release some "Red" prisoners, and was dispersed by Polish troops with considerable loss of



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ELECTED TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT Countess Markiewicz, the first and only woman elected to the British Parliament, has refused to serve, since she is a Sinn Feiner and will not sit in London.





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#### STRAINING LONDON HOSPITALITY

So crowded is London with men on leave and returning home that the Lord Chancellor has turned over to the American Red Cross the Great Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice, reserved hitherto for formal ceremony. Under wartime emergency conditions a thousand American sailors bunked there every night.

life. A general Bolshevik uprising occurred thruout Silesia, and a Bolshevik republic was there proclaimed. These occurrences commanded the grave attention of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, as indicating danger of similar disturbances thruout the world. Much expert opinion was, however, to the effect that these outbreaks, which were all in the potential or actual border states between Germany and Russia, were the result of German propaganda and were intended to prevent, if possible, the creation of strong barrier states which would bar German exploitation of Russia and the East.

**Rumania Irredenta** A step toward the redemption of "Rumania Irredenta" was taken on December 30, when commissioners from the Transylvanian National Assembly at Karlsburg visited Bucharest and handed to King Ferdinand the Act of Union between Transylvania and Rumania which that assembly had adopted. The King accepted it and declared that he was obeying the will of the people in extending his reign over the region between the Dneister and the Theiss. This act nearly doubles the area of Rumania and adds several millions to its population. Like the Polish occupation of Posen and Danzig, it is performed in anticipation of the award of the coming Peace Conference, but it is confidently assumed that it will be approved and confirmed by that body.

**The Murderers of Armenia** The Turkish Government, in an unwonted spasm of virtue, has ordered the creation of a special court martial for the prosecution of those responsible for the Armenian massacres. Whether this is done in good faith, or merely as a bit of camouflage, its results are not likely to satisfy the moral sense of the world, for the reason that the chief culprits are beyond the jurisdiction or reach of the court.

The infamous Enver, Talaat and Djemal have decamped to foreign lands, laden with booty; the German marshal, Liman von Sanders, is in Berlin; and William Hohenzollern is in sanctuary in the Netherlands.

**Senator Chamberlain Speaks Out** That America is unprepared for reconstruction as she was unprepared for war was the import of a long and severely critical speech against the War Department, made on December 30 by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. The chief offenses charged against the War Department by Senator Chamberlain are:

1. That the country and army are kept in the dark on demobilization plans, while England made this information public more than a month ago.
2. That returning wounded soldiers are denied proper care immediately after they reach the United States.
3. That the pay of returning soldiers is months behind.
4. That sufficient hospital facilities have not been provided to take care of the permanently disabled.

He urged that the War Department investigate immediately and take steps to remove the causes of this criticism, which he said was substantiated by complaints from all over the country. As an illustration of the powerlessness of Congress to remedy the situation, he told an instance of a soldier suffering from tuberculosis who had written to a Senator asking outside aid to effect his discharge:

That poor boy, suffering from tuberculosis, was brought up before a board of inquiry and his pay was forfeited for fifteen days. He was punished for having had the temerity to write to a Senator asking for aid.

The chairman of the Military Affairs Committee also reminded the Senate of his speech a year before scoring the War Department for inefficiency, and showed that, altho his charges were rebuked and discredited by the Admin-

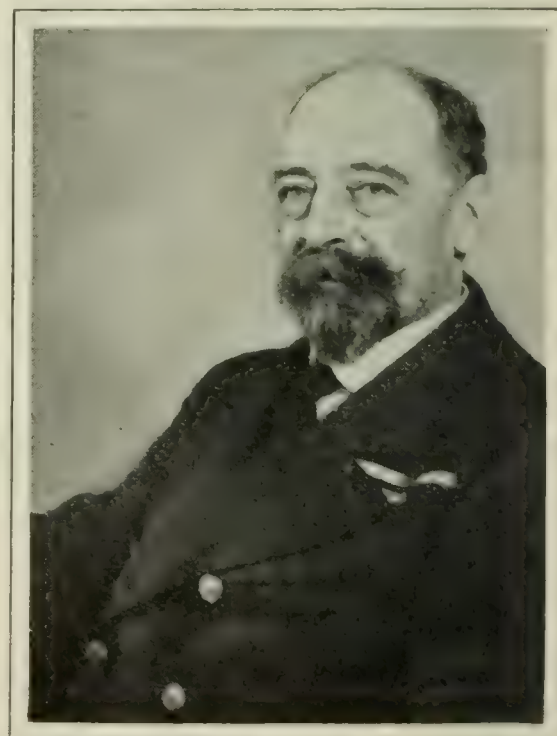
istration at the time, they were later substantiated by General Pershing's report.

About 250,000 German men and women were affected by President Wilson's cabled instructions to the Department of Justice abolishing the general wartime restrictions imposed on German enemy aliens in this country. The prohibited zones, residence and employment restrictions, registration and permit systems forthwith go out of existence. Restrictions which apply to entry into and departure from the country and those affecting the power of internment are however still in force and the President's action does not affect in any way the status of men already interned or obligations already imposed on alien enemies now on parole. Any violation of parole will be punished as heretofore.

Authority to deport enemy aliens now interned in the United States is asked by the Department of Justice. Most of these aliens were found to have served actively as German agents here or to have transmitted information during the war valuable to Germany. There are presumably 3000 or 4000 aliens in our internment camps, most of them men.

**Demobilizing and Recruiting** While 30,000 men a day are being discharged from the army, Secretary of War Baker is appealing to Congress for legislation to permit the resumption of voluntary enlistment. The reason is that the men now serving must, in accordance with the Selective Service act, be discharged as soon after the proclamation of peace as the existing emergency will allow. As Secretary Baker reminds Congress:

The only men who would remain in the



Western Newspaper Union

**ORGANIZER OF OUR CONVOY SYSTEM** Commodore Lionel Wells of the British Navy deserves especial credit for his service in this country as head of the "Convoy and Route-giving Department" by which Great Britain's part in getting our troops safely overseas was organized and coordinated with the work of the United States Navy Department. Over half our troops were carried over in British ships, and the British furnished, it is said, three-fourths of the convoy.





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#### THE FLEET AT HOME

New York had another victory celebration when the battleships and destroyers came back from service overseas and paraded thru the harbor to take up positions alongside the city in the Hudson River. Then the sailors went ashore to celebrate and the city folks went out to look all over the ships

service are those men enlisted in the regular army on or prior to April 1, 1917, and whose enlistment has not yet expired. This small number has been cut down by casualties and other vicissitudes until the entire military force of the United States that can be retained in the service will be absolutely inadequate and insufficient to perform such essential military duties as policing the Mexican border, garrisoning our insular possessions, guarding the seacoast possessions of the United States, occupying permanent posts and garrisons, guarding and protecting the large amount of recently acquired Government property, and maintaining and operating the camps and cantonments in this country, to which troops returned from overseas may be sent for prompt demobilization.

More than eleven hundred thousand men were designated for demobilization in the seven weeks following the signing of the armistice, and approximately one hundred thousand were actually discharged.

It has been decided by the War Department that the national guardsmen who were taken into the Federal army will not revert to their former status upon their discharge, but will be completely freed from military service. There were last June 434,409 national guardsmen in the United States army.

Under the War Department's ruling the various states will have to organize their National Guard again, either creating new forces by voluntary enlistment or by exchanging the force recruited after the old guard was taken for Federal service overseas. Their policy will depend on what action Congress takes in framing plans for permanent national military organization.

Our Fifty-five billions is War Expenses the estimated total cost of the United States' participation in the war; in other words, approximately \$550 for every man, woman and child in this country. This estimate includes ten billions loaned to the Allies, and is based on the appropriations made by the first and second sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress, with deductions for ordinary civil appropriations, and including appropriations authorized altho not expected to be expended before the end of the fiscal year of 1919.

The following tables show the division of expenditures:

#### FOR 1918

Total .....	\$19,384,215,695.03
Military establishment and War Department .....	\$6,525,924,661.99
Loans to our allies by the first and second Liberty bond acts .....	7,000,000,000.00
Naval establishment and Navy Department .....	1,262,973,683.37
Emergency shipping fund in deficiency acts .....	1,939,000,000.00
Interest on public debt.....	218,341,323.00
War Risk Insurance:	
Insurance of personnel, cargoes and vessels in the merchant marine .....	45,150,900.00
Family allowances, compensation, and insurance of soldiers and sailors.....	176,250,000.00
Food products and fuel.....	173,846,400.00
Preparation and issuance of loans, expenses of.....	22,316,000.00
Other services, including regular and extraordinary expenses of the civil establishment not otherwise segregated .....	20,413,621.17
Total.....	\$19,384,215,695.03

#### FOR 1919

Military establishment and War Department .....	\$24,936,325,964.70
Loans to our allies by the third and fourth Liberty bond acts .....	3,000,000,000.00
Naval establishment and Navy Department .....	1,822,158,709.30
Emergency shipping fund.....	2,572,250,000.00
Interest on public debt.....	655,107,269.00
Sinking fund .....	288,830,865.00
National defense fund at disposal of the President.....	50,000,000.00
Bureau War Risk Insurance:	
Family allowances, compensation and insurance of soldiers and sailors.....	70,000,000.00
Food products and fuel.....	27,781,863.00
Federal land bank bonds, purchase of .....	200,000,000.00
Federal operation of railroads .....	500,000,000.00
War Finance Corporation.....	500,000,000.00
Housing for war needs.....	100,000,000.00
Ores, metals and minerals....	50,000,000.00
Preparation and issuance of loans, expenses of.....	39,752,306.67
Postal service .....	385,712,929.58
Pensions .....	243,050,000.00
Other services, including regular and extraordinary expenses of the civil establishment of the Government and appropriations not otherwise segregated .....	396,082,105.50
Increased compensation, certain Government employees .....	51,946,030.30
Total.....	\$36,119,536,982.75

**Ships for Trade** Owners of the three or four million tons of shipping requisitioned during the war and put under Government control are asking with increasing urgency when they are to have their ships again. The American Steamship

Association held a meeting on December 26 to ask the United States Shipping Board for definite information on its plans for releasing requisitioned ships and on its policy with respect to this country's mercantile marine.

In order to compete successfully with the commerce of other nations the ship owners need not only the immediate release of their ships, but some knowledge of how the Government is going to use the fifteen or seventeen million tons of merchant shipping that it now owns. There are three possible courses: The Government may continue to own and operate them; the Government may retain the ownership and lease them to private operators; the Government may sell the whole fleet. There are also numerous possible modifications of any one of these courses, such as the retention of a part of the fleet to be used in opening up new trades. Altogether the situation is a particularly puzzling one for the ship owners. Great Britain is releasing her requisitioned ships very rapidly and her old trade routes are being reestablished, while American business men, in South American ports, for instance, are forced to see trade slipping away from them.

Congress, no less than the ship owners, is anxious to get our shipping on a peacetime basis as soon as possible, but finds the situation full of perplexing difficulties. Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, has called a national conference on the subject, to be held in Washington on January 13 and 14, and the Senate Commerce Committee will give the results its early attention.

In the meantime the Shipping Board is going ahead with its construction program, but is not making any new commitments. It has spent so far the enormous sum of \$2,635,000,000, which is calculated to give the United States 3116 ships of a total deadweight tonnage of 16,913,045. Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Commerce Committee, argued in a Senate discussion last week that the necessity for ships now is almost as acute for commercial purposes as it



was for military purposes. He added that England is planning to build 2,000,000 tons annually and France 2,000,000, while the United States has the yards to build 6,000,000 tons annually.

From Paris, Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, cabled on December 27 the announcement that the Shipping Board had decided to create a permanent world organization to coordinate the work of the Government's trade fleet. Mr. Hurley went on to explain:

We will open at once offices in London, Paris and Rome. From these centers will be directed ten or twelve other offices, such as in Shanghai, Yokohama and Bombay, in the East, Genoa in Italy, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro in South America, and Rotterdam and Antwerp.

The London, Paris or Antwerp office would have precise information and be able to consign a ship without delay for its most efficient use. The subordinate centers are essential properly to direct our national fleet. They will be managed by practical shipping men, who will be assigned to their posts from the United States.

There will be no interference with the War Department's handling of ships. Our business will be with the trade fleet.

Ship owners were so much concerned over the move, which they interpreted as indicating the Government's purpose to go into a general world-wide shipping business, that Bainbridge Colby, of the Shipping Board, gave out a reassuring explanation:

We certainly do not wish the American owners of requisitioned ships to get the impression that the Shipping Board is embarking on a permanent program of world-wide employment for trade purposes of shipping which we have temporarily requisitioned from its owners for war service.

The period of such service is drawing to a close, and the board is very desirous of restoring requisitioned tonnage to its rightful owners at the earliest possible moment. The extent of our overseas forces and the problems of transport and maintenance which are peculiar to this country by reason of the great distance from home at which our forces are operating make it difficult for us to keep pace with the releases of requisitioned ships already made by our European allies.

Under Whose Flag? There is a curious tangle of international relations in the purchase by the United States of eighty-five British registered ships of the International Mercantile Marine. The negotiations have been made without undue publicity, in view of the anomalies of the situation, but it is now announced that the purchase is practically consummated and that the price for the eighty-five vessels, including many ocean liners, among them the "Olympic" and the "Adriatic," is to be less than \$70,000,000.

The International Mercantile Marine Company is founded on American capital and is in reality an American concern, but its ships have been registered under the British flag because of our law forbidding the American registry of foreign-built ships. That law is no longer in force and the United States Government in buying the fleet therefore transfers it simply from one American owner to another.

Great Britain, however, has a war-time regulation forbidding the transfer of shipping from her flag to any



Waiting in Chicago Kitchen

WAITING AT THE K-K-KITCHEN DOOR



Handing in Brooklyn Eagle

THE GERMAN FIST (TODAY)

other, and so for the present the ships will continue to be under British registry, tho owned by the Government of the United States.

The reason for our purchase of the ships now goes back to the financial difficulties of the International Mercantile Marine during the war, when the earnings of its subsidiary companies were held up to the extent of \$65,000,000 by the British Government because of its foreign status. The directors and shareholders therefore welcomed an offer from the British syndicate to buy the subsidiary companies. But President Wilson instructed the United States Shipping Board to forbid the sale to the British syndicate and then suggested that the United States take over the proposed deal.

No More Food Restrictions

The Federal Food Administration ordered all restrictions on food to be abandoned December 23, but asked that continued care be used in saving food in order to enable the United States to meet its pledge of 20,000,000 tons of food to the starving nations abroad.

For some months at least the Food

Administration will continue its control and hold itself in readiness to assist in putting into effect any specific measure which public eating places, thru developments in world relief, may in the future be called upon to carry out. It will keep particular watch against profiteering and speculation in licensed food products.

Canada Looks Ahead Whether Canada should have a navy of her own or not has

been the subject of political controversy there for at least fifteen years. Premier Laurier followed the trend of public opinion when he urged in 1905 the establishment of a Canadian navy of modest proportions. His proposal was attacked by both party extremes so bitterly that nothing came of it. When Premier Borden assumed power after the disaster of 1911 he abandoned Laurier's plan altogether and proposed a contribution of three dreadnaughts to the British navy. But the Laurier majority in the Senate killed the measure, and so Canada, when the war broke out, was entirely dependent on the British navy.

The war brought home to Canada the advisability of having a local naval force for coast defense. It is now announced from London that Premier Borden has drawn up a memorandum outlining "a permanent overseas naval policy on the basis of navies to be built by and administered by the Dominions."

This Canadian navy will, of course, coöperate to the fullest extent with the British and will preserve with it uniformity in construction, equipment, armament, training and organization.

Another reconstruction problem to which Canada has given prompt attention is the need of an adequate housing program. For the last four and a half years practically no houses have been built and very few repaired. To meet the consequent deficit now the Government has created a fund of \$25,000,000 to be used by way of loans to the several provincial governments of Canada in connection with municipal or other programs for better housing.

To investigate the revolutionary and ultra-Socialist propaganda that is being increasingly disseminated in Canada now, the Government has established in Ottawa a Department of Public Safety under the direction of M. C. H. Cahan. Mr. Cahan has expressed his conviction that unless some action is taken, and taken quickly, to suppress the pernicious propaganda of the I. W. W. and their kind, such a situation will eventually be created as will require military intervention. In the course of a recent speech he said:

So grave and threatening are these elements in some of the industrial districts of Canada that managers of industry are even now forming vigilance committees of loyal and trusted employees and, as in days we have thought passed forever, arming them with revolvers, rifles and as I have been informed even contemplating the employment of machine guns in order to protect persons and property, and to preserve public order.



CAN a woman do as good work as a man? Can she earn an equal wage? Ought she to keep within the bounds, now that the war emergency is over, of what has been agreed upon as "women's work"? Is there any fundamental loss to the individual or to society when the woman transfers the site of her occupation from her home to the business world? These are only a few of the questions that confront one who attempts to consider after the war aspects of women's work. Most of us can remember when pat answers to such questions were ready on almost any one's tongue. They were summed up in that phrase which must be as old as the cave man, "Woman's place is in the home."

But the old answers are no longer satisfying. When the National Industrial Conference Board, after serious research, quotes employer after employer as saying that women have proved as good or better than men in such distinctively "men's jobs" as drill pressers in automobile factories, electric meter assemblers, foundry molders, tack machinists, and about 130 other metal trade occupations, ancient prejudices against woman's work are dwarfed by fact. When the Women in Industry Service of the Government announces, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, that equal wage for equal work ought to be a recognized principle



© International Film

Distilling the highly explosive and poisonous T. N. T. in a munitions factory

## KEEPING WOMEN ON THE PAYROLL

BY MARGARETTA NEALE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR WOMEN'S WORK OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

in the law and practice of every state, the fact of a customary unequal wage seems likely to give way before policy founded on equity.

There is to be no wholesale withdrawal of women from the industries they have gone into during the war, if we may judge from conditions as they appear at this time in the records of the United States Employment Service.

So far as reports received to date show, there is not one instance of a large employer making an effort to "dump" his women employees in order to take on men immediately. It is possible that in the course of months as larger peace time production is assured, a movement may develop whose effect will be to replace by men women laid off with the cessation of war contracts. The present tendency is to absorb women in new work as fast as they are released from war work. By arrangement with the War Department and the War Industries Board, in consultation with the United States Employment Service, all textile, woolen, cotton and knitting mills which held large war contracts arranged to shift to a peace basis gradually and to hold all employees. This agreement assured continuous work to something like 600,000 women, mainly in eastern states.

One prominent employer in the Middle West who curtailed his manufacture of office equipment in order to make shrapnel, recently said frankly

that his firm would keep its women employees after the war, "If we can get them to stay. In efficiency they exceed our men. Their output is greater. We have found that they take to machine work readily. We are very enthusiastic about the progress women have made in this plant."

"Keep the women you have employed," the chairman of an Oregon labor board warned employers in his district, after a survey of labor conditions taken in November. "Indications point to a marked shortage of labor in all lines."

A different situation exists, of course, where war work has created a supply of labor that cannot be turned over, in its present organization, to peace time work. Much of the work which the Government undertook under special appropriations comes under this head.

The closing of the Government gas mask plant in Long Island City is a case in point. Here factories owned by various firms were

commandeered by the Government, with the agreement to restore them in their original condition shortly after the end of the war. Immediately upon the signing of the armistice arrangement was made to demobilize the force of 12,500 employees. Production was curtailed gradually. Representatives of employers in need of such types of labor as were engaged in the plant [Continued on page 67]



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Operating an arsenal drilling machine



© International Film

Washington has the first woman traffic cop





International Film

Part of Colonel Haywood's 15th New York (colored) Infantry that has been under fire. Two privates received the Croix de Guerre

## WITH THE BUFFALOES IN FRANCE

Lieutenant McKaine is one of the negro officers who commanded the 367th Infantry of the American army—The "Buffaloes"—at the battlefront. They were the nearest Allied troops to Metz when the armistice order came to cease fighting.

BY LIEUT. OSCEOLO E. MCKAINE

The French should have added another word to those on their national escutcheon—Service—for the French serve. The colored soldier has learnt that if he would be a full fledged citizen he must serve—serve until it hurts—or kills.

For the duration of the war he has put aside his grievances; but he is determined that the new physical liberation of Belgium, Rumania and Serbia will also mean complete economic, political and educational liberation for himself and his race. The process will be a little different, the results a little different, but the sum totals absolutely the same. He feels that any inhabitant of a country who willingly, nay eagerly, offers himself for the supreme sacrifice in defending that country's honor, liberty and peace has an inalienable right to share equally in that honor, liberty and the prosperities of peace. He keenly resents the double battle he has had to fight, the double burden he has had to carry. Not only has he had to fight the enemy in No Man's Land, but he has had to fight at the same time his traditional oppressors and enemies in the rear. He was weaponless in the battles with the latter, for they were his countrymen and the enemy was at our gates.

He feels that an unfair handicap has been placed upon the full expression of his desire to serve. He feels that any Americans who committed any act which would lessen our chances for an early victory should be interned with the rest of the enemy, for they were as guilty of disloyalty to the flag as the German who blew up munition factories. Because his first duty was to win the war he ceased fighting for the compensation for past services. He further inquires of himself his peculiar status. How is it possible for a people to eulogize a certain citizen for his bravery in battle and then deny him the right to use public accommodations equally with the uneulogized?

What manner of people be these who in time of national need select certain citizens to guard its capitol and then deny them the right of economic equality?

Can it be possible for people whose

motto is "A square deal" and who live under a government whose very foundation is the freest possible individualism, whose superstructure is a revolt against "taxation without representation," whose most beautiful embellishment is a "Government of the People, for the People, by the People," to include in the defenders of this noble edifice a certain class of citizens whose very lives are nearly hopelessly imperiled by their duties, and place them where the grim shadow of death may forever obscure the beautiful sunshine of life and deny them the right to vote?

Is the servant to remain without compensation for his services?

These self inquiries are recurrent and constant. His homecoming will give him the answer.

Perhaps the most significant and important phase of the war's reaction is the enthusiastic and unconditional acknowledgment by the colored soldier of intelligent, efficient and successful black leadership. He has acquired an inordinate and passionate love and respect for the colored officers. The black man in the ranks demands black superiors. This acknowledgment, this love and respect forever refutes the contention that black men could not successfully lead black men, for these black officers led their Buffaloes successfully and sometimes brilliantly in the carnage of Chateau Thierry, the bloody and bitter Argonne and in the eleventh hour drive on Metz. When the peace bells tolled their first stroke its echoes found the old 15th New York (colored) the nearest American troops to the Rhine, and the 367th Infantry (the Buffaloes) the nearest Allied troops to Metz.

The white and colored Americans in the ranks mixt nearly everywhere, indiscriminately. There were times when they ate out of the same mess outfits, drank out of the same canteen and bunked in the same hay pile at night. They—the white and colored soldiers—have been seen strolling and eating with French women without the least exhibition of embarrassment. Many times white soldiers have invited the Buffaloes over to their billets for a good time, and they have fairly lived among us. We [Continued on page 64]

THE Black Crusaders landed in France with the same emotions Elijah must have had when he landed in heaven. They had made a strange and perilous journey from the terra firma where they had played and toiled, which they hated and loved, to a strange semi-mythical region, where a grand reception and a cordial welcome, where a square deal and an absolute equality awaited them. France was a terrestrial heaven where they could forget that they were sinners simply because they were black. They were not disillusioned. France proved herself more free from those color caste distinctions which had, everywhere under the Stars and Stripes, made them feel a people apart, an abnormality in the body of its citizens, than their fondest dreams could have conceived. They found that the "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité" inscribed on her national escutcheon were more than high sounding words, for they express a national idealism that guided them in all of their daily intercourse. They found that France was really free; that the Government of France was the father of all Frenchmen; that all Frenchmen enjoyed the same economic, political and educational equality without regard to color or section. They discovered, also, that France had no man made laws governing social equality; but, on the contrary, submitted obediently to the great natural law of individual selection. The absolute lack of color caste in this great republic dazzled and bewildered them for a moment even as the superb splendors of heaven must have dazzled and bewildered Elijah.

America suffered by the comparison.

If you can imagine how Elijah must have felt when he first penetrated the inner portals of the heavenly gates you can obtain a slight conception of how the Buffaloes felt when they were received by France in her cities, churches and homes.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

## THREE STATUES THAT CELEBRATE VICTORY



Photographs © Underwood & Underwood

### THE RETURN OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

When news came that the armistice was signed Paris hung with flags and garlands the statue of Strassburg in the Place de la Concorde and crowds gathered round it to cheer Germany's defeat. Strassburg is the capital of Alsace-Lorraine and since 1871 the seat of the German Government of the provinces. The Strassburg statue in Paris has been a symbol to Frenchmen of their grief at the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and of their determination to regain it for France.

### OVERTHROWING THE KAISER

Citizens and French soldiers in the city of Metz pulled down this statue of Emperor Wilhelm I, erected in the esplanade to commemorate Germany's capture of Metz in 1870. In the cemetery of Metz are the graves of seven thousand French soldiers who died defending it then. American and French troops were approaching Metz in November when the armistice was signed.



### TO THE POILU

This statue by the famous French sculptor, F. Sicard, was erected in Paris during the last war loan to express the gratitude of France to her army. La France is offering the laurel to the soldier defender. Round the base of the statue are gathered several hundred guns and trophies which were captured from the Germans by the French armies on the western front.





# ALLIED TO PEACE CO



FROM JAPAN  
Viscount Chinda  
will head the Jap-  
anese delegation at  
the peace table. He  
is now the Jap-  
anese Ambassador  
to Great Britain



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## THE SPOKESMAN

Paul Hymans, For-  
eign Minister, will  
head the Belgian  
peace delegation

## GREAT BRITAIN'S DELEGATION

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour,  
Prime Minister of England from 1892  
1895, is the Foreign Secretary  
under the present coalition Ministry

Premier Lloyd George, reelected by an  
overwhelming majority, is England's  
chief spokesman and will be an out-  
standing figure in the peace discussions



The Leader of the House of Commons,  
Bonar Law, is expected to attend part  
of the peace conference when his pres-  
ence is not required in Parliament



George Nicoll Barnes, Labor Member  
of the War Cabinet, will represent the  
reconstruction policies of the British  
Labor Party at the peace conference

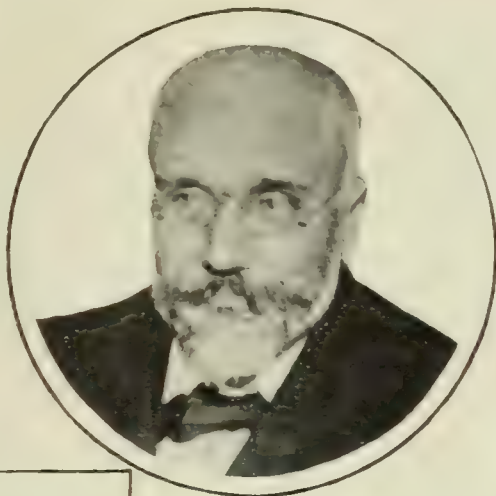


Stephen Pichon,  
Foreign Minister,  
is one of the  
French leaders  
will have a  
important voice  
peace discus-



EGATES

ERENCE



THE ABLEST  
DIPLOMAT OF  
GREECE

*Premier Venizelos, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing Greece into the war as one of the Allies, will head the Greek delegation on peace*



BELGIUM

*Emile Vandervelde, the Minister of Justice, is to be one of Belgium's delegates at the peace negotiations*

FRANCE

*Premier Clemenceau, the "Tiger" of France, is looked upon as one of the chief leaders of the Allied peace conference*



WARRIOR AND PREMIER OF ITALY

*General Diaz led the Italian troops to victory against Austria and will have a voice in the results of victory*



*Premier Orlando, the chief statesman of Italy, is the leader of the Italian delegation to the peace conference*



SERBIA'S REPRESENTATIVES

*Premier Nikola P. Pachitch is the chief Serbian spokesman on peace*



*Dr. Milenko R. Vesnich was head of the Serbian War Mission here*



# THE MYSTERY OF DIESEL

**S**HORTLY before the war broke out, but when a war was regarded as imminent if not inevitable, Germany's greatest inventor, the man who had inaugurated a revolution in the world's motive power likely to be as important as that achieved by Watt, left Germany for England. But he never arrived. Dr. Rudolf Diesel took passage at Antwerp on the Channel steamer "Dresden" on the night of September 29, 1913. When the vessel arrived at Harwich next morning he was missing and the annual meeting of the Consolidated Diesel Engine Manufacturers at London, which he was to attend on the following day, was held without him. So much the world knows. Everything else is speculation. Naturally speculation has been abundant. Diesel's disappearance has given rise to as many wild theories as Kitchener's. These theories, such of them as I have happened to hear of, may be classified in the following way:

1. Accidentally fell overboard and drowned.
2. Seized by heart disease and fell overboard.
3. Pushed overboard by German agents.
4. Kidnapped by German agents.
5. Alive and in the service of British Government.
6. Jumped overboard because of (a) mental breakdown due to insomnia, (b) financial worries, (c) domestic troubles, (d) lack of proper appreciation.

**T**HE reader may take his choice of these nine hypotheses, for there is no proof of any of them and there is evidence against all of them. One other point must be mentioned, tho it adds to the mystery instead of clarifying it. That is, that his family at Munich received a telegram announcing his safe arrival in London—but the telegram was sent from Geneva, Switzerland.

Against the hypothesis of hypochondria is that when last seen he appeared very cheerful. His family life is said to have been happy. He had broken down from overwork thirteen years before, but had apparently recovered. He had suffered from heart failure, but seemed to be all right again. He had not made as much money out of his inventions as he hoped, but he had accumulated a comfortable competence of \$2,500,000. He had not received all the credit that he deserved, but the original Diesel engine was installed in the place of honor in the handsome new buildings of the Munich Museum and he had just given to the museum all his drawings and models. Against the rumor that he is still alive in England is the fact that it is the Germans and not the British, who, during the war, as well as before, made greatest use of his inventions. As for the remaining hypotheses, that he was killed or kidnapped by order of the German Government, that rests upon no firmer foundation than our natural inclination to ascribe any devilry to the Germans and the fact that if Diesel's inventive genius had been transferred to the

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

other side it would have been worth more than an army corps to the Allies.

For it was due to Diesel that the Germans have had and still have the most powerful and economical engines for their cruisers, destroyers, submarines and airplanes. The *London Times* of January 28, 1914, stated that the largest Diesel marine engines so far made in England were of 2,000 horsepower, while the Germans were equipping their warships with 12,000 horsepower Diesels. The capture somewhere in France of a Gotha plane with Diesel engines a year or more ago shows that the Germans have overcome the difficulties of adapting this new motive power to aircraft. Whether they are using it on tanks and trucks I have not heard.

**W**HAT it would mean to have a motor that is "fool-proof," that requires no cooling or ignition apparatus, that is nearly noiseless and comparatively odorless, that needs no carburetor and cannot back-fire, that will burn anything from gasoline to tar and that uses no fuel when it is not working, will be appreciated by every automobilist. Since the Diesel engine is twice as efficient as the gas engine and since gasoline costs ten times as much as crude petroleum, an automobile could be run twenty times as far for the same money. But the application of the Diesel to the locomotive and automobile lies in the future.

In the navy or merchant marine the advantages are greater, for the Diesel is three or even four times as efficient as the steam engine and requires no boilers or bunkers, no stokers or shovelers. The oil for a voyage weighs only a third or quarter as much as the coal and the number of men necessary to handle the fuel is correspondingly reduced. The steam turbine is more efficient than the reciprocating steam engine, tho inferior to the gas engine or the Diesel, but it runs so fast that it has to be geared down and if the engineer attempts to reverse it suddenly he rips the blades off. The Diesel engine can be connected directly with the propeller shaft and it can be reversed from "full speed ahead" to "full speed astern" in five seconds.

The maritime and naval supremacy of England has been largely built up upon her possession of coaling stations in all parts of the world. But a ship equipt with Diesel engines is practically independent of coaling stations, for her tanks once filled with oil can carry her around the world without replenishing. Fresh fuel can be quickly pumped on from tankers or pipelines without entering a harbor. On a transatlantic liner the firing force could be reduced by one to two hundred men, and all the food and the room they need. The former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, William Denman, said that a 10,000 ton ship equipt with

Diesel engines could go 35,000 miles at a 12 knot speed without taking on fuel; that it would burn 11½ tons of oil, while one steamship would burn 60 tons of coal. This would save a third in space and labor.

The Diesel is like the gas engine and unlike the steam engine in that it is a combustion engine, that is, the piston is propelled by the combustion of a mixture of the fuel and air in the cylinder. But the Diesel, unlike the gas engine, is not an explosion engine, that is, the mixture is not set off all at once by a spark at the beginning of the stroke as in the ordinary gas engine, but the oil is fed into the cylinder while the piston moves outward, so as to keep the pressure as nearly constant as possible. Diesel never was able to attain the conditions which he laid down in 1893 for the perfect heat engine, that is, first combustion without increase of temperature and then expansion without decrease of pressure. But he got nearer than any previous inventor, for his engine has a thermal efficiency of 48 per cent and a practical efficiency of 35 to 42 per cent. The practical efficiency of the ordinary steam engine is only about 8 per cent. The triple expansion steam engine does not run above 15 per cent efficiency and the steam turbine not above 20 per cent, while the gas or gasoline engine, theoretically as near perfection as the Diesel, is not in practice more than 25 per cent efficient. That is to say the common steam engine wastes about nine-tenths of the fuel that is fed to it in converting the other tenth into useful work. With the coming exhaustion of our coal fields we may foresee the time when the steam engine—once esteemed the most useful of man's many inventions—will be prohibited by law as wasteful.

**T**HE Diesel engine, like the ordinary gas engine, works on a four-stroke cycle. The Diesel cycle is as follows:

First stroke—outward. Air is sucked in to fill the cylinder at atmospheric pressure.

Second stroke—inward. The air is compressed to 500 pounds to the square inch, thereby raising its temperature from 1000 to 1200 degrees Fahrenheit.

Third stroke—outward. Oil is injected by a pressure of 700 pounds during one-tenth of the stroke. It takes fire spontaneously and continues burning till near the end of the stroke. This is the only stroke producing power.

Fourth stroke—inward. The gaseous products of combustion are expelled from the cylinder.

Since the Diesel engine uses such high temperatures and pressures it requires high grade steel and careful workmanship. There has also been difficulty in getting a lubricating oil for the cylinder that would stand these conditions. So a semi-Diesel engine has come into use which works under a pressure of 350 pounds instead of 500 pounds. This is a two-stroke engine. By a blast from an extra air compressor the exhaust gases are swept out and the cylinder refilled with fresh air





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*The big German Gotha, shot down in France in October, 1917, which was operated by Diesel engines*

at the end of the power stroke, so the first and fourth strokes of the cycle given above are eliminated. The semi-Diesel is not theoretically so efficient, but is more convenient for low powers.

An improved form of the Diesel engine has been invented by Professor Junkers of Aachen which does away with the cylinder head by substituting two pistons working in opposition. As the two piston heads approach each other the air is compressed between them. When they are nearest oil is sprayed into the space between them and taking fire forces them out in opposite directions. When they have reached the limit of their stroke a draft of scavenging air is driven thru the cylinder from one end to the other. The Junker engine is lighter, since the heavy cylinder cover is eliminated, and it is steadier, since the piston thrusts are balanced.

The Germans have been putting Junkers engines on their cruisers and aircraft as well as on the new Hamburg-American liners. The Diesel engine naturally found its first field on the submarine, since it is compact, efficient and the fuel oil it uses does not take fire or explode like gasoline and does not give off poisonous fumes. When the British came to try it in 1907 on the submarine "D-1" they found that it developed twice the power of their other submarines. As soon as these results were known all the other nations adopted it with the exception of the United States, which for some mysterious reason stuck to the old fashioned and dangerous gasoline engine in spite of the fatal accidents resulting from it. It is humiliating to remember that when the American Government started out in 1908 to build a submarine, "G-1" or the "Seal," which was to be the largest and fastest in the world, it was not completed until 1912, fifty-six months after it had been contracted for, and was by that time altogether out of date in comparison with the submarines which Europe was turning out in a few months.

It is curious that the United States, which has the advantage of every other country in its petroleum deposits, should have taken so insignificant a part in the invention of the motors using liquid fuels. France, Germany and England, which lack such oil fields, have done more to develop the combustion engine. And now while we are striving to extract every drop of gaso-

line out of our oil Germany is learning how to do without gasoline and even petroleum. Whether our oil fields will be exhausted in twenty-seven years, as the Navy Department calculates, or whether they will last fifty, as more optimistic estimators believe, they will give out some time and we shall lose the advantage they now give us.

The commercial supremacy of England from the dawn of the industrial revolution to the present has been based upon the exploitation of her coal fields by means of the steam engine. Now these coal fields are within measurable distance of exhaustion and her prosperity will tend to decline as her coal output lessens. This disaster can be postponed by greater economy in the use of coal and it may be averted by the use of some substitute fuel. To economize coal England must do away with the wasteful fire engine, the more wasteful stove and the most wasteful fireplace. Since power is wealth the adoption of a heat engine four times as efficient means multiplying the wealth of a country by four.

To Chalkley's volume on "Diesel Engines," published in 1912, Dr. Diesel contributed an introduction which in view of later events is of high significance. He pointed out to the English people that by burning coal in the open they were wasting heat and all the by-products. But, if instead, the coal were heated in retorts, coke and gas would be obtained and the tar and ammonia saved. Ammonia is valuable for fertilizers and explosives. The tar can be used directly in a Diesel engine or distilled to produce the benzene compounds employed in dyes, medicines and munitions. The gas could be used for gas engines, and the coke, if not wanted in metallurgy, could also be converted into gas. The British Government has now set commissions of experts at work upon this problem of economy in coal.

But Diesel went further. He looked to the day when the coal as well as the petroleum would be gone. Must the world then lose the population and prosperity that it has gained by the introduction of fuel powers? Not necessarily. The engine that Diesel set up at the Paris Exposition in 1900 ran as well on castor oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, palm oil, fish oil, any oil, as on petroleum. At present, of course, such oils as can be used for food or soap are out of the question for fuel, but we may come to them in time. If so, their cheap-

est place of production would be the tropics, and the power that possess the most colonial territory would be mistress of the seas in peace and war.

England was at first disposed to view the Diesel engine with indifference if not with apprehension. Her power was based on coal, and the new invention seemed likely to make the shale oil of Germany as good or better than prime Welsh coal. But it is possible to run a Diesel engine directly with coal. Finely divided coal projected into the red hot interior of the cylinder is burned almost as quickly as oil, tho there is the ash to bother. But the use of coal dust or sawdust in the Diesel engine is, like the use of animal and vegetable oils, a question of the future. Petroleum and the liquid distillates from lignite, peat and shale will supply enough fuel for the present. Thru the war Germany gained temporary control of the oil fields of Rumania and Russia, but England gained control of those of Mesopotamia and Persia, as well as of the regions raising palm and peanut oil in Africa and the Pacific which Germany formerly owned. These oils have now been made a government monopoly.

Modern civilization has hitherto been dependent upon fossil fuel. Unless these limited stores can be replaced from some inexhaustible supply the civilized nations of the temperate zone will soon cease to gain in wealth and numbers and ultimately relapse into primitive conditions prevailing before the industrial revolution. To avert this we must somehow switch over to the stream of energy flowing from the sun. We must hitch our wagon to a star, the nearest star, naturally. We must run our engines by the carbohydrates and hydrocarbons now being built up by the sun.

Rudolf Diesel was no partizan patriot, but a cosmopolitan. He was born in Paris in 1858 and lived there till 1870 when his parents, being Bavarians, were forced to leave. He lived in England for a time and after his education in Germany went back to Paris in charge of the Linde refrigerating machine interests. In Germany his inventions were developed but did not receive the recognition that he merited. So he turned to England and tried to convince her that by adopting the Diesel engine she might maintain her maritime supremacy indefinitely. It was on this errand that he embarked for England on the night of September 29, 1913.

But he never arrived.



# DENISE AND THE OLD CONTEMPTIBLES

IN the days before the Great War came with  
BY A BRITISH ARTILLERY OFFICER

its red horror to devastate the peaceful villages and hamlets of France one of the most substantial farm houses in the little town of Richebourg was that of the Duprez family, composed of Pere and Mere Duprez, their two sons and their pretty seventeen year old daughter Denise. When war came Pere Duprez and his two sons had been called to the colors to help defend the sacred soil of their beloved France, leaving La Mere and Denise to tend the farm.

The dawn of the 27th of January broke sullenly over the sinuous battle lines extending from the sea to the Swiss frontier, a day of sleet and rain and bitter winds, as tho the very sky wept because of man's inhumanity to man.

We in the British lines knew that once more our "contemptible" but indomitable little army was going to be called upon to do the impossible. All night long there had been much movement, cheering and singing in the German lines, so we awaited our fate with a stern determination to die if need be, but to give back before the enemy—never.

At seven o'clock the German batteries opened fire with a roar that shook the very ground and soon our trenches were half obliterated and wholly obscured by sheets of flame, clouds of smoke and flying fragments. Other enemy guns searched for our field batteries, for we had no heavy guns with which to reply. Still others concentrated on the village of Richebourg and more especially on its church. Hour after hour the storm of shell fire con-

tinued and then as the beautiful old church spire fell with a crash, as tho it had been a signal, the German guns lengthened their range and the German infantry, wave on wave, in close, compact masses, swarmed to the attack. All the long weary hours of hell suffered under the awful iron storm were to be as naught compared with the ordeal before us now. But in that little army there breathed a spirit no shell fire could subdue, no agony overbear. Steadily, as tho on parade on the barrack square of their far away Potsdam, the Kaiser's Guard, the very cream of the German Army, moved to the assault. Then came the British reply. A sheet of flame ran along the wrecked trenches in the very faces of the oncoming hosts. Field batteries firing as they had never fired before poured shrapnel into the dense masses of the enemy. Struggle as they would the Germans could advance just so far and no further. The field ran with blood and bodies lay in heaps. Human flesh and blood could stand no more—the Prussian Guard broke and fled.

Once more the German batteries were turned on to do what the German infantry had failed to do. Once more the agony of waiting and then, greatly reinforced, the Prussian Guard again attacked. The result was the same. Five separate times during that dreadful day five separate attacks were crushed. Evening was coming on. Weary, bleeding and spent, with set faces and burning eyes, eyes in which there was no fear, only a high resolve to do or die, our sorely beset little force awaited the enemy's last desperate attempt. It

came. Straight down the Richebourg road, surging over the pitifully small remnants of a battalion as the waves of the sea surge over a rock, the Prussian Guard came storming. Little knots of men went down fighting to the death. A thousand deeds of heroism and self abnegation passed unrecorded. Men gave up their lives for their officers, and officers died for their men.

The batteries were almost reached. Ammunition was running low and the last remaining rounds had been saved to fire at point blank range. Such of the gunners as had survived the storm of shell fire, many with bloody bandages around heads, arms or legs, crouched behind their gun shields and ammunition wagons. The Prussian hosts came on up to within a hundred yards of the guns. An order rang out sharply and every gun roared and vomited flame, tearing great rents thru the living wall before them. Again and again the guns did their work; but the odds were too great. Fighting with rifle butts, bayonets, picks and even shovels, the gunners, led by their officers, hurled themselves upon the enemy. With yellow fangs gleaming in the dusk like the fangs of wolves about to pull down their prey the Prussian Guard would not be denied. The situation was hopeless. Then came a change. Four hundred and fifty men, all that were left of a famous Highland battalion, arrived upon the scene as reinforcements. Almost exhausted, many with frost bitten feet done up in blood stained rags, these men threw themselves with the bayonet upon the Imperial Guard. After a short, desperate struggle the [Continued on page 65]



London Sphere, (C) N. Y. Herald

"Slowly the sun sank to rest shedding a watery light on the ruins of what had once been the homes and the church of the village"



# "Y" WORK SILHOUETTES

BY WILLIAM L. STIDGER

**W**HEN you get to live with the American soldier in France, sleep with him, go in swimming with him, see him in his rest billets playing with French children on his knees, maybe in a quiet hour when he thinks that nobody is looking see him with his Testament that his mother gave him, open to the place she marked for him, or see him standing on the shore of the ocean with that westbound look in his eyes—then suddenly it dawns on you that after all he is just "Our Home Town Boy."

He has exactly the same longings, the same loneliness, the same heart; capable of heroic deeds, or capable of ignominious failure; the same high hopes that he had at home, only higher over here; the same traits; the same underlying hunger for religious expression.

Indeed, if there is any difference at all it is that he is much more approachable on religious matters than he ever was at home.

I know of one Yale graduate Secretary in the Y. M. C. A. who has a crowd of Dirigible men on an island in the Atlantic off by themselves so far that no preacher or religious director ever gets to them.

"Uncle Joe" is that man's name. He never went to church when he was at home. In fact his life has been spent in just the opposite from what the church stands for, but France has made a difference in him. The need of his boys has called something out of him that he himself never knew was buried deep within his heart.

Uncle Joe soon discovered that his boys were missing a Sunday evening religious service. In fact they came to him after he had been with them a month or so and said, "Uncle Joe, can't we have some kind of preaching on Sunday evenings? We miss it so."

"Why, we haven't any preacher."

"Won't you preach?"

"Why, I'm no preacher, boys; I'm not even a church member at home. I believe in the church and I believe in the Christ; but I'm no preacher."

"Well, you preach anyhow. We won't mind how rotten it is and we'll keep still and listen no matter how long you talk. We'll know you're not a preacher."

So Uncle Joe, feeling that it was his duty to give these boys the religious service that they asked for, altho it made a martyr out of him, did arrange for a religious service and he did preach to them. He told me about it the next day.

"I've had a headache ever since I did it, but I got thru somehow, and I suppose I'll have to do it every Sunday night now, for the boys insist upon having their religious service. Say, couldn't you give me some books or something so that I can study a little about how to preach?"

It was put in the form of a plea and it touched my heart more than many things that I had come in contact with in all France. Here was an old man,

*Dr. Stidger is a Y. M. C. A. Secretary who shared in the work of the soldiers just behind the front line. When he left his pastorate in San José, California, to go overseas it was the idea of continuing in similar work with the soldiers. But as he himself expressed it, he "didn't have the nerve to preach to boys who were enduring dangers and suffering and death for me and mine." So he came to drive a truck instead, carrying supplies down to the front line trenches. He shared the same hardships and dangers as the fighting men and earned thereby an influence over them based on respect and comradeship.*



*Mr. Stidger as a truck driver in France*

dead in earnest about preaching to his boys because those boys thought they ought to have a religious service.

Yes, they're just our "Home Town Boys" after all, with the same instincts and the same faces and the same hearts.

You don't have to be in France long to discover that they are just sometimes the very individuals you knew back home.

One muddy day down the line when we were putting in a new hut for a company of Engineers who were marooned away off from everybody else in a lonely woods, the truck had stuck in the mud twice on the way in from the main road and we were both covered with mud from top to bottom.

As I stepped down from a truck a tall, angular boy came up to me and said, "Say, is there a Y. M. C. A. guy down at Toul named Stidger?"

"Yes, I know him myself quite well," I replied.

"Well, my sister goes to his church. She wrote me that he was comin' over and then later she wrote me that he was at Toul, she thought. I'd just like to see him, seein' he knows my sister."

Then I said to him, controlling my feelings as best I could for the loneliness in his eyes had gripped me and I felt a lump in my throat. "Boy, the last girl I saw, on the last morning I was in my church, was your sister. She waited until the rest of the people had passed out, for she wanted to speak to me alone. She said, 'If you see my brother in France, tell him that his sister loves him.' I told her that I would, but among eight hundred thousand men I never expected to find you about the first month I was here on this line."

A captain whom I knew was dying in an evacuation hospital. He had come to love his boys as American officers so frequently do. It is a wonderful friendship that grows up between them. He had had so much interest in them that, at one time, when they were segregated in a certain dangerous strip of woods for nearly a month he arranged a show for them, altho they were under constant shell fire.

One day they were marching thru a pouring rain. The boys were gloomy and not a word had been spoken for hours. Suddenly a boy yelled out: "Everybody this way! Join the American army and see France on foot!"

Smiles went up and down that line. Boys laughed. That simple, spontaneous remark had turned the tide of gloom and all day his boys were smiling about that ridiculous sentence.

"These lads need some fun," argued the captain. "They are hungry for it. We have no 'Y' here and I'm going to see to it that they have a concert of some kind."

So he got the talent of his company together and they had a concert. It was a howling success. Then he noticed something else thru reading the letters of the boys home. He noticed that they missed religious services.

That stumped him, but he loved his boys enough to tackle even that, as Uncle Joe had tackled it.

He got hold of a Testament, studied it all one evening and then announced a religious service for the next evening. His entire company turned out to hear their captain. In a straight-from-the-shoulder, manly fashion he preached to them and then they all had a moment of prayer. It was an impressive hour for the boys.

A week after that they went into action together, this captain leading. Several of his boys got in a tangle of wire and he was wounded in helping them out. He didn't need to expose himself, but he loved every boy in his company.

I happened to be at the hospital the afternoon that he died. He said to a nurse whom he called to his side, "If I die tell my boys that I thought of them, and that if we all 'Go West' I'll see them again."





# COLD COMFORT

BY FRANK A. WAUGH

sufficiently conspicuous on the street car. Campers are always modest and self-conscious, and they always suffer, I know, from the curiosity of the unsympathetic civilized world. But it is only four miles from the heart of the old college town till we are tumbled off in the edge of the woods. Then by the time we have packed all the equipment for a winter camp a mile into the woods and up the mountain we are as hungry as Elisha's bears, and that's the first certain experience of camp life.

We are good and tired, too, for we are not used to the snow shoes nor the heavy packs. But being tired is also a part of the game.

Of course the first thing we do is to start a camp-fire and fry some beef-steak and bacon. Dear, dear! How good it smells! The mingled fragrance of the camp-fire and the bacon couldn't be a greater rapture in farthest Canada.

But it is winter and the snow lies deep and if we are to stay out in the woods a night or two we have work to do. A camp site is cleared as well as possible and the tent is strung up. We are just in the transition zone of the forest, between the pine and the birches, so accurately placed that the tent rope is tied at one end in an old pine and in front to a large squaw birch. Behind us are the pines, sheltering us from the winds; in front are the birches in long, picturesque ranks.

The tent stove heats the little 7x9 tent so hot that we can hardly stay in it, yet it scarcely melts the snow a foot from the stove. So we finally have to spread our ground cloth on the snow and sleep on that for a mattress. Have



you ever tried it? If this appeals to you as an experiment you have only to step out into your own backyard to test it. I can guarantee that you will have all the typical sensations of a hunting trip in Maine.

Any one will understand that the night in the winter woods is the heart of this adventure. Everybody who has any blood at all goes to the woods in the daytime, even in the winter, but to spend the night there is the real novelty. When the sun goes down the thermometer goes with it, and even in our snug and cozy tent we feel the chill. The little 11-inch cylinder burns red-hot with two pine knots, and we are warm enough on one side, tho the other side turned down to the snow keeps cool enough.

Then the weird orchestra of the woods begins the first movement in the symphony of the winter night. The wind sighs deeply in the pine trees, the birches crackle gently and the brook tinkles along back of the tent. Toward midnight another movement ensues. A sleety snow begins to rattle on the roof. How jolly it sounds! Especially when we have answered it with the chuckle of another pine knot in the pot-stove. Later it settles down to snowing in earnest. Heavy cushions of snow fall from the pine boughs, plumping on the tent. Where the heat rises strongest against the roof the snow melts and trickles down in icy streams.

The boys sleep. Boys will sleep anywhere. Once or twice they awaken long enough to realize where they are and to get a taste of what is happening. Also Pater sleeps from time to time to get a taste of that experience in the snow. Almost before we know it the tent begins to brighten and morning breaks.

And to see the woods then! Of course everybody has seen the woods after a soft snow—has seen them from a distance. But here we are in the heart of it and a part of it. Behind us the dark pines and laurels; in front of us the ever-beautiful birches. Of course we have our cameras with us; and were it not for wanting a stronger light we couldn't wait for the smoking sausages and toast, hungry as we are. However, this morning there is time both for sausages and for photographs.

In this warm springtime snow the woods seem to burst into life. We hear a fox barking. We hear a quail calling.

OUR classic New England village of Amherst is bounded on the south by the Holyoke Range. This range may be spoken of either as mountains or hills; mountains if we want to be ambitious, hills if we care to emphasize their friendly and protecting character.

A typical New England forest of mixt second growth covers the slopes of these hills; and on our side where the escarpment breaks down to a steep slope of talus the whole aspect is rugged and wild enough to make a good background for every man, boy or woman who cultivates an outdoor imagination. One could almost get lost in those forests and mountains if he would go alone on a very dark night, and providing he was destitute of all sense of direction and nearly destitute of common sense as well. This, of course, is the same equipment commonly employed in getting lost anywhere.

This steep north slope facing us is naturally the shady and more wintry face of the mountain. The drifts lie late and deep among the hemlocks, pines and birches. If one were going out in search of the traditional New England winter that would be just the place to look for it.

Yet the territory is near by and distinctly accessible. A good electric trolley runs up to the slope—thru the range at Turkey Pass. The old Bay Road, on which the Boston-Albany Post stage ran before the days of railroads, skirts the foot of the mountain, winding in and out and among the broad stretches of woodland. Some of this land we own ourselves. It is our farm, and of course it seems like home to us.

Now the boys and I had been promising one another all winter that we would have a camping out. Our ambitions were high. We would go to Canada or "down to Maine." Other men camped there in the snows and hunted big game and told big stories, and we believed ourselves as good sports as they. Only we couldn't go so far to find our wilderness. Time and money were lacking and the permission of the Lady at home. Thus it was natural and necessary that we should grasp the fragmentary week-end and the fragmentary wilderness within our reach and trek away to the snowy slopes of the Holyoke Range on our own farm.

Our big packs, our duffle bags, our tent roll and our camp togs made us





we hear a downy woodpecker and a chickadee and a whole flock of crows. The boys go out and find a rabbit, and that in a country where rabbits are not one-half so common as dress suits. Somebody shot a wildcat on this mountain last year, but we didn't see one. Still we might, and the simple possibility puts zest into the woods.

So we gather again in the tent for a final eat. Once more the frying pan smokes with bacon fat, and appetites surge up again like the blood of a race-horse at the sound of the starting gong. How good the grub tastes!

"Huh!" say the boys, "I guess the girls wish they had anything as good as this for Sunday dinner!"



"Let's eat up the rest of the sausages so as not to carry it home again."

Yet eventually the fire had to be doused with snow, the stove has to be packed, the blankets rolled up in the ground cloth, the tent taken down, and the whole party has to trail back that little mile which separates us so greatly from the conventional civilization.

Tired and grimy, but full and happy, we load our packs onto the sophisticated trolley car, brave the scrutiny of the Sunday travelers, and the chapter is closed.

Closed, but never to be forgotten, for we have had all the fun of being snowed in under the pine trees out on the mountain-side.

## THE SECRETS OF THE WORKERS

BY NEIL M. CLARK

Ethel has frizzly hair, and a thin, pert face.  
She is my stenographer—I can boss her, because I pay her.

But she has a secret, and I do not know what it is.  
I know there is a secret, for I can surprize a look on her face, sometimes,

That is not caused by the notes she is transcribing.  
I wonder what it is that she thinks of?  
Perhaps it is a lover: some Harry, or Bill, or Robert,  
Who kissed her last night and told her that they could be married in a few months;

Perhaps she is thinking of a pretty little apartment  
they looked at Sunday, and that is why she smiles to herself.

I do not know.  
I pay her, and I can boss her;  
But I cannot make her tell me her secret.

Tommy is my office boy.  
He is red headed, and he jokes with the girls;  
And he knows something that he is hiding from me.  
He smiled as he sat at his table a little while ago.  
Perhaps I have written a letter that seems funny to him.  
Maybe he knows it will lose me an order.

But I have been too proud to ask Tommy if he likes my letter:  
I am boss, and I think he should like my letter because I am boss.

He goes to night school, and he may know something about my business that I do not know.  
But why should I ask Tommy's advice?

He is only my office boy, and I am his boss.  
Tommy's opinion means nothing to me—  
Even tho he may be boss himself some day!

Jim works in the factory.  
He sits all day at a big machine, where he gets very dirty.

And he looks at me sullenly when I pass his machine,  
because I am boss, and I tell him what to do.  
But Jim has a secret that he will not tell me.

I cannot find out what it is, because Jim does not like me:

He thinks I am trying to drive him too hard, and he is willing only to do so much;  
Or he is afraid that I shall cut his pay if he shows all that he can do.

I should like to know what his secret is:  
Perhaps it is a baby that is coming to his house; for Jim was married last year.

I like babies—I haven't any of my own.  
But Jim will never let me hold his baby, if he has one:  
For he does not like me;  
He only works for me.

Each of my workers has a secret.  
They work beside me eight hours every day—  
But I do not know their secrets.  
I pay them; but they will not tell me what is nearest to their hearts,  
For I am not near to their hearts:  
I am the boss.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## In the Heart of a Fool

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE best became known to the outside world some thirty years ago as the author of a lasty editorial on "What's the Matter with Kansas?" Now he comes out with a novel, in which he has labored for seven years on "What's the Matter with the World?" For altho he confines himself to a Kansas town and keeps his characters for the fifty years of the narrative strictly within the municipal limits he is really dealing with the issues that concern every civilized country. We are too apt to think of the industrial revolution as something that happened away off in England a hundred and fifty years ago but actually it is an experience thru which every American town must pass as it develops into an industrial center. *In the Heart of a Fool* begins with the bare prairie on the arrival of the first camp wagons. The actors of the drama are brought out one by one and introduced after the manner of the movies. Then we grow up with them and with the town and get thoroly acquainted. If you are broad enough to be interested in community life—in all the people of it bar none—you will be interested in this book. If you care for only a select few—in life or fiction—then you will be bored by it. For it takes all sorts of people to make a world, and Mr. White has most of them in his municipal microcosm. The minor characters are drawn with the same conscientious care as the major, not merely tagged off with a phrase or mannerism *à la* Dickens. It is not a static but a kinetic romance. As we read we watch the townfolk change, developing or degenerating, falling and repenting. They are common people but the story is not commonplace. It has dramatic scenes, even melodramatic. It could be staged but would probably be spoiled by compressing its six hundred pages into four acts.

It is a novel of the modern type, the long leisurely kind, popularized on the other side of the water by Arnold Bennett and William De Morgan, the reaction from the snap-shot short-story that was all the rage in the last years of the last century. It appears almost simultaneously with "The Magnificent Ambersons," which also covers the growth of a Middle Western city and depicts the deterioration induced by wealth, but Booth Tarkington concentrates his attention upon a single personage and the rest are background. We are also reminded, and more appropriately, of another novel by a Kansas editor, "The Story of a Country Town," which now, thirty-five years after publication, requires a new edition. But this was cynical and pessimistic while *In the Heart of a Fool* is sympathetic and optimistic. Ed. Howe wrote as a tired man working after hours at night and in a close room. Will White writes as tho in the sunshine and open air, probably, to be accurate, in his summer cabin in Estes Park.

The most direct comparison is, of course, with his other parable, "A Certain Rich Man," which was as great a book and perhaps even more interesting. If so it was because John Barclay in the earlier book was a more likeable character, a man who struggled against the evil influences of his position, while Judge Van Dorn is from the start the fool who hath said in his heart there is no God, the ruthless amoral-

ist of Nietzsche type. But the two should be considered together as companion pieces, as portraits of two deplorable products of American civilization, the materialized capitalist and his tool, the corrupt judge.

This is not a novel of the Great War but a novel of the Greater War which, as we can plainly see, will follow unless we have the wisdom to prevent it as we did not prevent the war just closed. We will not call this "the Uncle Tom's Cabin of the labor movement," for that handy appellation has been used too often for volumes much inferior. Unlike the authors of these, Mr. White has no novel social machinery



William Allen White, newspaper editor and author of "In the Heart of a Fool"

or changes to propose as a solution to the problem. He will doubtless be called a Socialist but he is not. It would be more correct to say that he is a humanist, if we could rid that word of its narrow scholastic meaning. The class war which is the fundamental tenet of the socialistic creed is just what he wants to prevent, and he sees no way to avoid it except the old-fashioned remedy rejected of the socialists, the application of the law of love. This was suggested nineteen hundreds years ago, but has never yet been fairly tried. The labor leader, Grant Adams, who was murdered by a mob when he was trying to keep the strikers from violence, gives this expression to his feeling on his dying day:

It has come to me lately that the day of the democracy is a spiritual and not a material order. It must be a rising level of souls in the world, and the mere dawn of the day will last thru centuries. But it will be nonetheless beautiful because it shall come slowly. The great thing is to know that we are all—the wops and dagoes and the hombies and the guinnies—all gods! to know that in all of us burns that divine spark which environment can fan or stifle—that divine spark which makes us one with the infinite! And America—our America that they think is so sordid, so crass, so debauched with materialism—what fools they are to think of it! From all over the world for three hundred years men and women have been hurrying to this country who above everything else on earth were charged with aspiration. They were lowly people who came, but they had high visions; this whole land is a crucible of aspirations. We are the most sentimental people on earth. No other land is like it, and some day—oh, I know God is charging this battery full of His divine purpose for some great marvel. Some time America will rise and show her face and the world will know us as we are!

... I believe that in every human adult consciousness there is a spark of altruism, a divine fire, which marks the fatherhood of God and proves the brotherhood of man. Environment fans that spark or stifles it. Its growth is evidenced in human institutions, in scales and grades of civilization. Christ was a glowing

flame of this fire. . . . Humanity is God trying to express Himself in terms of justice—with the sad handicap of time and space ever holding the Eternal Spirit in check.

If we may take this as the author's confession of faith we shall find that he has worked out a theology of his own strikingly like that of H. G. Wells in "God the Invisible King." But Wells—so far as known—is a mere theorist while White has tried out his religion, as much as a man may, in his own community, and before anyone dare assert it impracticable as a cure for social ills let him also put it to the experimental test. There is in Emporia a sort of employment agency with a woodyard attachment in charge of a ministerial sociologist which is doing something in the way of dispensing with charity and of solving the vagrancy problem in a rural community. White, we surmise, had had a hand in this. Recently Walt Mason, the most read and best paid poet in the world, published an autobiography in which he said that White had picked him from the gutter and made a man of him. White repudiated the credit and said that Emporia did it. Now that is not mere modesty on White's part. He believes it. And this is where the religion of the twentieth century differs from that of the nineteenth. The old fashioned Christian was intent on saving his own soul and then if possible others by his personal efforts. The new fashioned Christian believes in community effort for the salvation of the community as a whole. It is the difference between the individualism of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and the co-operation of his "Holy War."

On reading over this review we fear that we have conveyed the impression that the book in question is a treatise on economics or a tract on religion. It's not. It's a rattling good story.

*In the Heart of a Fool*, by William Allen White. Macmillan Co. \$1.60.

## A Story of Plain People

DESCRIPTIVE subtitles for Zona Gale's new book, *Birth*, suggest themselves frequently as one reads this subtle, revealing and intimate study of life as shaped for several souls in what we call the humbler walks. "The Far-flung Influence of the Casual" is perhaps the most fitting, as the tale carries many dramatic events in these lives which are traceable to the far back casual thought or act by one who never saw or knew the individuals so seriously affected by his random decision. The story carries thru two generations. It is unquestionably Miss Gale's best work.

*Birth*, by Zona Gale. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

## German Secret Service

GERMANY was always precociously fond of international statistics. She wanted—the present tense is equally applicable—full information of America and her Allies so as to attack their vulnerable points. She got a ghastly amount of it, and she attacked.

This book sets forth how secret agents of the Teutonic governments, acting under orders, have attacked our national life, both before and after our declaration of war; how men and women in Germany's employ on American soil, planned and executed bribery, sedition, arson, the destruction of property and even murder, not to mention



lesser violations of American law; how they sought to subvert to the advantage of the Central Powers the aims of the Government of the United States; how, in short, they made enemies of the United States immediately the European war had broken out.

Mr. Jones modestly carries us behind the screen and amplifies the reports we may or may not have read in newspapers. He does more: he presents correspondence of the weightiest character from the arch conspirators, Albert, von Papen and Boy-Ed. He gives Bernstorff's and Dumba's activities and proves his statements.

*The German Secret Service in America*, by John Price Jones and Paul Merrick Hollister. Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

### Tommy of the Voices

THE reader who bravely tackles the rather stodgy beginning of this novel will find his patience rewarded by a character study of uncommon interest and truth. Tommy is an interesting youth of marked and sensitive individuality and power, who earnestly sets out at a very early age to realize himself and to develop his full potentialities. The note of self-conscious individuality is constantly struck; and the dangers and penalties of this intense individualism are exemplified in the striking character of Mrs. Warren. How Tommy himself at last wins thru to a right coördination between himself and circumstances and other people is the real theme of the book, into which enter dramatic incidents of many kinds of life.

*Tommy of the Voices*, by Reynolds Knight. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. \$1.40.

### The Title

THE most recent play from the pen of Arnold Bennett is a clever comedy that pokes good natured fun at the Culver family, collectively and individually. Mr. Culver is a prominent English war worker; Mrs. Culver is socially ambitious; the seventeen year old son takes himself and life in general with amusing seriousness; and the twenty-two year old daughter writes brilliant articles for the newspapers attacking the administration.

Mr. Culver is offered a title in the nobility. He refuses it. Mrs. Culver refuses to refuse it. Thruout the controversy Mr. Bennett develops delightfully humorous situations, and one suspects that in spite of his ridicule he is really fond of his characters, for they are exceedingly well drawn. With the odds against accepting the title standing at three to one, the interest in the outcome becomes more and more intense as the time of acceptance draws to a close, and the desire of Mrs. Culver to be called "my lady" constantly gains weight. Up to the final curtain one doesn't know that the title is going to be —; but it wouldn't be fair to tell.

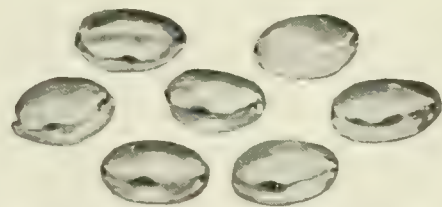
*The Title*, by Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Co. \$1.

### The War-Workers

WITH a few deft strokes Miss Delaheld outlines a character so as to produce a perfect vignette. *The War Worker* is an amusing satire on a certain well known type of woman war worker. Miss Clarendon Vivian, Director of the Midland Supply Depot, is distinctly a limelight lady. She goes in the war because in war work she finds a long sought outlet for her superfluous egoism. Miss Delaheld is quite merciless in exposing the absurd personal motives which underlie all Miss Vivian's multitudinous activities. She would lunch off a bun rather than leave unimportant letters to her subordinates, but she would not permit her self denial to pass unnoticed. Her mother and her secretary alone failed



Into these guns go grains like this—whole kernels of choice wheat



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**Puffed Rice**

**Corn Puffs**

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**The Quaker Oats Company**

Sole Makers

(2063)



# How One Evening's Reading Has Been Worth \$200 a Minute to Me

By a Man Who Was Started on the Road to  
Wealth by Applying a Few Simple Principles  
of Mind Training That Anyone Can Learn

A BLANKET of fog had descended on the North River that morning and as our ferry boat left her slip on the Jersey City side and started cautiously toward New York Stevens and I, standing on the fore-deck could see nothing ahead of us but grey mist. From all around came the whistles and bells of invisible river craft blindly feeling their way as we were.

"This reminds me of nothing so much as the confusing haze through which the average man's mind continually struggles in the transaction of his business," said Stevens, indicating the wall of heavy vapor through which we were creeping. "Most men sail through life like a ship through a fog, able to see but a short distance in either direction, and at the end of their life trip they wonder why they never arrived at the Port of Success. The great majority of them never become aware of the one essential element that plays the principal part in every success in the world and without which no big personal attainment is possible."

When Ed Stevens spoke, it was well to keep quiet and listen. He was one of those men who had been late in getting his start but whose name and position had finally been established almost over night. At 40 he had been a comparatively unknown employe. Now, still on the sunny side of 45, his holdings and interests had made him a tremendous business and financial power.

"That element necessary to success," he continued, "is nothing more or less than foresight, and contrary to what most people believe foresight is not a gift of the gods but something anyone of average intelligence can acquire. Any man, no matter what his duties are, can become foresighted by simply utilizing the things he learns from day to day.

"Foresight is nothing but hindsight put to work, or in other words, foresight is simply applying the value of experience. But the great trouble with most men is that when foresight is needed, which is constantly, they are unable to call up their hard-won experience and bring it to bear on the thing in hand. They have not retained the lessons, the facts, the figures, the conclusions, the precedents, the events, the results, the names and the faces that all go to make up experience.

"They look back on a dreamy period of time in which certain very impressive or more often very trifling events stand out boldly, but the daily, hourly education that unrolls before them as they work melts away as quickly as its moment passes. Of course they can have no foresight because they have nothing to base it on."

Before I left Stevens that day he had shattered some of my old theories about

the qualities that are necessary to a business or professional success, but he had given me a whole new set of ideas on the subject. I wondered as I thought of it how it had been possible for me in the past to overlook the overwhelming value of a mind that *looked ahead* because it *looked backward*, that *foretold* because it *recorded*, that *anticipated* because it *retained experience*—in fact the tremendous power of a mind that *remembered*.

I recalled the experiences of some of my workmates of present and former days. They were average men, young fellows mostly, and every one of them keenly ambitious. Yet what a little distance they had gone on the road we had all hoped to travel.

There was Miller who had expected to be made auditor and had a good chance of getting the job it seemed to me then. He was a good accountant and a faithful worker but they passed him up for a man from outside. I learned later that he had been absolutely dependent upon his books for every item of information.

We had all prophesied a big future for Stewart when the firm sent him on the road as a salesman. But his record never rose above average and he was finally recalled to a clerical position. He told me himself his trouble had been that he couldn't think of the right argument at the right time in talking to a customer.

Just recently there was the case of Reed who "guessed wrong," as he put it, in deciding a question of delivery and put the firm to an expense of several thousand dollars. He was released shortly afterward.

The same evidence of a poor memory standing between men and their greatest possibilities faced me everywhere. New facts burst upon me with irresistible force. Memory was mentality. Memory was judgment. Memory was foresight. Memory was knowledge. Memory was power. Memory was success.

"You're the fifth man this week, who has asked me how to improve his memory," said Ed Stevens after I had made a point of seeing him a few days later. "Get in touch with the Independent Corporation, publishers of the Roth Method of Memory Training."

The Independent Corporation, at my request, sent me the Roth Memory Course in seven lessons insisting that I examine it for five days before sending them a cent in payment. Then followed the most amazing thing that has ever happened to me. The Course was waiting for me one evening when I reached home and I decided to give it a few hours of good, hard study at once. Imagine my surprise when after less than five minutes reading I had the key to an efficient memory and within 30 minutes after I opened the book I possessed the secret I had been in need of all my life. The entire course did not require the study that I had supposed I would have to give to each lesson. And it was all most fascinating.

That was not so many months ago, yet it seems years in the change it had made in myself and my fortunes. I have a new business perspective. I am a keener observer of tendencies, and am possessed of a swifter, surer judgment. I am able to know an

opportunity when I see one, and decide to act while there is still time to take advantage of it. It has given me the power of visualization—foresight—the secret and the basis of all success.

My own progress since applying Mr. Roth's principles of memory training is not at all unusual. Through the Independent Corporation I have heard of several cases that are much more remarkable. Today my income is approaching the figure of \$15,000 a year. Based on the increase it has shown up to now I estimate that the time I gave to learning the secret of a good memory that first evening has been worth \$200 a minute to me for the time I spent on it, and its value will increase as time goes on. From believing a good memory to be merely a curious natural gift I know today that it is the one necessary element to effective progress of any kind.

## Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that you will see at once how easy it is to multiply the power of your memory, and how easily you can acquire the secret of a good memory in one evening that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk, and you have everything to gain so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either mail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....  
Address ..... Ind 1-11-19



David M. Roth

When Mr. Roth first determined to cultivate his memory, it was because he found it to be probably poorer than that of any man he knew. He could not remember a man's name twenty seconds. He forgot so many things that he was convinced he could never succeed until he learned to remember. Today there are over ten thousand people in the United States whom Mr. Roth has met at different times—most of them only once—whom he can instantly name on sight. Mr. Roth can and has hundreds of times at dinners and lectures asked fifty or sixty men he has met to tell him their names, businesses and telephone numbers and then after turning his back while they changed seats, has picked each one out by name, told him his telephone number and business connection. These are only a few of the scores of equally "impossible" things that Mr. Roth can do and yet a few years ago he couldn't remember a man's name twenty seconds.



to be properly impressed by her sacrifices.

By using her characters as mouthpieces for her keen observation and salty humor, the author sketches Miss Vivian as seen thru the dazzled eyes of her staff, who chorused, "Isn't Miss Vivian wonderful?" thru the discerning eyes of her secretary who gave vent to her suspicions of the lunching-on-a-bun affectation by remarking, "My idea is that perhaps Miss Vivian does partly work so very hard because there are so many people looking on. If she was on a desert isle she might find time for luncheon"; and thru the snappy, bright eyes of her mother, Lady Vivian, a clever, outspoken woman, whose one regret in life is "what a fool I was not to smack her well when she was a child."

*The War-Workers*, by E. M. Delafield. Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50.

## Stories of Labrador

ON the lonely sweeps and reaches of the Labrador coast, where men fight a constant battle with the gray sea, the late Norman Duncan found material for two fascinating volumes of short stories. The average reader does not associate love with Labrador, nor think of the people in this out-of-the-way part of the world as being very much like themselves. Yet in this land of ice floes and leaden skies, the author found love idyls, tales of heroism, and folksy sketches of every day life. Perhaps the most memorable character in the books is the doctor of Afternoon Arm, who risks his life on an ice floe to reach a patient, and then cuts down the charge to \$1.75.

*Harbor Tales Down North* shows the Labrador fisherman in his home setting; *Battles Royal Down North* shows him at death grips with the ice and the stormy waters. Both books are prefaced with an appreciation by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, under whose guidance Norman Duncan visited the Northland.

*Harbor Tales Down North* and *Battles Royal Down North*, by Norman Duncan. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.35 each.

## Such Nonsense!

CAROLYN WELLS has the best gift of the true anthologist—genuine delight in the wit she discovers in others, as well as having a pretty wit of her own. *Such Nonsense* is a boon—and a boon-companion. Here is a sample.

### OPTIMISM

Be brave, faint heart,  
The jelly means to jell;  
Be strong, weak heart,  
The hops are in the malt,  
The wrong side in will yet turn right side out,  
The long-time lost come down you cormorant  
prow!

Life still is worth her salt  
What ends well's well,  
Be brave, faint heart!

N. M.

Now this is the real Uplift book, such as you get in college booklets. Tap it up.

And there are 235 pages of such nonsense, illustrated by Peter Newell, Gellert Burgess and others.

*Such Nonsense!* by Carolyn Wells. George H. Doran Co. \$2.

## At the Theater

IF "the critic is the conscience of the public," as Professor "Billy" Phelps, of Yale says in his discursive study of *The Twentieth Century Theater*, then conscience must dispense with its traditional definition as "the still, small voice." Chapter thirteen of *The Popular Theater*, by George Jean Nathan, is proof enough! Mr. Nathan's criticisms are far too clever and creative to be labelled "conscience," and they are seldom still or small. In his witty, sometimes too satirical, diary of the habitué "first nighter" during a typical season

# There's a Film on Your Teeth

Which May Wreck Them if You Leave It

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



## Brushing Doesn't End It

That slimy film which you feel on your teeth is the cause of nearly all tooth troubles.

It gets into crevices, hardens and stays and resists the tooth brush, that is why brushing fails to keep teeth safe and clean.

That film is what discolors. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Dentists call it bacterial plaque, because millions of germs breed in it. Those germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

## Must Combat It

Scientists have long sought some way to combat that film. A dentist removes it when he scours your teeth, but it comes right back. So millions of teeth brushed daily still discolor and decay.

Now a film remover has been found which seems to solve this problem. Able authorities have proved it by four years of clinical tests. A very large number of leading dentists have now tried it and approved it. It is evident now that this invention means much to everyone. In every home it should displace the inefficient tooth pastes. So we offer you a

One-Week tube to show you what it does.

## Based on Pepsin

This new-day dentifrice is called Pepsodent. It is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin, for the film is albuminous matter.

The object is to dissolve the film, then to constantly prevent its accumulation. It long seemed impracticable to combat the film in this way. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth.

But science has found a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That method has made possible this ideal pepsin dentifrice.

## A Test Is Free

We send to anyone who asks a One-Week tube of Pepsodent, and let it prove itself.

Send the coupon for it. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Note the absence of the film. Note how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

You will know in one week that Pepsodent does what nothing else has done. You will know what clean teeth mean. And you will want your teeth kept that way, we believe.

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(118)

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ATHLETICS: Two fields with excellent facilities for all sports, under supervision; hiking, woods life, swimming pool.

You are invited to come and see for yourself. Catalog sent on application.

ALVAN E. DUERR, Headmaster



of Broadway plays the editor of *The Smart Set Magazine* holds up to discriminating ridicule four-fifths of the plays he saw. Take these entries, for example:

August 31, 1916. To the Hippodrome. Excellent amusement for persons who estimate everything by size, and so regards Fatty Arbuckle's posterior as of vastly greater importance than Gerhart Hauptmann's brain.

October 23, 1916. To the George M. Cohan Theater to see "She Stoops to Conquer" in sub-Mason and Dixon dialect. Title "Come Out of the Kitchen."

November 6, 1916. To the Booth to see a performance of Shaw's "Getting Married," a play to be acted in the theater in the same sense that Mrs. Rorer's Cook Book is a book to be read in the library.

December 3, 1916. To the Empire to see Sarah Bernhardt. Rosemary in mothballs. Love letters in the hands of a prosecuting attorney.

But most of Mr. Nathan's book is more constructive in its criticism than the diary. His discussion of What the Public Wants is an illuminating challenge to the theater audience to play its own part.

In *The Twentieth Century Theater* Professor Phelps provides a pleasant textbook to coach the public in its part. He discusses present-day theatrical tendencies from vaudeville to Shakespeare, reviews recent achievements on the stage and points out problems to come and some of their solutions.

*The Twentieth Century Theater*, by William Lyon Phelps. Macmillan Co. \$1.25. *The Popular Theater*, by George Jean Nathan. Knopf. \$1.60.

## WITH THE BUFFALOES IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 50)

sang together, played together, ate together, slept together and fought together. The world was safe for democracy. These men will not hold these friendships lightly. These white "bunkies" of the Buffaloes will not subject them to the old humiliating prejudices. The Buffaloes have gained a new respect and knowledge of their fairer brothers. Neither will forget easily. These war attachments and alliances have been welded together by a common ideal, a common country, a common danger and a reciprocal respect and admiration; peace will weld them closer.

The white soldier has learned that it was a psychical and intellectual impossibility for the colored soldier to have lived in glorious America for more than three hundred years, attend its schools, study its history, its literature, absorb its ideals, its principles, its culture, and, yes, serve its best families, without becoming thoroly Americanized, without becoming an integral and inseparable part of the Republic.

The colored soldier has learned that there are millions of his white brothers who are really democratic in spirit and practise; that they have considered him a man apart, a foreigner, because they did not know him, because they had not investigated him impartially, because they did not understand him nor properly appreciate his marvelous progress under their tutelage.

Contrary to general belief among some of the whites, the colored soldier, broadly speaking, is more anxious to get back home than the whites. In spite of the fact that he has experienced what it means to be really free; in spite of the fine, cordial relations existing between him and the French; in spite of the fact that he has penetrated the hitherto mystic veil of white society by his associations with the French of all classes and found warmth and welcome everywhere; in spite of the injustices, discriminations, indignities and perhaps lynchings, he knows he will have to face and fight, he yearns to return home—for he is an American.

Metz Sector, France



## DENISE AND THE OLD CONTEMPTIBLES

(Continued from page 56)

Germans broke. Some ran for their lives, some died fighting, some threw down their arms and begged for mercy. Slowly the sun sank to rest, shedding a watery light over the stricken field. And the British army or such brave men as survived rested in the same lines as they had held at dawn.

Late at night a weary gunner officer picked his way thru the ruins of what once had been the homes of the village of Richebourg and by the ruined church. On the outskirts of the town he was arrested by a woman's cries for help. As soon as the string of ammunition wagons had brought up the precious rounds to feed the guns he took six of his men with him, armed with picks, shovels and crowbars and set out for the ruins from whence had come the call for help. The cries had now given place to feeble moans. After an hour's hard work two women were gotten out; but the elder of the two was dying. Mere Duprez's life blood was ebbing fast thru a gaping wound in her side, where a shell fragment had found its billet. There amid the wreckage and carnage of a great battle field, with now and then the sullen muttering of a distant gun, the only light that from the flickering rays of a siege lantern, surrounded by soldiers of an alien land, standing reverently, wet eyed and bareheaded in the sleet, this French mother bid farewell to her little daughter. Her last words were: "Monsieur . . . le bon Dieu . . . Denise."

Leaving the men to bury Mere Duprez, where she died, the officer returned to the guns, taking Denise with him. Poor child, half frozen, wet to the skin, dazed with the events of that dreadful day, her home, her all swept away, knowing not where or to whom to turn for shelter, hers was indeed a fate to awaken pity in the hardest heart. And yet the slender figure of Denise represented only one of that great army of the homeless, the broken-hearted, the impoverished, the stricken refugees, made that Germany might have "a place in the sun" and the insatiable ambition of a Kaiser be gratified.

Upon arriving at the battery Denise was taken by her rescuer into his dugout, given hot tea and rum and a great coat, the property of a man killed during the day's fighting. A brazier was brought in to dry her clothes and warm her back to life, and restored somewhat she fell asleep in the blankets of her new found guardian and protector.

Early the next morning the battery marched for another part of the line, where the pressure was great and reinforcements urgently required. Denise was taken on one of the firing battery wagons as far as a large neighboring town, a town far enough behind the firing line to have escaped the German lust for destruction. Here Denise was taken to the parish priest, who readily undertook to find a home for her, to get her employment not too hard for her years and to buy her clothes and other necessities with money furnished by her guardian.

Time went by and the battery weathered many a storm of bitter fighting, for it was in action in a part of the line under constant and heavy shelling. Between where the guns were in action and the town where Denise dwelt there stretched six and a half miles of shell except road. To go up or down that road required great courage on the part of any soldier, seasoned veterans as they were, and yet, with the coming of Sunday, her one day of relaxation from toil, that child always braved death and wounds to visit her guardian.

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# INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

War is the mother of lawlessness. *Silent enim leges inter arma.* So, as we should expect, mob violence ranging from petty persecution to downright murder has greatly increased during the past year. President Wilson's warning seems to have had no influence over his own party. The principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, sends us the following figures:

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, in charge of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 62 lynchings in 1918. This is 24 more than the number 38 for the year 1917. Of those lynched, 58 were negroes and 4 were whites. Five of those put to death were women. Sixteen, or a little more than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged against the whites lynched were: Murder, 2; being disloyal, 2. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Alleged complicity in murder, 14; murder, 7, charged with threats to kill, 6; charged with rape, 10; charged with attempted rape, 6; alleged participation in fight about alleged hog stealing, 3; killing officer of the law, 2; being intimate with woman, 1; assisting man charged with murder to escape, 1; robbing house and frightening women, 1; killing man in dispute about automobile repairs, 1; making unwise remarks, 1; making unruly remarks, 1; killing landlord in a dispute over a farm contract, 1; assault with intent to murder, 1; wounding another, 1; robbery and resisting arrest, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 2; California, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 6; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 9; Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON

In the column "Remarkable Remarks" in your issue of November 16 appears a statement to the effect that "The Star Spangled Banner" cannot become the national anthem because "the God of prophets, seers, Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy and their followers" will prevent it. The quite natural conclusion that one draws from this truly remarkable remark is that Christian Scientists are making a concerted effort to supplant "The Star Spangled Banner" with some composition more to their liking in sentiment and music. Please permit me to state that such is not the case so far as the Christian Science organization is concerned.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Christian Science Committee on Publication, New York

Frequently we have to remind our readers that we do not always agree with or approve of the sentiments quoted in our column of "Remarkable Remarks." We pick them out because they seem to us, for one reason or another, remarkable, tho we do not even guarantee that. Why they are remarkable we leave our readers to determine.

In quoting from Miss Kitty Cheatham's tirade against the "Star Spangled Banner" we had no intention of ascribing her opinion to the Christian Science Church.

We are glad to see from such letters as the following that many of our readers agree with us that to refuse to learn a language because we don't like the people who speak it is both foolish and dangerous. It is not an advantage to a country to become deaf and dumb with regard to any foreign nation. If we could introduce into the peace treaty a provision prohibiting any German from learning English then we might safely abandon the study of German. Otherwise not.

"Intellectual Preparedness," issue September 21, hits a big nail square on the head. We must continue this war mentally long after we have finished our physical task.

Twelve years' service in our navy (1901 to 1913 inc.) put me in physical touch with the Japanese, Chinese, Russians, Germans, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italians, Chileans, Brazilians, Argentinos, the natives of the Pacific Islands, and ourselves and the English in our, and their, colonies. During this period I learned a bit of many languages—just a small working vocabulary which would procure me food, drink and lodging, of most—and of them all I know more of German and Spanish than of the others. My slight knowledge of these foreign tongues I regard as a very valuable possession and would willingly devote my life to acquisition of greater knowledge along those lines. Each word of a foreign language learned has a positive value to its possessor.

Rather than stop the study of German I would encourage every patriot of any age to master that language as far as individual opportunity will allow—and thus be in a position to understand anything which might be said in his hearing in that language.

Do those who oppose the study of German on so-called patriotic lines realize that every German in this country can speak two languages—English and German—whether here for innocent, or other, purposes, and each can generally "do business" in from three to eight or ten other languages or dialects ranging from French to the patois spoken by the outlanders of the hidden spots of the earth? Japanese officers whom I have met could converse fluently in several other languages than their own. On most German, French, Japanese, Italian, and Russian warships are officers or enlisted men who can talk intelligently with almost any form of human being on earth in his own tongue, while the Americans and the English depend to a greater extent on interpreters.

Truly you have given publicity to the greatest problem facing us—now that we have helped the Allies win the war and are fast approaching the point where we shall have a determining voice in the settlement of every polyglot question arising. May that voice be understood. W. E. RICHMOND  
Verde, Arizona

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U. S. DEPT. OF LABOR  
WM. B. WILSON, Secretary



## KEEPING WOMEN ON THE PAYROLL

(Continued from page 49)

were invited to recruit workers as fast as they were released. Each worker was given a "blue card" showing that she was no longer at work, but allowing her to return to the employment offices of the plant as long as she was not satisfactorily employed elsewhere. Employees who did not on the first day of release sign up with a specific employer were urged to register with the United States Employment Service, which established a branch in the same room. Here the employees filled out cards stating their experience and the kind of work desired, and were entered on the books of the Employment Service.

In this way the workers laid off by the gas defense plant are practically assured of another position. In case the Long Island City office was unable to place them immediately, their cards were sent to the central clearing house of the United States Employment Service at the New York City headquarters, where they were checked with the demands for labor in other parts of the city and the applicant was referred to some concern which needed a worker of that type.

The employment bureau established by the plant, in cooperation with the Federal Service, had placed 40 per cent of those laid off during the first three days of the demobilization process. About half of the others returned to the places they held before coming to the plant or were voluntary war workers who intended to retire from industry and hence did not require the assistance offered by the employment bureau. The other half, or approximately 30 per cent of the total laid off, refused the positions offered thru the bureau with the intention of looking further before taking permanent jobs.

It was estimated that there were 6000 positions open to the 2200 employees laid off during the first three days, ranging all the way from office girls at \$7 a week to highly skilled mechanics at the prevailing rate of wages.

That the civilian woman worker has been ranked second only to the returning soldier in plans made by federal, state and community organizations is significant of the respect she has earned. The Council of National Defense, thru its state and local woman's committees, the National Council of Women, thru its cooperating organizations with a combined membership of 10,000,000 women, and the National League for Women's Service, with its widespread machinery reaching particularly women who have worked or have prepared themselves for work during the war period, immediately agreed to cooperate in each state and community where they are organized, with the United States Employment Service in replacing women war workers in occupations in or near their homes. A few days later when plans were completed for close cooperation between the War Department, the Red Cross, and the various organizations composing the War Camp Community Service, and the United States Employment Service, the Young Women's Christian Association was given representation on the cooperating central committee formed. A part of the report on the formation and plan of this committee is as follows:

The conference at today's meeting organized a cooperating Central Committee which will direct the concentrated efforts to help the nation's factory and war workers. Nathan A. Smith, Assistant Director General of the Federal Employment Service, is chairman. The secretary is Harold Stone, superintendent of the soldiers' bureau section of the Employment Service.

The other members of the Central Committee will be representatives of the American Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., National Catholic War Council, including the Knights of Columbus; Jewish Welfare Board, Wartime Commission of the American Federation of Labor, Federal Board for Vocational Training, Council of National Defense, the Y. W. C. A., the National Council of Women, the National League for Women's Service, War Labor Policies Board of the Department of Labor, Navy Department, and the Morale, Personnel and Demobilization Departments and the Committee on Educational and Special Training Services of the War Department. Other bodies will be represented as they enlist in this concerted movement.

The joint action of all these organizations brings to the aid of the Federal Employment Service more than 500,000 local agencies, such as the local units of the Council of National Defense, the 10,000 home service committees of the Red Cross, and tens of thousands of churches, social, civic and other bodies. It insures the establishment of a cooperative bureau for returning soldiers, sailors and war workers in every city and town in the country.

Special emphasis has been put upon the securing of employment in the home communities for every one, women as well as soldiers. When first approached only about half of the war workers in Washington, of whom there were in November about 75,000, wanted to go home. Because of the shortage of clerical help in many bureaus, a good many of these women were transferred to other work in Washington in the first few days and weeks after the armistice was signed. Others were offered special inducements to accept positions at home. One department with a large force of women agreed to give two weeks' extra pay and the equivalent of two weeks' leave to those who could arrange to go home within a specified time. Another made arrangements to encourage placement in the girls' home community at New Year's, so that the pleasure of spending Christmas at home might be an added inducement. Many girls, realizing that opportunity for advancement is now curtailed, have changed their minds about wanting to stay permanently in Washington.

In every case that has come to the attention of the Employment Service, appointment directors are giving adequate notice of separation from service. In most cases they either register the women to be released on Employment Service cards in their own offices or refer them to the Service files.

A bill to provide transportation for these war workers seems likely to pass Congress at an early date.

There are a number of reasons for this policy of returning war workers to their homes. Small communities, farms and western and mid-western sections have been stripped of their best blood for the army and the huge war industries which transportation conditions required should be located near the Atlantic seaboard. Therefore it is only justice that so far as possible their quotas be returned to them.

The educational value of the experience which these young people have had can be of a large factor making for good in the next few years, if the results of this experience can be used to enrich the life and thought of the small places which have of necessity been remote from many elements of disturbance of settled thought and habit the war has brought to centers of war activity.

And the moral good to be gained, and the dangers avoided, in having these hundreds of thousands of girls and young women under home influences during the period of readjustment is obvious.

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BY FREDERICK HOOK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

- I. Cold Comfort.** By Frank A. Waugh.
  1. Did the writer of the essay have in mind telling a story, giving an explanation, or producing an effect? Explain your answer.
  2. Point out various instances of sense appeal. How do these instances help the writer to accomplish his purpose?
  3. What spirit pervades the entire article? By what methods does the writer emphasize this spirit?
  4. Point out unusual words that appear in the article. What effects are produced by the use of these words?
  5. Point out figures of speech that occur in the article. What do the figures of speech add to the article? What would have been the effect if the writer had used no figures of speech?
  6. Point out sentences that give especially good descriptions.
  7. Point out well-chosen words that add to the suggestive nature of the descriptions.
  8. Explain what is meant by the "friendly" character of hills.
- II. The Secrets of the Workers.** By Nell M. Clark.
  1. Give a talk, suggested by the poem, explaining the ideal relationship that should exist between employers and employees.
  2. Show in what ways this poem is related to Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities."

- III. "Y" Work Silhouettes.** By William L. Stidger.
  1. Give a talk summarizing the character of the American soldier as presented in the article.
  2. Give an oral summary of what the article says concerning the need of religion. Show in what ways the thought of the "Sir Roger de Coverley" essay called "The Coverley Sunday" is like the thought of this article.
- IV. Denise and the Old Contemptibles.** By a British Artillery Officer.
  1. Give a talk explaining the origin of the term "contemptibles" and the present significance of the term.
  2. Give a talk, based on the article, summarizing the spirit of the British soldiers.
  3. Read aloud the paragraph beginning: "The batteries were almost reached," reading the paragraph in such a way that you bring out its full spirit.
  4. What effect is produced by the account of Mere Duprez and Denise?

- V. The Mystery of Diesel.** By Edwin E. Slosson.
  1. Give the derivation, and the meaning, of every one of the following words: imminent, inevitable, consolidated, clarifying, hypochondria, competence, reciprocating, supremacy, cosmopolitan.
  2. Write an original adventure, or detective, or spy story, in which you explain what became of Dr. Rudolf Diesel. Center your story around one character. Make the events of the story lead to a strong climax.
  3. Give an oral explanation of the advantages gained by the Diesel engine.
- VI. Keeping Women on the Payroll.** By Margaretta Neale.
  1. Present a definite, convincing argument for or against the principal proposition presented in the article.
  2. Consider the article paragraph by paragraph, and tell by what method every paragraph has been developed.
  3. Does the article have an introduction? If it has, does the introduction fulfill the requirements for a good introduction?
  4. Name the principal points that are discussed in the body of the article. In what order have these points been arranged? Why?

- VII. Editorial Articles.**
  1. Why should the people of the United States feel grateful to the British navy?
  2. Read aloud the examples of American heroism presented in "The Way They Fought."
- VIII. The Story of the Week.**
  1. Give a clear oral account of President Wilson's experiences in Europe.
  2. Read aloud the extracts from President Wilson's European speeches. Explain the meaning of every selection.
  3. Explain the present situation in Germany.
  4. Give a clear, oral explanation of the present situation in Ireland.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

- I. The British Elections—"The Elimination of the Liberals," "The British Elections."**

1. "The great Liberal party . . . has been swept away as by a cyclone." Study the table given in the editorial and see whether you can explain the election results.
2. "In the four years before the war the Liberals . . . carried thru Parliament a remarkable series of reforms." What connection had Lloyd George with these reforms? Will he be able to carry forward the reform program now?
3. What is the significance of the Sinn Fein victory in Ireland? How will it affect British politics?
4. "It was emphatically a khaki election." What does this mean?
5. Study the political situation (a) in England at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, (b) in France in 1870-1871. Do you see any similarities to the present situation in England, in Germany, in Russia?

- II. The Terms of Peace—"The Case of the Kaiser," "The President's English Speeches," "Attitude Toward the President."**

1. What, in your judgment, would be the best way to dispose of the former German Emperor and his heirs?
2. Comment on the following statements of the President: (a) ". . . there must now be not a balance of power, . . . but a single, overwhelming, powerful group of nations," etc.; (b) "If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at the right poise by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest in it."
3. Are the leaders of English thought in agreement with the President? What is Premier Clemenceau's attitude? Is there any way of reconciling the differences between Wilson and Clemenceau?

- III. The Negro as Fighter and as Citizen—"With the Buffaloes in France," "Independent Opinions."**

1. "France was a terrestrial heaven where they [the negro troops] could forget that they were sinners simply because they were black." What does this statement mean?
2. "For the duration of the war he has put aside his grievances," etc. What are these grievances? How did they come about?
3. Has the negro earned a place of honor beside his white brother in the fighting during this war?
4. Is the hope for future equality between negroes and white men in this country justified by the facts?
5. Are the facts about lynchings significant of the present and future status of the negro in this country?

- IV. The Steam Engine and Its Successors—"The Mystery of Diesel."**

1. ". . . if Diesel's inventive genius had been transferred to the other side it would have been worth more than an army corps to the Allies." In what sense is this true?
2. Summarize the mechanical and economic advantages of the Diesel engine over the steam engine. Over the gasoline engine.
3. "The commercial supremacy of England . . . has been based upon the exploitation of her coal fields," etc. Make this statement the basis for a brief review of British commercial enterprises. Why is British commercial supremacy in danger at the present time?
4. Why, up to the present, has Germany led the world in the development of Diesel type engines?

- V. Women in Industry—"Keeping Women on the Payroll."**

1. Answer the three or four questions propounded in the first paragraph.
2. "There is to be no wholesale withdrawal of women from the industries." Why not?
3. What will be the economic effect of the continuous employment of women in industry?
4. What provisions are being made at the present time for the continuous employment of women in industry? What safeguards will be necessary for the protection of women workers?



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- ☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

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(245)



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# The Independent

Founded 1948

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

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**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
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**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S REMARKABLE REMARKS

Dee lighted.  
My hat is in the ring.  
I'm for the square deal.  
Walk softly, but carry a big stick.  
No man is happy if he does not work.  
I believe emphatically in organized labor.  
We believe in a real, not a sham, democracy.

Peace is not the end. Righteousness is the end.

We Americans are the children of the crucible.

When the weather is good for crops it is good for weeds.

It is almost as harmful to be a virtuous fool as a knave.

I don't care a hang for the law! I want that canal built.

A lie is no more to be excused in politics than out of politics.

It is almost as irritating to be patronized as to be wronged.

The most important thing that a nation can save is its own soul.

We must judge a nation by the net result of its life and activity.

After you have learned to fight you can be as peaceful as you want to.

Patriotism should be an integral part of our every feeling at all times.

The nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity.

A man to be a good American must be straight, and he must also be strong.

This is not and never shall be a government either of a plutocracy or of a mob.

Our armies do more than bring peace, do more than bring order. They bring freedom.

Americanism is a question of spirit, conviction and purpose, not of creed or birthplace.

No nation can be really great unless it is great in peace, in industry, integrity, honesty.

We fear God when we do justice to and demand justice for the man within our own borders.

A good motto for us all is never to hit unless it is necessary, but when you do hit, hit hard.

Leadership is of avail only so far as there is a wise and resolute public sentiment behind it.

If a man will submit to being carried, that is sufficient to show that he is not worth carrying.

And more than that, don't you do it if you expect me to pussy-foot on any single issue I have raised.

It is difficult to make our material condition better by the best laws, but it is easy to ruin it by bad laws.

The worst foes to America are the foes to that orderly liberty without which our republic must speedily perish.

Any man who says he loves the country from which he came as well as this coun-

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Volume 97, Number 3658

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try is no better than the man who loves another woman as well as he loves his wife.

Envy is merely the meanest form of admiration, and a man who envies another admits thereby his own inferiority.

Our nation is that one among all the nations of the earth which holds in its hands the fate of the coming years.

Hardness of heart is a dreadful quality, but it is doubtful whether, in the long run, it works more damage than softness of head.

There is a revolting injustice in punishing the weak scoundrel who fails, and bowing down to and making life easy for the far more dangerous scoundrel who succeeds.

## ROOSEVELT'S LAST MESSAGE

Read at a meeting of the American Defense Society in New York on January 4, the night before Mr. Roosevelt died.

I cannot be with you and so all I can do is to wish you Godspeed. There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over. There are plenty of persons who have already made the assertion that they believe the American people have a short memory and that they intend to revive all the foreign associations which most directly interfere with the complete Americanization of our people.

Our principle in this matter should be absolutely simple. In the first place we should insist that if the immigrant who comes here does in good faith become an American and assimilates himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with every one else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed, or birthplace, or origin.

But this is predicated upon the man's becoming in very fact an American and nothing but an American. If he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin and separated from the rest of America, then he isn't doing his part as an American.

There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile.

We have room for but one language here and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house; and we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people.

## THE NEW PLAYS

*Keep It To Yourself.* A typical French farce, cleverly written and ably presented. Very amusing for those who enjoy bedroom comedy. (Thirty-ninth Street Theater.)

Fay Bainter demonstrates that *East Is West* in a prettily staged and entertaining comedy with music. It has all the elements of melodrama, but contents itself with being a charming romance. (Astor Theater.)

For those that like it *Somebody's Sweetheart* is the kind of thing they like. Romantic Spanish setting, colorful costumes, snappy tunes, numerous jokes—all the ingredients of a successful musical comedy. (Central Theater.)



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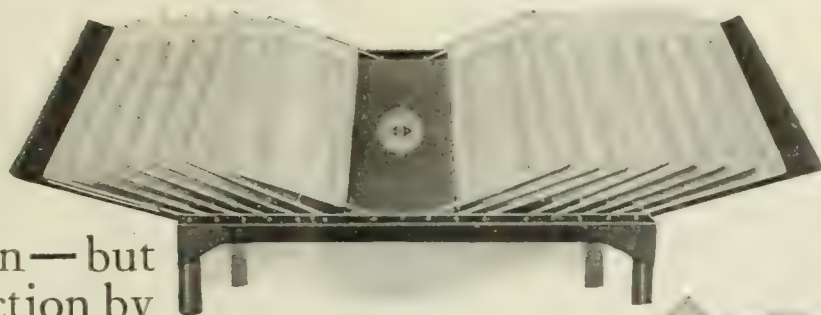
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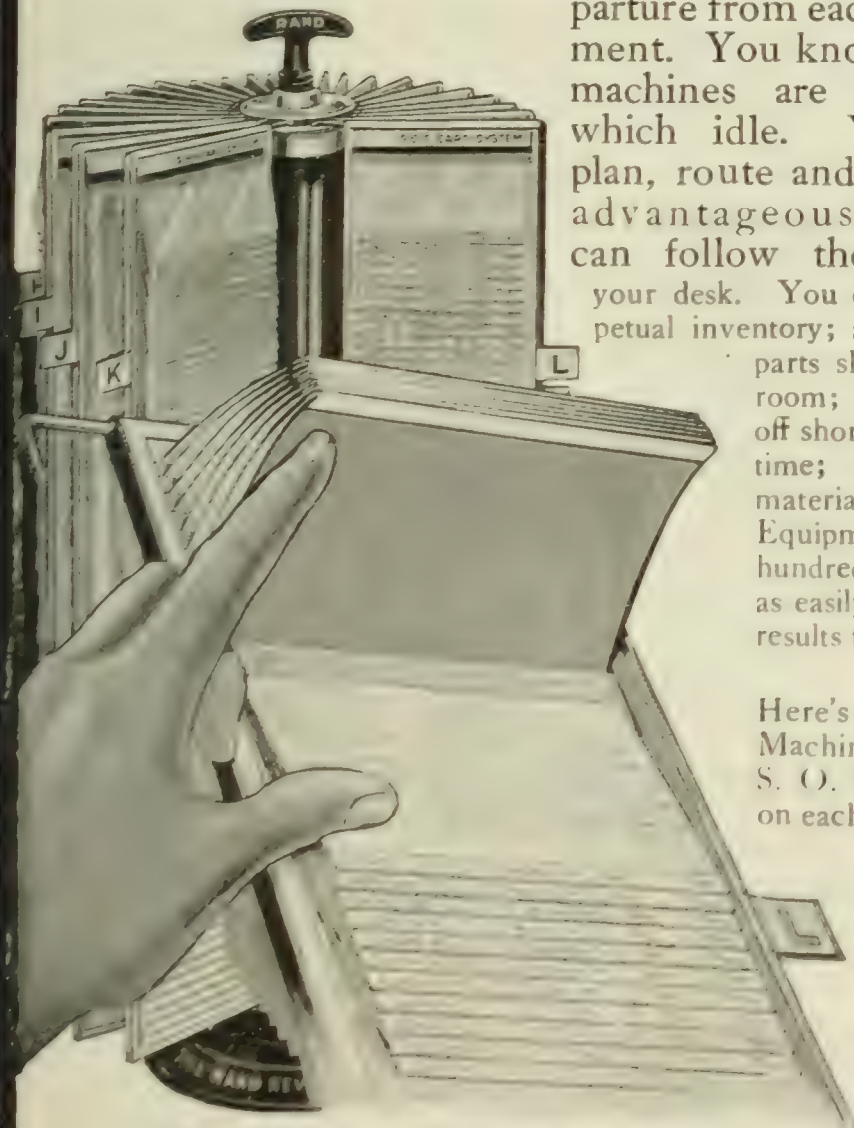
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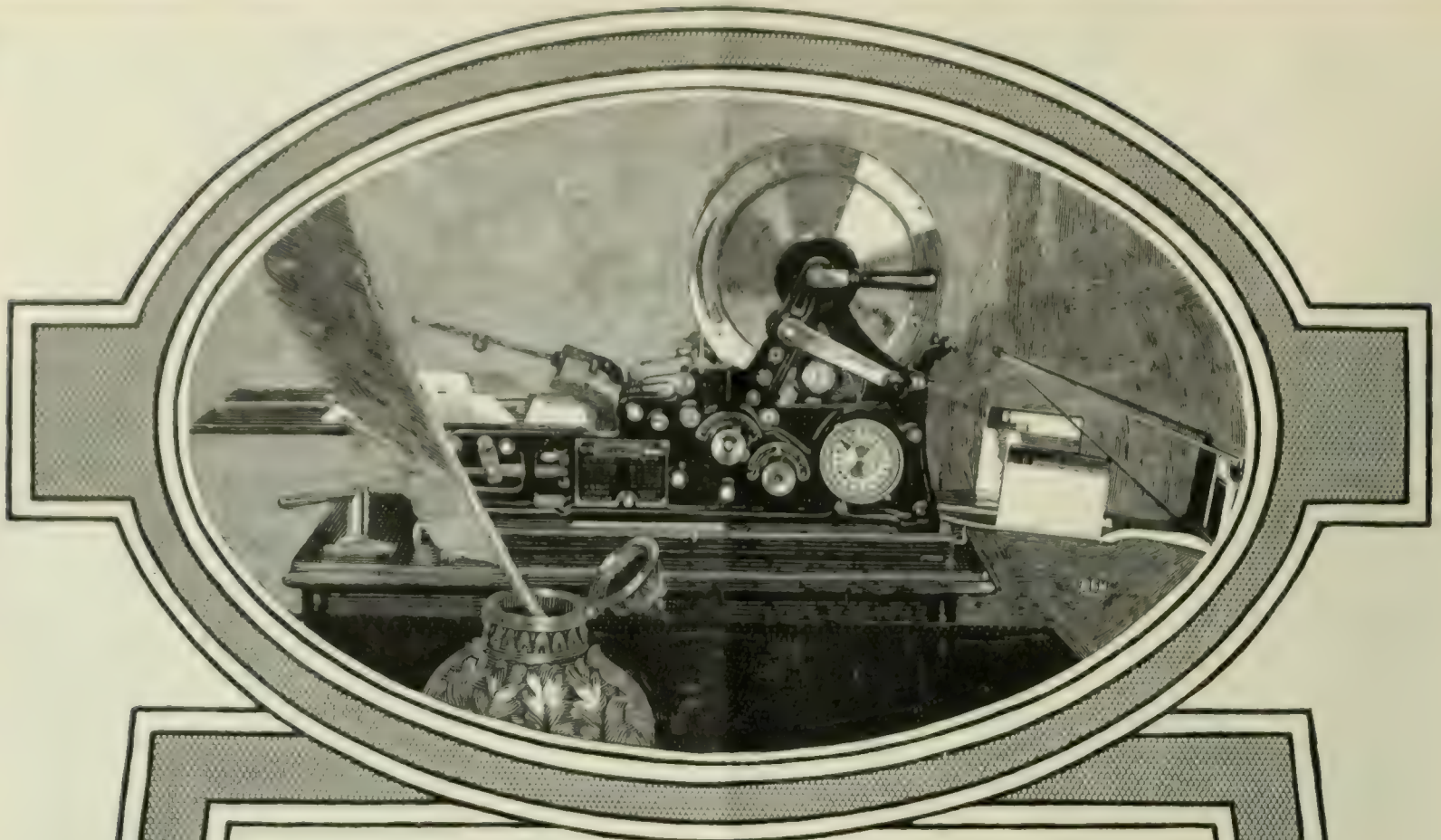
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# The Independent



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HARPER'S WEEKLY



## A STRENUOUS LIFE

ROOSEVELT practised what he preached. He advocated the strenuous life and he led it. It is a calamity to his country and a grief to his countrymen that his career was cut short at the age of sixty-one, but he did more than three men's work in his three score years. In a page full of tributes by public men we will find him praised for such diverse achievements that we might think they were talking of different men were it not that they agree as to the fundamentals of his character, such as his courage, his sincerity, his energy and his patriotism. He might have stayed alive longer if he had shirked effort and shunned danger, but then he would have been the less alive. He might have avoided making so many bitter enemies, but then he would not have made so many fervent friends. He was not only a keen politician and an astute statesman, he was also a good sportsman, an enthusiastic naturalist, a wide reader, a voluminous author and a brilliant editor. If one has written forty volumes, some of them histories involving years of research, some of them travels involving thousands of miles of travel, he might think himself entitled to rest upon his laurels, but Roosevelt did not rest, nor were these his chief laurels. He always went after the big game in every field. He aimed straight at whatever he wanted to hit. He began his career with an attack on police corruption in New York. He campaigned for a big navy in the arid regions of the West. He advocated national appropriations for irrigation in the East, where the people were opposed to extending the area of cultivation. He denounced race suicide in Paris. He criticized the British administration of Egypt in London. He delivered a double blow at religious intolerance in Rome.

Roosevelt advocated large families and he had a large family. He urged the sending of young men to France and he sent his own sons. Two of them were wounded and one was killed. He volunteered himself in spite of his inflammatory rheumatism and the loss of one eye, and when his services were refused it was a disappointment almost as keen as his defeat for the Presidency. But the efficiency of our army and navy in the present war was largely due to his efforts in the days when appropriations for that purpose were unpopular. The target practise he had started in the navy proved useful at Manila and Santiago. He promoted Pershing in the face of infuriated opposition and now everybody is glad he did.

Roosevelt's many-sidedness has made him peculiarly liable to misrepresentation by those who see only one of his aspects. His injunction: "Walk softly and carry a big stick," has been repeated by friend and foe with exclusive emphasis on the "big stick" clause, both parties forgetting that he put first the duty of avoiding offense. Consequently Roosevelt the Militarist has overshadowed Roosevelt the Diplomatist. His title of Colonel kept perpetually before the

public his services in raising the Rough Riders, but no titles are given to those who make peace, or, what is better, preserve it. For his services in bringing to an end the Russo-Japanese war he got merely a Nobel medal and the temporary ill-will of both belligerents. The full story of how he staved off the Great War for eight years has not yet been made public, but on another page of this issue Mr. Howland tells how Roosevelt by timely intervention saved the Algeciras Conference from failure. It is only recently that the world has learned that in the crisis over Morocco France was daily expecting war and the British fleet was steamed up and cleared for action. If war had come then Germany might have won, as the French admit, but by this postponement France, Belgium, Russia and Great Britain were enabled to prepare for the impending war. Again in the same year Roosevelt's tact and courage prevented a threatened conflict between Japan and the United States.

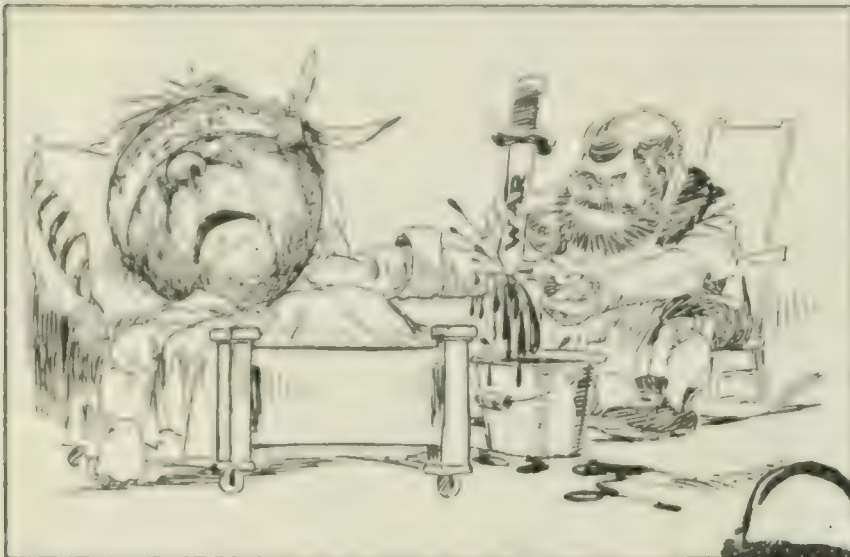
Both Roosevelt and Cleveland deserve credit for championing the cause of helpless Venezuela and forcing arbitration upon the European Powers that were about to resort to force, but there is a noticeable difference in the way the two Presidents accomplished their aim. Cleveland issued a defiant and arrogant manifesto against Great Britain that might easily have been construed as an insult and that made it very difficult for the British Government to recede from its position and accept a compromise. Roosevelt used other tactics. He remarked quietly to Ambassador Holleben that unless the Kaiser changed his mind and consented to arbitrate his difficulty with Venezuela within forty-eight hours Admiral Dewey would be ordered to sail with the Atlantic squadron. Within thirty-six hours Dr. Holleben came to the White House with a despatch that the Kaiser would arbitrate. Whereupon President Roosevelt publicly complimented him on his devotion to the principle of arbitration and the Kaiser was enabled to add this unearned encomium to the other evidences of his peace-loving disposition.

As he had brought together Japan and Russia, as he had joined the Atlantic and the Pacific, so he labored incessantly to unify the United States by healing the class divisions between capital and labor and the sectional divisions between North and South, and between East and West. Born in the densest part of the largest city of America, he went to the open range for his training. He brought together in the same regiment his Harvard classmates and his cowboy companions. He voiced the vague unrest of the radical West and gained for it a hearing in the most conservative quarters of the East. The Progressive party was not a political success but as an educational machine it was irresistible. His enemies tried to get rid of him by making him Vice-President, by shooting him and by banishing his name from



# CARTOON COMMENT

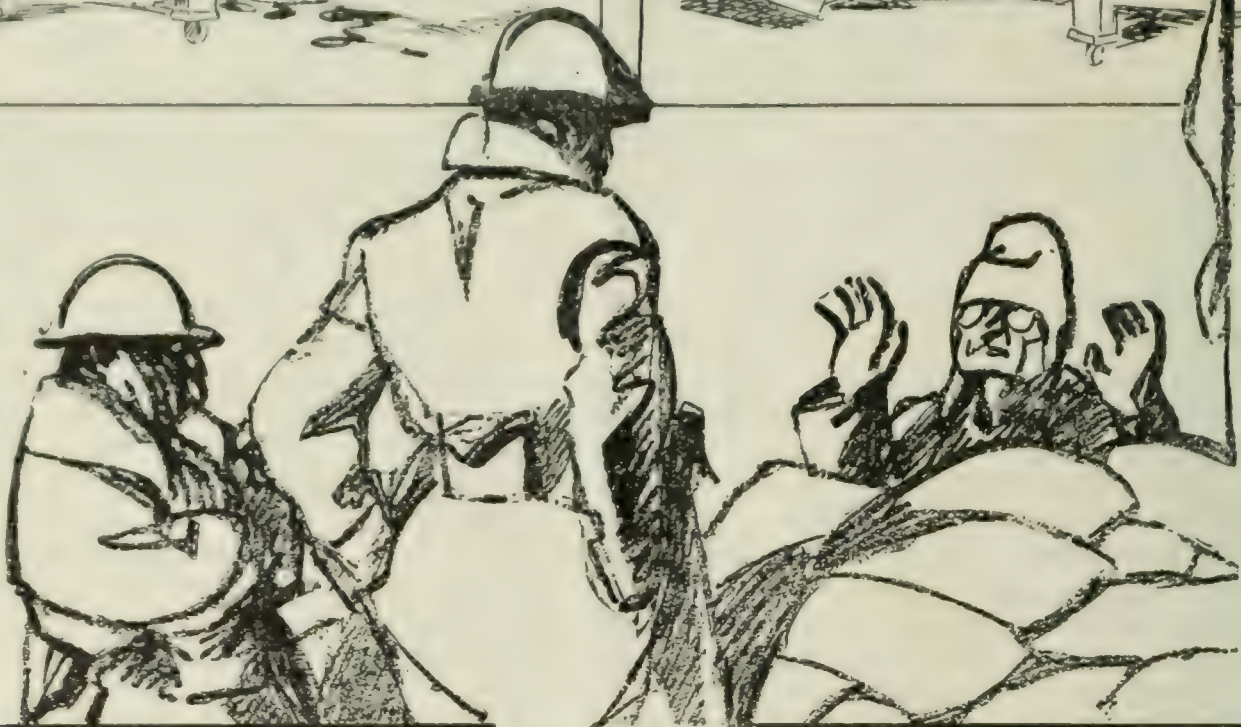
## PEACE PENDING



THEY USED TO TRY TO CURE DISEASE BY CALLING IN THE BARBER AND DRAWING OFF A COUPLE OF QUARTS OF BLOOD, TOO



WHEN WHAT THE PATIENT NEEDED WAS A PRESCRIPTION FOR DIETING AND A FEW SUGAR PILLS



### FRANCE TO THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

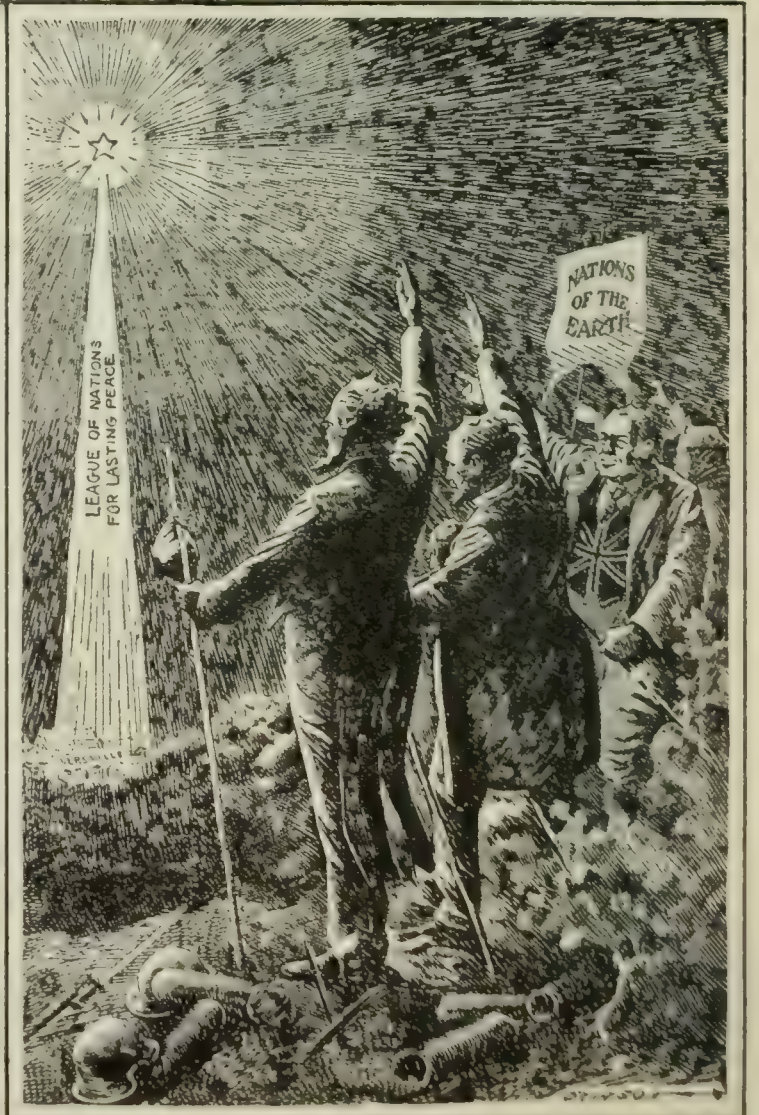
Fritz, your red bonnet does not alter the fact that you have dirty hands. Cartoon by Hermann - Paul in "La Victoire"

### THAT SOB STUNT

The English cartoon on the left, from the "Passing Show," London, represents the Allies as saying to the German revolutionists' plea for pity, "It's no use your trying that game! There's the line. Toe it!"

### STAR OF WEST

At the right is an American tribute to the League of Nations. By Stinson in "Dayton Daily News"





the newspapers. But he rose out of the Vice-Presidency, recovered from the shot, and today the papers are filled with him, not with the perfunctory eulogies bestowed upon any prominent man at his demise, but with expressions of widespread admiration and heartfelt affection.

His was a happy life—so he said, and he alone knew. That it was a successful as well as a strenuous life we all know.

## CHANGING PARTNERS

ONE gets dizzy watching Europe nowadays. It looks like a wild barn dance, some shifting partners and some in constant revolution.

We read in the morning paper that Turks and Bulgars are fighting over Adrianople. So they were in 1913, but in the meantime Turks and Bulgars have been allied in a war against the Serbs and Greeks, who in 1912 were allied with the Bulgars against the Turks. The Rumanians, who in 1913 joined with the Turks against the Bulgars, were in 1917 fighting against Turks and Bulgars.

The Polish legion under Pilsudski which in 1915 was fighting under the Austrian flag to aid the Germans in the conquest of Poland is now fighting to drive the Germans out of Poland and the Austrians out of Galicia.

During the war Poles and Ukrainians served as comrades under the same flag in both the opposing Austrian and Russian armies. As soon as the armistice was signed Poles and Ukrainians began fighting each other over Lemberg.

Morocco, which the French conquered in 1913, was an active aid to the French in 1914.

Germans who were fighting the Allies in November are now asking their protection against their own countrymen, just as Russians last year begged the Germans to enter and defend them from the Bolsheviks.

The Czechs who first served in the Austrian army against the Russians went over to the Russian side and fought the Austrians and now are fighting the Russians in Siberia.

The Ukrainians at first were fighting in the Russian army against Germany. Then they broke with Russia and declared an independent republic which France financed. Next they made peace with Germany, but later the Germans occupied the Ukraine and upset the republic. When the Germans were beaten in France the republic revived, but now it is being put down by the French, who have called to their aid the German troops.

The Germans whom the Allies a few months ago were trying to drive out of Russia are now asked—and according to report ordered—to stay there and keep the Russians out of the Russian Baltic provinces. The armistice was amended by the Allies at the last moment with this object.

In 1855 British, French, Turkish and Italian forces united in an invasion of Russia. In 1914-17 Russia was allied with Great Britain, France and Italy against Turkey. In 1918 British, French and Italian forces united in an invasion of Russia.

Russians and Japanese were fighting in Manchuria and Siberia in 1905. Ten years later they were friends. Now they are again fighting each other in Manchuria and Siberia.

Mannerheim, who in 1905 fought the Japanese, was in 1915 as their ally fighting in the Russian army against the Germans. In 1918 he was fighting against the Russians with the aid of the Germans, and now is Premier of independent Finland.

In 1918 British, French and American troops landed on the Murmansk coast of Russia at the invitation of the Soviet and with the approval of Trotzky. In 1919 they are fighting the Soviet Government to overthrow Trotzky.

Slovenes who early in the war served in the Austrian army in the war against Serbia are now uniting with Serbia. Croats who first fought under the Austrian flag against Italy and later deserted to the Italian army are now quarreling with the Italians over the Adriatic coast. Serbia has virtually declared war against Italy on the ground that

Italy has occupied lands inhabited by the Serbian race which Serbia, with the aid of Italy, has fought to free from the Austrian yoke.

Italy and Rumania, which were in alliance with Germany and Austria up to 1915, took sides against them in the present war. Most curious of all is the fact revealed in the publication by the Bolsheviks of the secret treaties, that the dual alliance of 1895 between Russia and France, which formed the basis of the present entente alliance, was originally designed to protect Russia and France against Great Britain and Belgium, who were suspected of forming an aggressive alliance with Germany and Austria!

Now in considering such cases as these we must not assume that they necessarily imply inconsistency or indecision. A nationality struggling for existence has to make such alliances as seem at the moment most likely to advance its interests. Nations are never units but are cut across by racial, class and sectarian divisions. But the observation of these shifting affiliations gives emphasis to President Wilson's argument that such alliances cannot be depended upon and that the peace of the world can only be maintained by a world-wide organization.

## THE PRO-GERMANS

THE defeat of Germany does not mean the suppression of Germanism. On the contrary it has stimulated the spread of Germanic ideas among the Allied nations. We have foiled the efforts of Germany to bring the world under the sway of her military power, but there is danger that the world may be dominated by her moral influence. There is a new and insidious form of pro-Germanism now finding expression in the most respectable periodicals and pulpits which consists in holding up for our imitation those German practices that once were reprobated. For instance, we have such arguments as the following:

Germany in 1871 seized French territory without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants. Therefore France and Belgium should seize German territory as far as the Rhine without regard to the wishes of its inhabitants.

Germany in 1871 imposed upon France a huge indemnity for the purpose of crippling French commerce for a generation. Therefore the Allies should do the like.

Germany proposed in case of victory to annex all the British, French and Belgian colonies in Africa. Therefore all the German colonies should be annexed by these powers.

The German armies in France and Belgium destroyed cathedrals, looted homes and wrecked factories. Therefore Germany should be treated in the same fashion.

The Germans robbed the art galleries and museums of France and Belgium. Therefore the chief art treasures of Germany should be confiscated by the Allies.

The German officers in the occupied territory imposed various unnecessary and vexatious regulations upon the population. Therefore the Allied and American officers should enforce the same code on the German territory they occupy.

The German Government restricted freedom of speech and press and suppress the linguistic rights of minor nationalities. Therefore the American Government should do the same.

Germany required military service of all her young men. Therefore we should do the same.

Germany undertook to build as large a navy as Great Britain. Therefore we should do the same.

Germany deliberately cultivated a spirit of national hatred. Therefore we should do the same.

These and many similar arguments, almost as baldly put, are constantly being advocated. Now we are not saying that some of these things are not desirable or necessary. The Allied and American troops were forced to follow the German example in the use of poison gas and the aerial bombardment of cities. Nor do we say that we should never



earn anything from our enemy. On the contrary we might well imitate Germany in some things. For instance, America might well reduce the illiteracy among our recruits from 10 per cent, as it is now, to .01 of 1 per cent, as it is in Germany. America might raise 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre instead of 100, and America might abolish lynchings in time of peace. What we object to in the above arguments is the use of the term "therefore." We dislike to have the very things for which Germany has been denounced picked out as models for America.

## A NEW WAY OF LEARNING

THE close of the war has given an opportunity for trying out various much needed educational reforms. The British Government is reorganizing the British system from the primary grades to the universities. The "modern school" movement launched by ex-President Eliot and Dr. Flexner has materialized in the practical and promising Lincoln School in New York. The project for a national university is to be brought again before Congress.

A more novel departure from traditional methods is "The New School for Social Research" which will open in New York in February. It is startling to read in the prospectus that the number of regular students will be small, perhaps not more than a hundred. But when we read on we see the reason for this modest expectation. It seems the doors of the New School are not to open to all at the sesame of so many units of language, mathematics and science, dutifully acquired. No, the prospective students "will have to prove their exceptional intelligence and special interest in the work in hand. They should show promise of becoming high-class editorial writers, original teachers, public administrators or their capacity for taking responsible positions where it is essential to deal with the problems of labor, industry and government." But on the other hand nobody so qualified is debarred by reason of being of the wrong sex or for lack of a college or high school diploma. And anybody can get admission as an "auditor" regardless of aims and ability.

In its methods of instruction—perhaps we should say guidance—the New School will also be unconventional. It will try to get rid of the perfunctory reading, the mere listening to lectures and the mechanical examinations of the ordinary university. The teaching will be personal and informal. "Field work" in administration, politics and commerce is to be a special feature. Whatever may be thought of this novel plan of work, certainly we can expect some interesting results when a hand-picked body of students get to working with such stimulating teachers as James Harvey Robinson, Charles Austin Beard and Thorstein Veblen.

## DWINDLING DESTINY

IT is a significant thing—or if it isn't significant of anything it is at least a curious coincidence—that three of the most popular plays now running in New York should deal with destiny: Maeterlinck's "Betrothal," Barrie's "Dear Brutus" and Woods's "Roads of Destiny." One might think that we were back in ancient Athens where a play had to have a fatalistic theme in order to be orthodox, and since the drama was a religious exercise it had to be orthodox. Or back in Puritan Boston, where they had no plays but found their amusement in discussing free-will and predestination. Hitherto the American playwright, if he had a religion or philosophy—which wasn't likely—was afraid of frightening away the public by exposing it, so he carefully concealed it like some obscene thing, or rather concealed it behind some obscene thing.

But now, behold, the advertisement of "Roads of Destiny" is boldly headed by "Do you believe in fate?" with the same confidence in the attractive power of such an appeal as rival advertisements on the same page display in their slogans: "It's naughty but it's nice" and "The pret-

tiest darlings in New York." The Barrie play prints on its program the reminder that its title is taken from Shakespeare:

The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars but in ourselves that we are underlings.

In the Maeterlinck play Destiny actually appears on the stage in *propria persona* at first as a bronze giant who dwindles gradually to a whining babe in arms.

To make the coincidence the more significant or at least curious, the three plays present the same solution of the old problem, namely, the modern scientific view that character creates destiny and that character is built up out of the past. "The Roads of Destiny" is a dramatization of O. Henry's ingenious fable in which he shows that to a man standing at crossroads it does not matter so much as he thinks which way he takes, for he will come out about the same in the end, since he takes with him in each case the chief determinant, himself. In "Dear Brutus" the characters are given by some midsummer magic the chance to live their lives over again, but find themselves no better off since the characters remain the same. Maeterlinck is now engaged in putting on the stage the philosophy that he formerly expressed so clearly—or at least so beautifully—in his essays. For instance, in the essay on "The Foretelling of the Future" in "The Double Garden," he says:

Time is a mystery which we have arbitrarily divided into a Past and a Future in order that we may understand something of it. In itself we may be almost certain that it is but an immense eternal, motionless Present, in which all that has taken place and all that will take place takes place immutably, in which Tomorrow, save in the ephemeral mind of man, is indistinguishable from Yesterday and To-Day.

In "The Betrothal" young Tytyl objects to his assembled progenitors dictating his choice of a wife and exclaims: "They keep on telling me that it's not my business. Everybody's allowed to get a word in except me. Where do I come in? That's what I want to know!" To this the Great Ancestor, who lived in the troglodyte age, replies:

But you have the right to choose. I and the others are all you. Those who have lived in you live in you just as much as those who are going to. There is no difference. It all connects and it's still the same family.

And the final injunction of Light, his guide, is:

Good-bye, Tytyl. Remember, dear, that you are not alone in this world and that all you see in it has neither beginning nor end. With this thought in your heart, letting it grow with your growth, you will always know whatever may happen, the right thing to say, the right thing to hope for.

The Light of the play is the Wisdom of Maeterlinck's essay on "Wisdom and Destiny." The two motive powers are contrasted somewhat as Schopenhauer's "Will and Idea." Destiny comes out of the past. Wisdom is drawn from the future. One looks backward; the other looks forward. The former is a blind push; the latter is clear-eyed guidance. Both are deterministic but differ vastly in intellectual and moral value. If a man knew where both the forked roads before him led to he would have no hesitation which to choose. He would take a certain one of them as instantly and inevitably as if he were shoved into it by an irresistible external force.

The fatalism of the Greek drama and of the Arabian tales was blind destiny. Curiously enough Maeterlinck's early plays of the "Pelleas and Melisande" period were built about the theme of an overruling fate of the Greek sort, not only arbitrary and indifferent but actually malevolent toward mankind. But Maeterlinck likes to make fun of his former selves. He put into Blue Beard's dungeon the anemic heroines of his youthful plays and in "The Betrothal" he makes a laughing stock of the Destiny with which he used to scare us.

As man grows in purposeful Wisdom he ceases to be the slave of blind Destiny. That is Maeterlinck's message. And thousands will get it from the stage to one who would read the essays. Why did not Spencer, Kant and Plato dramatize their philosophies? But, come to think of it, Plato did.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Death of Theodore Roosevelt mourned the death on January 6 of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States. He died quietly in sleep at his home in Oyster Bay from a blood clot entering the lungs, due indirectly to the fever which he contracted in his Brazilian explorations in 1914.

Mr. Roosevelt had filled sixty years of strenuous life with his activities as soldier, naturalist, author, historian, publicist, explorer, rancher, statesman and above all patriot. Not only in this country but thruout the nations he had come to symbolize the spirit of Americanism and by his clarity of thought and force of personality he furthered the cause of progress far beyond ordinary achievement.

As Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt increased its fighting efficiency tenfold; as Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Rough Riders" he played a brilliant part in winning the Cuban war; as Governor of New York he accomplished the passage of laws for the prevention of food adulteration, for efficient administration of the state canals, for the extension of civil service regulations; as historian he produced two works of recognized authority and prominence—"The War of 1812" and "The Winning of the West"; as explorer and naturalist he made a notable collection of unknown animals of Africa and discovered in Brazil a new river a thousand miles long, now named Rio Teodoro; as international statesman he won the Nobel Peace Prize by his personal intervention in ending the Russo-Japanese War and averted conflict between Germany and France in 1906 by his influence at the

Algeciras conference; as President of the United States he accomplished the conservation of our natural resources, regulated the dangerous trend of big business monopoly, reformed the organization of our diplomatic corps, promoted self-government in Cuba and the Philippines, settled the dispute with Canada over the Alaskan boundary and Newfoundland fisheries, achieved the passage of laws for labor protection, the reorganization of national banking, the reclamation of 3,000,000 acres of arid lands, and built the Panama Canal.

It is difficult to suggest by superficial summary the enormous achievements and far-reaching consequences of Roosevelt's life. And no summary can bring out the importance of his personal influence, constantly making itself felt in speech and print.

**Sixty Strenuous Years** Theodore Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858, in New York City, a direct descendant of Claas van Roosevelt, who came to this country from Holland in 1649. As a boy he was rather frail; when he entered Harvard in 1876 he was described as slight, flat-chested, weighing only 135 pounds. During college he made good his determination to build up his physique, and he also held class office, was an editor of *The Advocate*, and won academic honors.

He married in 1880 Alice Lee, who died in 1884, leaving one child, Alice Roosevelt. He married again in 1886, Edith Kermit Carow, who is still living. Her children are Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Kermit, Ethel, Archibald and Quentin. From 1882-4 Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the New York Legislature, from 1884-6 he was a ranchman

in North Dakota. He was president of the New York Police Board from 1895-7. In 1897 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy and resigned a year later to organize a cavalry regiment for service in the Cuban war. He was Governor of New York from 1889-1901.

Elected Vice-President of the United States in 1900, he succeeded to the Presidency on the death of McKinley, September 14, 1901. In 1904 he was reelected President by the largest popular majority ever given a candidate. At the end of this term he led an exploration and hunting trip in Africa. In 1912 he was the Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party. The next year he made a lecture tour in South America and in 1914 led an exploring party in the undiscovered wilds of Brazil. At the Presidential conventions in 1916 he was nominated by the Progressive Party, but declined the nomination and supported the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes.

When the United States entered the war in 1917 Mr. Roosevelt offered to raise an army division and lead it to France, but the offer was declined by President Wilson. The last years of his life were given chiefly to writing and speaking on America's participation in the war.

The news of Roosevelt's death came as a sudden shock to even his most intimate friends. In Washington Congress and the Supreme Court adjourned at once out of respect. Colors were ordered at half-mast thruout the country and at sea, and in European countries the Stars and Stripes were lowered for the first time in honor of a private citizen.



(C) Illustration in *Public Opinion*, from *Times Illustrating*

## ON THE WAY TO BERLIN

This is the 22nd Infantry of the 1st Division of the American Army of Occupation marching down the valley of the Moselle to the Rhine. Evidently some of the civilian enemy are not sorry to see them come.



Mr. Roosevelt's The funeral, held at Friends Oyster Bay, was altogether simple in accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's own wish. But the few outside his immediate family could pay their respects in person, thousands of expressions of grief and tribute poured in from all parts of the world. Senator Lodge, a lifelong friend of the ex-President, said in the Senate:

He was a great patriot, a great American, a great man. He devoted his life to his country; he tried always to serve it.

Among other tributes were:

**President Wilson**—In Theodore Roosevelt's death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

**William H. Taft**—We have lost a great patriotic American, a great world figure, the most commanding personality in our public life since Lincoln.

**Secretary of War Baker**—During his long and brilliant career he touched the public life of America in more ways than any other of our public men.

**Secretary of the Navy Daniels**—Original, forceful, courageous, he was the monitor of millions of his fellow countrymen, who will miss his inspiring leadership.

**Major-General Leonard Wood**—A loss even greater to the nation than it can be to any individual.

**Charles Evans Hughes**—Back of all that was done in the war was the pressure of his relentless insistence.

**Director-General William G. McAdoo**—He will always be distinguished for one great achievement—the construction of the Panama Canal. This monumental work profoundly affected the world's commerce, and is one of those distinctive and epochal contributions to the progress of civilization.

**Senator Poindexter**—He was a "happy warrior" for truth and justice.

**Governor Townsend of Delaware**—America's leader of thought and action is dead.

**Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts**—He was the advocate of every good cause.

**William J. Bryan**—The rare qualities that won for Colonel Roosevelt a multitude of devoted followers naturally arrayed against him a host of opponents, but his death puts an end to controversy and he will be mourned by foe as well as by friend.

**D. E. Johnson, Foreman**—We, the Red Cap Porters, Union Station, Washington, extend our sympathy and regret that we have lost one of the greatest friends our race ever had.

**Thomas A. Edison**—He was one of our greatest Americans.

**Oscar S. Straus**—He is surpassed by no statesman in our national history.

**Lyman Abbott**—He raised the whole standard of honesty and purity in American political life.

**John R. Mott**—In all my world-wide travels, which have taken me to nearly fifty nations, I have never visited a land in which I did not find that Roosevelt had appealed powerfully to the imagination of the most aggressive and progressive elements among the people. He leaves a colossal gap.

**Darwin P. Kingsley**—Theodore Roosevelt was a physical and moral dynamo.

**James W. Gerard**—Theodore Roosevelt was the greatest American of his day.

**Abram I. Elkus**—Roosevelt not only served America and its people, but he did similar work for the whole of humanity.

These eulogies of his fellow-countrymen were supplemented by expressions of esteem and loss from national leaders the world over.

**King George and Queen Mary of England**—We had a great personal regard for him, and we always enjoyed meeting him. He will be missed by many friends in this country, to whom he endeared himself by his attractive character and many talents.

## THE GREAT WAR

January 2—President enters Italy. Poles occupy Frankfurt-on-Oder.

January 3—President at Rome. International organization formed for food relief.

January 4—President finished visit and left Rome. Ukrainians attack Lemberg.

January 5—President at Genoa and Milan. Serbo-Croatian-Slovene union announced.

January 6—President at Turin. German Government taking measures to resist Bolsheviks.

January 7—President returns to Paris. Radical revolt in Berlin.

January 8—Messrs. Lansing and House and Lord Robert Cecil confer on League of Nations. Trotzky as Dictator arrests Lenine.

**Premier Lloyd George**—Mr. Roosevelt was a great and inspiring figure far beyond his own country's shores and the world is poorer for his loss.

**President Poincaré of France**—Friend of liberty, friend of France, Roosevelt has given, without counting sons and daughters, his energy that liberty may live.

**Jose M. Gomez, ex-President of Cuba**—America has lost one of her greatest men and Cuba one of her best friends.

**Czecho-Slovak National Council**—Theodore Roosevelt was always a great friend of the Czecho-Slovaks. They now feel keenly the loss of so ardent a supporter of oppressed peoples.

**Premier Borden of Canada**—The whole world mourns with you.

**Guglielmo Marconi**—With the death of Theodore Roosevelt the United States lost one of the most forceful and magnetic personalities of our time, a man whose broad views and liberal mindedness were fully appreciated, not only in his own country but the world over.

**Sir Gilbert Parker of Great Britain**—He could do what no other man dared to do. He could lecture England on her duty in Egypt and no one in this country was offended.

**Baron Makino, head of the Japanese Peace Commission**—His services were not confined to America, but extended to the Orient.

**The President in Italy**—The President and his party, having left Paris on Wednesday, January 1, arrived in Rome late in the forenoon of Friday. The passage of the train had been acclaimed by great

throng all the way down from the French border, and in Rome an enormous and enthusiastic multitude was assembled to greet the visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were met by the King and Queen, and shortly after their arrival the President was formally received by the King, Ministry and Parliament in the Chamber of Deputies, where he made an address on the objects of his mission abroad. Several other addresses, void of political significance, were made by the President in Rome; Roman citizenship was formally bestowed upon him; and on his visit to the Forum branches of laurel and myrtle were presented to him according to an ancient custom. On Saturday he visited the Vatican and had a private conference with Pope Benedict which lasted nearly half an hour, and at which were discussed the chief social problems of the day, the general question of treaties, and the special interests of Palestine and Armenia. Later in the day he visited the American Protestant Episcopal Church and there received representatives of other Protestant denominations, including the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian.

Leaving Rome late on Saturday night the President went next to Genoa, where he visited the reputed birthplace of Columbus and the tomb of Mazzini, and laid a wreath at the feet of a statue of Columbus, and where the freedom of the city was conferred upon him. Milan was next visited, where an address on the issues before the Peace Conference was made. A final visit was made to the old Sardinian capital, Turin, and the party then returned to Paris, arriving there on Tuesday, January 7. It was announced that the President would leave Paris for home about February 12, and would return to Europe after the adjournment of Congress.

**The President's Addresses**—The address of the President to the King and Parliament of Italy was in two respects one of the most significant that he has made during his European tour. A few days before the French Prime Minister had declared his firm adherence to the old principle of alliances and balance of power, and this had widely been regarded as interposing an obstacle to the adoption of the President's plan of a League of Nations. At Rome the President said:

The only use of an obstacle is to be overcome. All that an obstacle does with brave men is not to frighten them, but to challenge them. . . . We know that there cannot be another balance of power. That has been tried and found wanting, for the best of all reasons that it does not stay balanced inside itself, and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a make-weight in the affairs of men. Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power, and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united League of Nations.

Equally significant was his reference to Balkan affairs, in which he said:

The great difficulty among such states as those of the Balkans has been that they were always accessible to secret influence; that they were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort or another. Now the



Darling in New York Tribune

IT'LL TAKE A BIGGER WAVE THAN THAT TO WRECK THE OLD BOAT! EH, MATE?





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#### THE POLES GO ON FIGHTING

While they are trying to establish their new government the Polish troops are carrying on a war against the Russian Bolsheviki in the east and north and against the Prussian troops near Posen, fifty miles north of Berlin

intrigue is checked and the bands are broken. . . . They have not been accustomed to being independent. They must now be independent.

The significance of this lay in the fact that the Italian Queen is a Montenegrin Princess, and that Italy claims important special interests in Albania and elsewhere in the western Balkans. Indeed, under a secret treaty made with France and Great Britain in 1915 she is believed to make pretensions which clash with the demands of the Serbs and Jugo-Slavs, subjecting her to some suspicion of exerting the "secret influence" and "intrigue" which the President condemned. The President's address was received, however, with every mark of cordial approval.

At Milan the President said:

I am very much touched to receive at the hands of wounded soldiers a memorial in favor of a League of Nations, and to be told by them what it was they fought for—not merely to win this war, but to secure something beyond—some guarantee of justice, some equilibrium for the world as a whole, which would make it certain that they would never have to fight a war like this again. This is an added obligation upon us who make peace. We cannot merely sign a treaty of peace and go home with a clear conscience. We must do something more. We must add, so far as we can, the security which suffering men everywhere demand.

**Some War Details** It is authoritatively reported that the Allies destroyed or captured 202 German submarines during the war, while fourteen such vessels were destroyed by the Germans themselves and seven more were interned in neutral ports. There have under the armistice been surrendered at British ports 122 submarines, leaving at least 58 still to be given up. There are also 170 not yet finished in German shipyards, which will also be surrendered to the Allies. Thus there were put into commission during the war at least 403 of these vessels, of which one-half were destroyed or captured, a percentage of losses which scarcely seems to commend that type of craft.

The Australian Government reports that, while the five Australian divisions at the front never numbered more than 100,000 men, they captured 28,665

prisoners, 333 cannons, thousands of machine guns, mortars and vehicles, and millions of rounds of ammunition; recaptured 116 towns and villages, and released 251 square miles of soil from the German invaders; certainly a record of high efficiency.

**French Plan for a League of Nations** Interesting proposals for a League of Nations have been put forward by M. Leon Bourgeois, formerly Prime Minister of France and now President of the French Association for a Society of Nations and a prospective delegate to the Peace Conference. His plan provides that France, Great Britain, Italy and America, and perhaps also Belgium, Serbia and other allies, shall form a Society of Nations among themselves, fixing the conditions and fundamental rules, including compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments; that this society shall dictate to Germany terms of peace, including reparation and chastisement; and that finally it shall call a universal conference, at which other nations will have opportunity to join the society, provided that the charter members, after very strict consideration of each case and examination of the guarantees given by the applicant, approve their doing so. This plan, M. Bourgeois says, will be submitted to the Peace Conference upon its organization.

Two tentative British plans have also been prepared, the one by Lord Robert Cecil and the other by General J. C. Smuts, of South Africa, a member of the War Cabinet. These are being studied by the American delegates at Paris, but their details have not yet been disclosed.

**The German Situation** Apart from an acute but probably merely local outbreak in Berlin, affairs in Germany seem to be improving. There is less turbulence, and more serious thought is being given to the coming election of a National Constituent Assembly, which shall be charged with the determination of the future government of the country. The

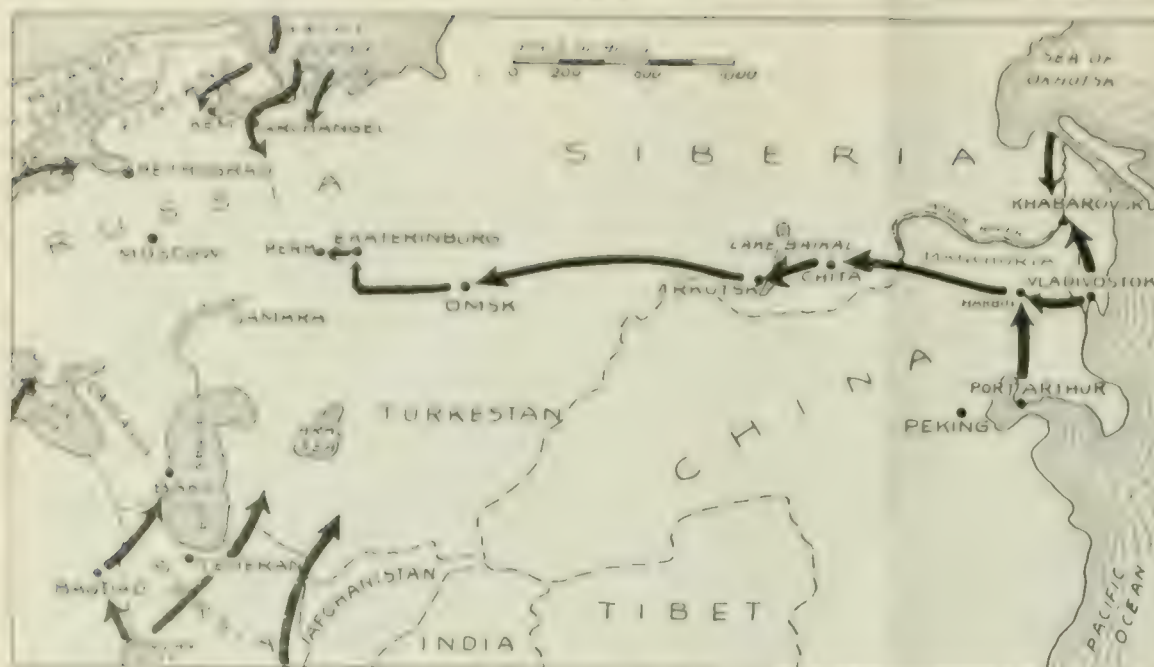
great Centrist or Catholic party, which holds from one-fourth to one-third of the political power of Germany and which may hold the balance of power in the Assembly between the Moderates and Radicals, has issued a detailed and specific program, in favor of a democratic commonwealth, free from any sort of class control; a League of Nations, freedom of the seas, compulsory arbitration of international disputes, disarmament, preservation of German unity, universal suffrage for both sexes, the protection of private property rights and business enterprises, graduated taxes upon incomes and large fortunes and unearned increments, and freedom of worship, of speech and of the press. The Centrist is probably the best organized and disciplined party in Germany, and is a close second in size to the aggregate of all shades of Social Democracy.

The people of northern Schleswig, anticipating that the Peace Conference will decree their reunion with Denmark, have decided to abstain from voting in the German elections, tho of course they would have a perfect right to vote.

Count von Brockdorff Rantzau, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, on January 4 issued a declaration of policy to the effect that Germany must not yield to every condition of peace which her foes may prescribe; which is interpreted by the *Tageblatt* of Berlin as meaning that "no peace must be signed which differs by the breadth of a hair from the principles of President Wilson's fourteen points."

**"Red" Revolt in Berlin** The differences between the provisional German Government and the "Red" or "Spartacan" faction culminated on January 6 in an organized revolt of the latter at Berlin, with the avowed object of effecting a "Bolshevik revolution." The Spartacans were led by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and two Russian Bolshevik envoys, Adolf Joffe and Karl Radek, and were reinforced by the Independent Socialist party. Serious street fighting occurred, machine guns being used, and much loss of life was reported. The





THE INVASION OF RUSSIA

Through the collapse of the Central Powers it is now possible to enter Russia from all sides. The Czechs-Slovaks control the railroad from the Pacific to Perm. The Japanese have entered from Port Arthur and the Sea of Okhotsk. The Americans occupy Khabarovsk. The British have taken Baku and the Trans-Caspian. British and French fleets have entered the Black Sea. British troops have been landed on the Baltic coast. Three Allied and American expeditions have entered from the Arctic Ocean.

Government summoned all available troops to its support, and express confidence in its ability to maintain itself. The disorganization of all ordinary means of communication has made the obtaining of precise information impossible, but there are no indications that the outbreak will become general throughout Germany.

**The Polish Conflicts.** While organizing their new Government the Poles continue fighting at both sides of their country. At Lemberg, Vilna and elsewhere at the north and east they are in conflict with the Russian Bolsheviks, and in the province of Posen they are fighting the Prussians, who resist their attempt to occupy Prussian Poland at least in advance of the decree of the Peace Conference. It was reported on January 2 that they had occupied Frankfort-on-Oder, Beuthen in Silesia, and Bromberg in Posen, and on January 5 it was added that they had taken Kruschwitz, in Posen, and were advancing along the Kreuz-Danzig railway.

The Polish Charge d'Affaires in Switzerland reports that the new Polish Government is moderately socialistic republican, five of the fourteen members being Socialists. Equal universal suffrage has been established, and equal rights for all races and creeds have been decreed.

**The Chaos of Russia.** Russian affairs continue in a chaotic condition. American and Allied forces are advancing southward from Archangel, and are doing some severe fighting against the Bolsheviks. Anti-Bolshevik Russians and Czechs-Slovaks are advancing westward from Perm, expecting to effect a junction with the Allies at Vologda. A Russo-French force advancing from Odessa, and a Cossack army from Rostov on the Don, aim to meet and cooperate against the Ukrainians at Kiev. Two Bolshevik armies have moved southward from Petrograd into Esthonia and Lithuania, and one of them has

come into hostile contact with a British force at Riga. Allied, including American, warships patrol the Baltic Sea. It was announced on January 2 that British forces had been landed at Riga, Libau and Windau.

On the other hand it was announced on January 4 that nearly all the Japanese troops were to be withdrawn from Siberia, and that Allied intervention in that quarter was regarded as a failure owing to discord and jealousies among the powers. On January 7 it was further announced in London that British troops were being withdrawn from Russia as rapidly as possible, and that the port of Riga had been occupied by the Bolsheviks.

The representation of Russia in the Peace Conference remains undetermined. The Bolshevik Government is understood to be sending a representative who will seek entrance. Meanwhile the former Russian Ambassadors to the Great Powers are forming a Provisional Council at Paris and will endeavor to obtain a hearing in the Peace Conference for such men as Prince Lvoff, former head of the Russian Provisional Government; Nicholas Tchaikowsky, the head of the Archangel Government; and M. Sazonoff, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs at Petrograd.

**Trotsky, Dictator, Arrests Lenine.** According to a Moscow dispatch by way of Sweden on January 8, Leon Trotsky, the Russian Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, ordered the arrest of his colleague and Prime Minister, Nicholas Lenine. Their differences are said to have arisen over Lenine's desire to form a coalition with the Mensheviks or Moderates, while Trotsky wished to continue the Red "Reign of Terror." These differences began to develop some weeks ago, when Lenine found that it was practically impossible for him to administer the economic affairs of Russia without the cooperation of the bourgeoisie, and his overtures to them alienated Trotsky and the more extreme wing of their party.

**Norway Seeks Indemnity.** It is reported from Christiania that the Norwegian Government will probably file with the Peace Conference a claim for a billion crowns, or \$260,000,000, indemnity for shipping sunk by U-boats during the war, that being, it is said, the amount of insurance on the vessels lost. Norway is known to have been one of the chief sufferers from the U-boat campaign.

**"Greater Serbia" and Her Claims.** An interesting sequel to the President's remarks at Rome about the Balkan states was the announcement on January 6 that a Serbo-Yugoslav kingdom had been formed by the union of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Croatia and Slavonia, and that it would insist upon what it considers to be its territorial rights, in opposition to the claims which Italy is making under the secret treaty of 1915. Italy is understood to claim practically the whole Dalmatian coast, which she desires in order to confirm her control of the Adriatic. The Serbs and Yugoslavs contend that most of that coast properly belongs to them, being chiefly inhabited by people of their race, and they protest against being shut away from the sea by the cession of that coast to Italy. Rather than permit that, said Dr. Vesnitch, the Serbian Minister to France, "Serbia would fight again, and fight to a finish." He added that the Italian claim was based upon a secret treaty, that the United States thru President Wilson has demanded as one of the terms of peace the abolition of secret treaties, and that therefore Serbia looks to this country to secure the nullification of the treaty in question and the granting to Serbia of a suitable frontage upon the Adriatic.

**Armenia and Syria.** Reports multiply of renewed Turkish atrocities in Armenia, during the withdrawal of the Turkish army from the Caucasus; apparently with the purpose of completing, if possible, the extermination of that long-suffering people. Nazim Bey, formerly Prefect of Kharput, declares that he was removed from office by Talaat Pasha because of his protests against the massacres of Armenians who were, he says, by order of the Turkish Government, thrown into the Black Sea and drowned.

The Armenian Military Commission in London has presented to the British Government a note outlining the territorial and other claims of that country. These provide for an independent Armenia extending from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, with an equal place with other nations in the Peace Conference.

Meantime the French Syrian Congress began its sessions at Marseilles on January 4 and prominent French statesmen declared that France would assert her traditional rights as the possessor of special interests in those regions and therefore as the "protector" of Syria and also, it was intimated, of Armenia. It is recalled that according





Press Illustrating

## OUR FIRST U-BOAT CAPTURE

Only now is the censorship lifted to permit the publication of this photograph taken by a sailor on U. S. destroyer "Fanning." It shows the first German prisoner captured by our navy. He is one of the crew on the "U-58" forced to surrender to the "Fanning" more than a year ago

to the London treaties of 1916 and 1917 Syria, the Lebanon and much of Armenia were assigned to the French "sphere of influence," and all of Mesopotamia to the British sphere, while Arabia was to become an independent kingdom. Now it is explained that this does not mean that the powers are to establish colonial governments over those lands, or even dominate or control them, but merely to assist and advise those peoples in self-government.

**Mr. Hoover's New Work** The President at Paris has appointed Mr. Herbert C. Hoover and Mr. Norman Davis as the American members of an international commission for the relief of liberated countries, of which organization Mr. Hoover will be director general. There will be two members each from France, Great Britain and Italy. The commission will assume charge of food supplies, shipping resources and financial aid for the various countries needing relief.

**Congressional Queries** Congress is not so much doing as asking just now. Most of the Senators and Representatives are from Missouri when it comes to a discussion of Administrative programs and achievements.

The War Department has been the target for many criticisms lately. Following Senator Chamberlain's attack last week on the inefficiency of the army's methods in paying troops and in caring for wounded men, Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, spoke on January 2, scoring severely the delays and errors of the War Department in compiling casualty lists, and the failure of the War Department to cooperate with the Red Cross service in sending reports of casualties to the soldiers' families. The work of the Adjutant

General's office, he said, had been inexcusably slow and at the same time inaccurate.

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, both spoke at length, asking information as to why our troops are being kept in Russia. Senator La Follette went further and defended the Soviet Government in Russia, adding:

There can be no pretext that the American troops are in Russia now to fight the Germans or any one else save the Russians themselves. No grounds have been presented to this Congress to warrant any declaration of war against Russia, and I am confident that there could not be.

That the American troops in Russia have sufficient food and clothing and that their morale is good was announced by Secretary Baker as the basis of a cablegram from Archangel. The total casualties to date, he said, are six officers and 126 enlisted men.

Secretary Baker also made public a cable report from General Harbord, commanding the American port at Brest, which was in response to complaints of conditions there. General Harbord admitted that the living conditions in the camps at Brest were bad, due chiefly to the daily rains, but said that all possible progress was being made toward their improvement.

A resolution calling for investigation of the naval contracts made with Henry Ford for the construction of "Eagle" boats was introduced by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. He charged that:

Millions of dollars—fifty at the very least—is the price the navy is going to pay for refusing to confess publicly the failure of Henry Ford's Eagle boat program and abandon it.

The Senate Commerce Committee has called for a complete investigation of the Hog Island shipyard, which has cost over \$60,000,000 and turned out so far only three ships. General Manager Piez, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has testified that the cost of the yard seems to him reasonable and that the Shipping Board is satisfied with the administration of the Hog Island yard by the American Interna-

tional Corporation, contractor for the yard and for the ships built therein. Nevertheless, the Department of Justice has advised a further investigation and the Senate is now trying to find out why the project cost twice its original estimate, and whether it was worth it.

Secretary Baker's request that all informal and verbal war contracts be validated was amended by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to include only the claims of manufacturers, thus eliminating commitments relating to real estate. A commission of three members, representing the War Department, the Department of Justice and business interests, will pass on all claims and make awards.

To find out why the Government took over the communication systems and what is to be the future policy in their control and development was the purpose of a resolution introduced by Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota. He asked the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate the Government's assumption of control over telegraph, telephone, marine cable and radio systems, their future ownership, the conditions under which they may be permitted to consolidate, their sufficiency to meet the requirements of business in the United States and of commerce with foreign countries.

**What Secretary Daniels Wants** The Secretary of the Navy has caused general discussion and much criticism by his statement before Congress that if the Peace Conference should fail to come to an agreement on a plan for disarmament

Then it is entirely obvious to all that the United States, if she is to realize her destiny as a leader of democratic impulse, if she is to play her proper part, as she has played it in this war, in the protection of small nations, the preservation of the freedom of the seas and for the world at large, must have a navy that will be as powerful as that of any nation in the world.

Secretary Daniels said that he had President Wilson's support of his program for a bigger navy and that the program is essential to our position on



Paul Thompson

## TO SAVE THE STARVING PEOPLE OF THE NEAR EAST

This commission from the American Committee for Relief in the Near East has sailed for Europe to direct the use of the committee's funds in the work of bringing relief to the suffering civilians of Armenia, Syria, Serbia and the other countries of the Near East. The head of the mission is Dr. James L. Barton (center), a former missionary to Turkey and foreign secretary since 1894 of the American Board of Congressional Foreign Missions. At the left of the photograph is Dr. G. H. Washburn, an eminent physician who has spent many years in Turkey, and at the right is Mr. W. W. Peet, business manager and diplomatic representative of Turkish missions.



the Monroe Doctrine and to our own defense. He added:

It is my firm conviction that if the Conference at Versailles does not result in a general agreement to put an end to naval building on the part of all nations, then the United States must bend her will and bend her energies, must give her men and give her money to the task of the creation of incomparably the greatest navy in the world.

The specific recommendations that Secretary Daniels urged included the building of ten first class battleships, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$21,500,000 each; six battle cruisers, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$23,500,000 each; ten scout cruisers to cost \$7,350,000 each, and 130 small craft, the character and cost to be determined later. It is estimated that such a program would place the United States on the same relative footing with Great Britain, giving this country, with the vessels now building, sixty-two first class battleships, while England has sixty-one at present in commission.

As to enlistment in the navy, the Secretary said that 250,000 men would be required, of which number 60,000 would be assigned to the merchant vessels. Originally the United States Shipping Board asked for 131,000 men to man the vessels under its direction. By reducing the number of enlisted men Secretary Daniels said that he had been able to reduce his estimates for wages from \$579,000,000 to \$211,000,000. By action of the Shipping Board on December 13, the navy hereafter will be required to man only troopships to be commissioned and those now in the service. All cargo and steam ships to be commissioned hereafter will be manned by civilian crews.

Increased pay was also recommended for men in the navy and a new system of officers' promotion on the basis of merit instead of seniority.

The Congressional reactions to Secretary Daniels' speech were chiefly deprecatory or skeptical. Even friends of the Administration saw in it an attempt to force a premature issue on the question of international disarmament. Less sympathetic critics referred to it as an "ineffectual bluff," an unfortunate attempt at "twisting the lion's tail." The general opinion in Washington seems to be that Secretary Daniels will not be able to put thru Congress his three-year naval building program at a cost of \$600,000,000 and that he is hampering by his arguments in its favor President Wilson's efforts to establish firm international friendships with the Allies.

**A Transport Aground** Just as it was reaching the port of New York on New Year's Day with between two and three thousand wounded soldiers aboard, the troopship "Northern Pacific" went aground at Fire Island and could not be got off. An unusually heavy fog was chiefly responsible for the ship's mishap. The waters near Fire Island offer at any time a difficult piece of navigation, since ships must pass thru a comparatively narrow channel between a sub-



Off in Chicago Tribune

**THE DANGER OF REDUCING PRICES** merged sand bar and the Long Island coast. The "Northern Pacific" was misled by the fog and went too close inshore.

When it was proved impossible to



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#### LINCOLN IN LONDON

The long-standing discussion on which statue of Lincoln should be given to the British Government to stand in Westminster has been ended by the British decision to accept this statue by St. Gaudens, the original of which stands in Chicago. The choice is based on a report presented by Howard Russell Butler, vice-president of the National Academy of Design, accepted by the Royal First Commissioner of Works in London. The statue was originally accepted in June, 1915, to mark a century of peace between Great Britain and the United States. In the spring of 1917 the chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee offered in place of the Gaudens statue a figure of Lincoln by George Grey Barnard, stating that the latter figure was a superior substitute. A widespread dispute followed on the respective merits of the St. Gaudens and Barnard statues. In a referendum by readers of The Independent the St. Gaudens statue held first place with 9820 votes, and the Barnard statue came last with 1207 votes. The Barnard statue has now been offered to the city of Manchester, England

get the ship off the sand, naval patrol boats and the hospital ship "Solace" were sent to take off the wounded men. Rain and snow, northwest winds and a heavy sea made the work particularly difficult and somewhat dangerous. Twenty-one hundred wounded men—all who were able to walk with crutches or without—climbed down rope ladders from the sides of the stranded ship to the decks of small boats forty feet below, and were thus taken into New York harbor and sent to nearby army debarkation hospitals.

The small boats, difficult to manage because of the wind and sea, kept staggering into the hull of the transport and then pulling away the length of the hawser. It sometimes proved a tantalizing task to juggle a man safely from the dangling ladder to a wobbling deck. But the soldiers took this supplementary test of their heroism in good spirits and even sang cheerfully as they crowded shivering into the patrol boats for a cold, uncomfortable five-hour trip.

Ashes to ashes!  
Dust to dust!  
If the Boche don't get us  
The navy must!

There were two hundred "stretcher cases" on the "Northern Pacific," and these men, too sick to sit up, were kept on the ship for a day and a half. When it finally became evident that the "Northern Pacific" was in danger of breaking up, these men were lifted into wire baskets and swung over the side of the ship into the hospital ship.

After everyone was off wrecking tugs were sent out to try to pull the "Northern Pacific" into deep waters. And when this attempt failed, the transport was temporarily sunk to prevent the vibration of the waves from breaking her up. This is the second trip from France that the "Northern Pacific" has made bringing wounded soldiers home.

**Five Socialists Convicted** Congressman - elect Victor L. Berger and four other Socialist leaders have been found guilty by the Federal Court in Chicago of violating the espionage law by delivering speeches and circulating published articles with the wilful intent to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty among naval and military forces of the United States, and with interfering with the recruiting service and enforcement of the selective draft law.

The verdict will, of course, bar Mr. Berger from Congress. He is at present publisher of the Milwaukee *Leader*. The other convicted men are: Adolph Germer, secretary of the National Socialist party; William F. Kruse, editor of *The Young Socialist*; Irwin St. John Tucker, writer and speaker; J. Louis Engdahl, editor of *The American Socialist*.

All the defendants have asked for a new trial and are now released on bond. Their punishment on this conviction may be from one to twenty years' imprisonment, a fine from \$1000 to \$10,000, or both.



# THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND HIS TIMES

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

**B**RAVE times, stirring times, times big with promise of a new age filled with a more generous conception of the rights of man and a richer measure of human sympathy and justice. Such were the times of Roosevelt. When the Great War came to turn the page and to write a new chapter heading in the history of the American people, much that was definite and irrevocable had been achieved. A deal of new machinery for the use of the people in their proper business of governing themselves had been set up and put smoothly into operation. The right and duty of the people thru their government to take a hand in the control of private business for the protection of the well-being of the weak individual in his relations with powerful aggregations of wealth had been once for all established. The superiority of human rights to the rights of property had been burned deep into the common consciousness and written indelibly on the statute book and the tablets of judicial decision. Democracy had been transformed from an obsolescent word into a dynamic reality. The times had proved to be for the American people not merely a period of awakening to the demands of their own future development, but the best possible preparation for the work of making the world safe for democracy which was to be thrust upon them by the arch enemy of human rights.

So much for the times.

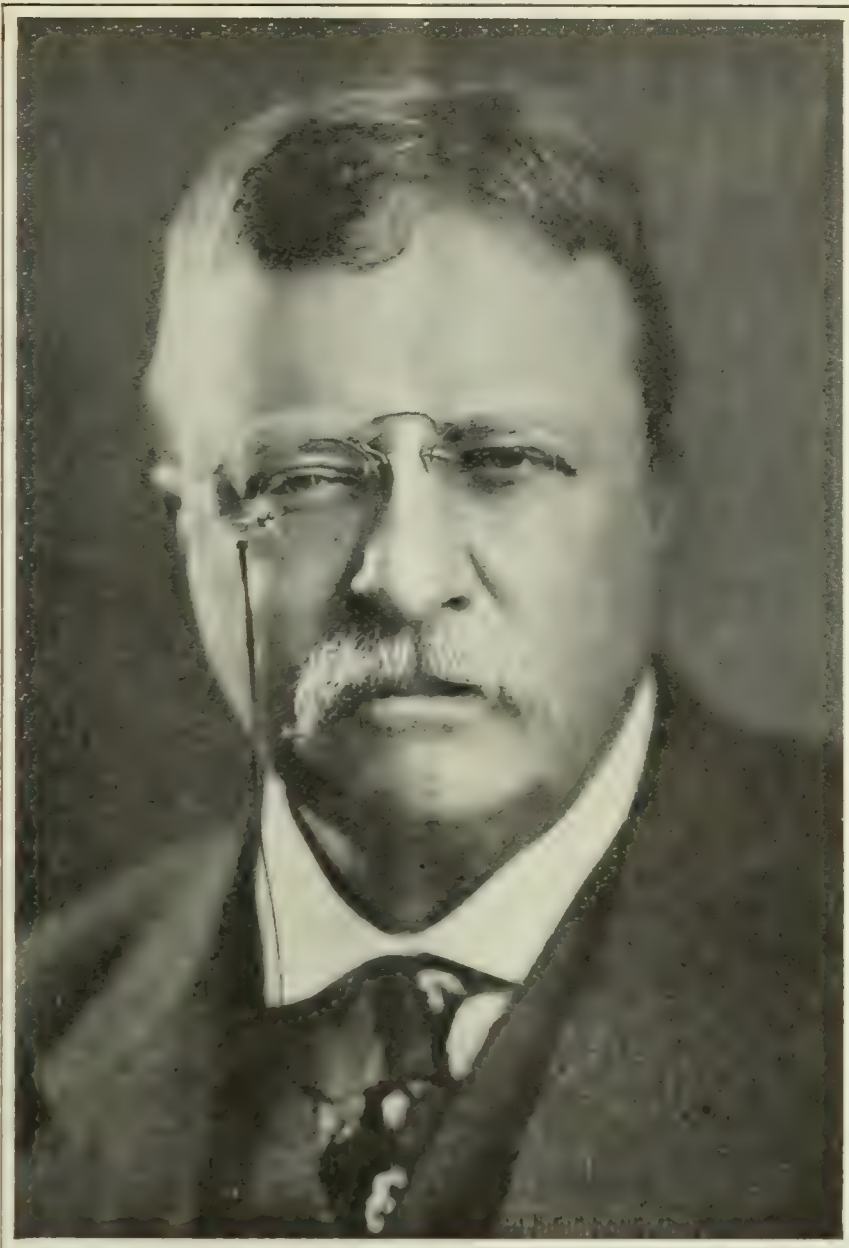
What of the man himself? Where lay the secret of Theodore Roosevelt's effectiveness as a leader in this renaissance of democracy?

The secret was fourfold.

First, he believed in a sternly moral standard of conduct. Right is right and wrong is wrong. It does not make wrong right to say that it is done in defense of property, on the one hand, or, on the other, done on behalf of the people. He once put it this way:

"Certain representatives of labor called upon me and in the course of a very pleasant conversation told me that they regarded me as 'the friend of labor.' I answered that I certainly was, and that I would do everything in my power for the laboring man except anything that was wrong. I have the same answer to make to the business man. I will do everything I can do to help business conditions, except any-

*The Associate Editor of The Independent, Mr. Harold Howland, who is overseas as a director of the Y. M. C. A. work in Italy, was associated with Mr. Roosevelt in editorial work for many years and was a delegate to both the national conventions which nominated Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. We are indebted to the Yale University Press of New Haven for the privilege of publishing this article, which forms part of a forthcoming volume on "Theodore Roosevelt and His Times" in "The Chronicles of America" series, now being published*



*Underwood & Underwood*

*"Both life and death are parts of the same Great Adventure."—Theodore Roosevelt*

thing that is wrong." At another time he said, "We are not for the poor man as such, nor for the rich man as such. We are for every man, rich or poor, provided he acts justly and fairly by his fellows, and if he so acts the Government must do all it can to see that inasmuch as he does no wrong, so he shall suffer no wrong."

His solution for the problems of the national life was not economic, not political, not social, not scientific, not new-fangled—just old-fashioned and starkly moral. "What as a nation we need is to stand by the eternal, immutable principles of right and decency, the principle of fair dealing as between man and man, the principles that teach us to regard virtue with respect and vice with abhorrence wherever either the virtue or the vice may be found."

Secondly, he believed in democracy. He believed in it not in any theoretical,

doctrinaire fashion, but with peculiar concreteness and directness. "There is just one safe motto for Americans to act upon," he said. "That is, the motto of all men up; not some men down." He believed in government by the people because he knew the people, liked them, believed in them and was convinced of their essential soundness. Wherever he went, he got into close touch with the common people—cow-punchers, miners, railway trainmen, farmers, mothers of families, tenement dwellers—all sorts and conditions of men, and showed them with a frankness that was naive and compelling how much he liked them and how much confidence he had in them. It was the same kind of interest and liking he had for the men and women of more sheltered and easeful life—not based on external and accidental conditions, but on the essential humanity in them. Such an attitude of mind and heart toward his fellow-men could only characterize a democrat. In his democracy there was no room for class feeling: "Distrust more than any other man in this republic the man who would try to teach Americans to substitute loyalty to any class for loyalty to the whole American people. Republics have flourished before now, and have fallen; and they have usually fallen because there arose within them parties that represented either the unscrupulous rich or the unscrupulous poor, and that persuaded the

majority of the people to substitute loyalty to the one class for loyalty to the people as a whole."

Thirdly he laid a compelling emphasis upon the responsibility of the individual citizen as the primary condition of national progress. "Never forget," he said, "that law and the administration of law, important tho they are, must always occupy a wholly secondary place as compared with the character of the average citizen himself." He knew, what some less practically minded men seem to forget if they ever fully realized, that "the people" is made up of just people, and that the level of virtue in "the people" can never, by any magic, black or white, be made to rise higher than the individual characters whose sum it is.

"What we care for most is the character of the average man; for we believe that if the average of character



in the individual citizen is sufficiently high, if he possesses those qualities which make him worthy of respect in his family life and in his work outside, as well as the qualities which fit him for success in the hard struggle of actual existence—that if such is the character of our individual citizenship, here is literally no light of triumph unattainable in this vast experiment of government by, of, and for a free people."

This attainment of character in the individual could, in his simple, straight-to-the-bull's-eye view, be attained only thru work: "I don't pity any man who does hard work worth doing. I admire him. I pity the creature who doesn't work, at whichever end of the social scale he may regard himself as being. The law of worthy work well done is the law of successful American life."

The work is what counts, and if a man does his work well and it is worth doing, then it matters but little in which line that work is done; the man is a good American citizen. If he does his work in slipshod fashion, then, no matter what kind of work it is, he is a poor American citizen."

He demanded for each man that he "be given the chance to show the stuff that is in him." He demanded of each man that he show the stuff that is in him. He proposed to judge every man by that standard; by that standard he offered himself to be judged.

Lastly, he held to the golden middle course, not tepidly or timorously, but with the zeal and the conviction of a crusader. He was a middle-of-the-road man, not because he was unwilling or afraid to commit himself to the position on either side, but because he found the way to truth to lie midway of the two extremes. He was a zealot and a fighter for truth, justice and righteousness. He found no monopoly of any one of these precious possessions in the camp of the extremists on either side.

"We can just as little afford to follow the doctrinaires of an extreme individualism," he said in his famous address at the Sorbonne in Paris, "as the doctrinaires of an extreme socialism. Individual initiative, so far from being discouraged, should be stimulated; and yet we should remember that, as society develops and grows more complex, we continually find that things, which once it was desirable to leave to individual initiative, can, under the changed conditions, be performed with better results by common effort. It is

quite impossible, and equally undesirable, to draw in theory a hard and fast line which shall always divide the two sets of cases."

Again and again in his speeches made while he was President and after appears this declaration: "This Government is not and never shall be government by a plutocracy. This Government is not and never shall be government by a mob." Now there were plenty of partisans of property who were ready to predict the danger of mob rule; and there were plenty of partisans of popular rights who were equally ready to inveigh against the dangers of plutocracy. But few of the former would admit any peril in the direction of plutocracy, and few of the latter would admit that there was any danger of mob rule. Mr. Roosevelt's distinction was that he could see both dangers with an equal eye, and that he set his face like flint against them both impartially. As a natural consequence extremists on both sides accused him of improper sympathy with the other—but in neither case was it true.

There were two fields, in particular, in which this faculty of his, of finding the truth midway between the poles of ultra-partizanship, gave power and effect to his leadership. They were the fields of the business problem and the industrial problem. In regard to the first a characteristic saying of his was: "It seems to me that in dealing with . . . the group of problems which come

In regard to the second he took this vigorous position: "Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. . . . Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public. . . . Every employer, every wage-worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other."

This was the fourfold structure of his creed: righteousness, democracy, individual character, and the true balance between opposing forces. This was the creed that he taught and preached. These were the principles that he put into practice with the same intensity and simplicity with which he preached them. It was a good creed: it was the creed that the times needed. It was proved in the popular response that it met as he set it before the people in reiterated word and cumulative action. It made its deep impress on the age in which he fought and led.

Behind this good creed he put the driving power of his exuberant personality. His motto was "Spend and be spent." He spent himself for the common good and for the right as God gave him to see the right with the fierce joy that only the selfless warrior in a righteous cause can know.

It is a curiously ironical circumstance that Theodore Roosevelt has the reputation among a considerable portion of the



Mr. Roosevelt, who had just returned from the European tour which followed his African expedition of 1908-10, talking with Mr. William Bailey Howland, late president of the Independent Corporation. The two men were friends for many years and it was Mr. Howland who arranged the lecture tour in this country which followed Mr. Roosevelt's reception in the capitals of Italy, England, France, Germany, Sweden and Holland, the most notable honor ever accorded a private citizen

into our minds when we think of the trusts we have two classes of our fellow-citizens whom we have to convert or override. One is composed of those men who refuse to admit that there is any action necessary at all. The other is composed of those men who advocate some action so extreme, so foolish, that it would either be entirely non-effective, or, if effective, would be so only by destroying everything, good and bad, connected with our industrial development."

American people of being, internationally speaking, a blustering, belligerent bully of a fellow, always looking for a fight for his country. For the facts of his two administrations are quite otherwise. Perhaps the most famous of his epigrammatic sayings is "Walk softly and carry a big stick." The public with its instinctive preference of the dramatic over the significant promptly seized upon the "big stick" half of the aphorism and ignored the other half. [Continued on page 95]



# THE FIGHTING ROOSEVELTS

## LIEUT.-COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.

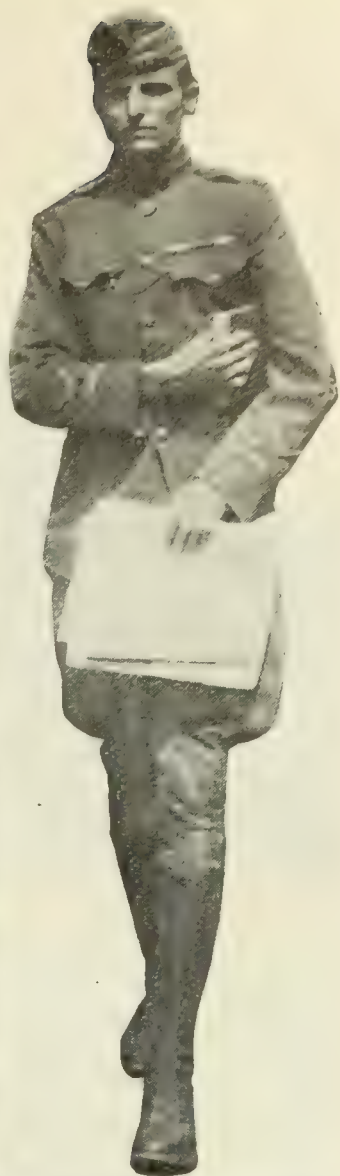
*Ex-President Roosevelt's eldest son was gassed and wounded last July near Soissons, received the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery under fire and is now with the 26th Infantry near Coblenz in Germany*

© Committee on Public Information

## CAPT. ARCHIE ROOSEVELT

*As a second lieutenant in the battle of Toul he led his men in a gallant charge that won the personal recommendation of General Pershing for his promotion to captain. He was gassed and so seriously wounded that he was invalided home*

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## THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT, JR.

*The ex-President's first comment on his youngest grandson was, "Well, he is a Roosevelt all over"*

## CAPT. KERMIT ROOSEVELT

*Early in the war he accepted a commission in the British army and fought thru the Mesopotamian campaign. Now in the American Army at Coblenz*

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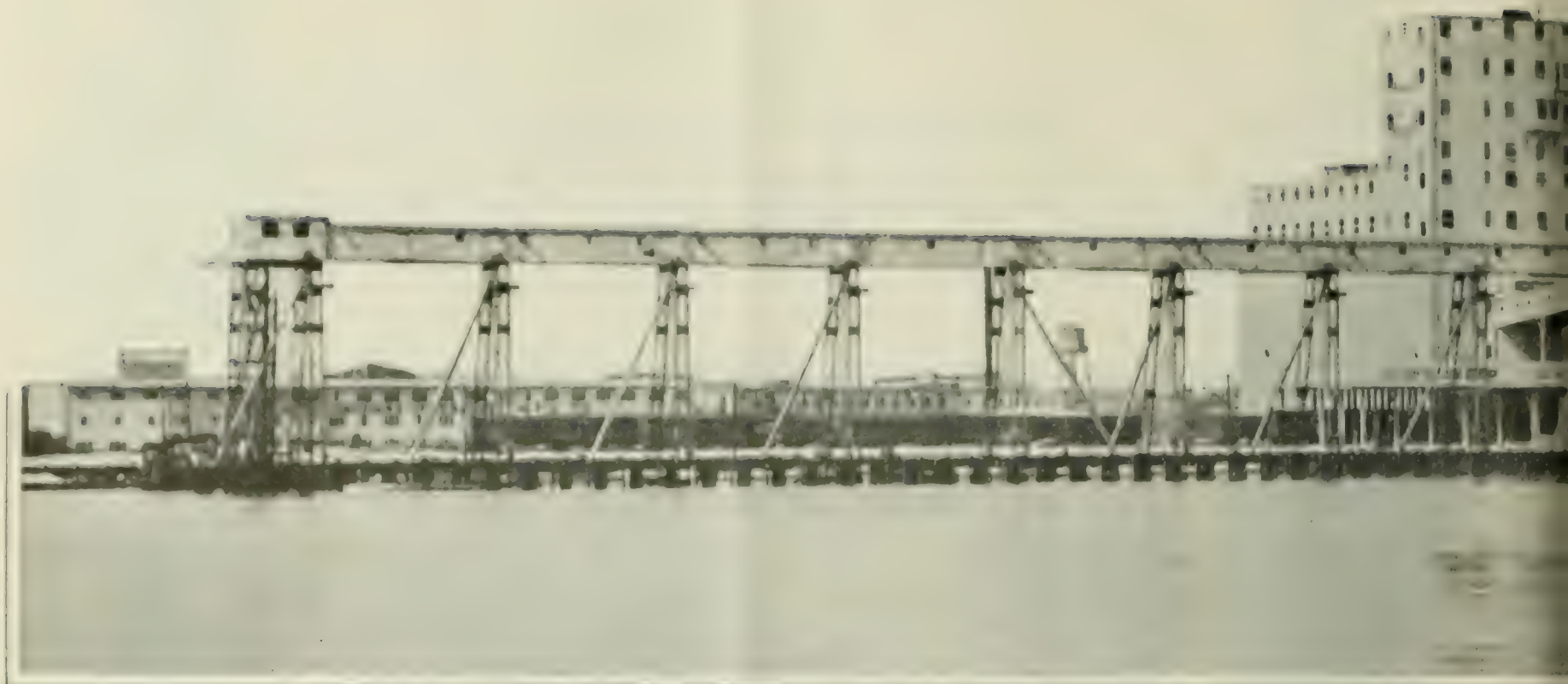
## LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT

*The youngest son of the Roosevelt family was killed in an aeroplane battle near Chateau Thierry last July. He left Harvard to enlist in the army as a private*

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*This grain elevator in New Orleans, built and operated by the State of Louisiana, is the*

**W**HEAT, it seems, has the Government cornered. The farmer is about to have his day, and the Food Administration which, all thru the war months has pleaded "Save Wheat," is likely soon to shout from the housetops and from the billboards thruout the land, "Eat Wheat! Eat it in soups, use it in flour, use it in every possible way."

Wheat, in a word, is now the most plentiful food in the world. Argentine has a supply that has been accumulating thru more than three years. Australia likewise. India has its hoard accumulated for want of ships to remove it. And now the United States promises a tremendous crop.

But let us get at the figures:

In the United States we had a crop this year of about 915,000,000 bushels. The need for seed, which in a general way amounts to about 10 per cent, is 100,000,000 bushels. At the rate we have been consuming flour—a rate very much below the pre-war normal consumption, we shall likely use about 450,000,000 bushels in this country. We were down to a basis of 400,000,000 bushels in November, and it is to be doubted if we shall increase our annual consumption much over 450,000,000 bushels. That leaves 360,000,000 for export. Up to the end of November we had exported approximately 100,000,000 bushels as wheat and flour. The Government has now bought for export 65,000,000 bushels. That leaves about 200,000,000 more for export. And the years have gone when the United States has the only world supply. It has not been possible to get wheat to Europe except from America. The result is that the Australian and Argentine and other lesser crops accumulated, and now Europe, and even the United States, is beginning to draw on those accumulated crops. The withdrawals are not large as yet, because the world supply of ships is only now going thru the process of re-allocation

that has come with peace. So it looks as if this year America will have a surplus without taking into consideration at all the coming crop. That is why it now seems likely that before long, instead of urging people to conserve wheat, the Government will have to beg the people to eat wheat.

We have a surplus from this year's wheat crop—a big surplus, due in large part to the fact that the 1918 crop, with one exception, was the biggest in the

## AN AVALAN

BY A GR

history of the country. Now comes the forecast for 1919. There is winter wheat on 49,027,000 acres, this forecast shows. Last year we had 42,301,000 acres, so the increase this year in crop acreage is 15.9 per cent. The condition



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*'It looks as if this year America will have a surplus of wheat and that before long, instead of*





equipment of its kind in the world. Four ships can be loaded from it at the same time

# OF WHEAT

## ERATOR

this year is 98.5 perfect. A year ago at this time it was only 79.3. The average for the last ten years is 88.2. The forecast for 1919 indicates that the yield per acre will be about 15.5 bushels, and the yield for 49,027,000 acres,

therefore, figures out to about 750,000,000 bushels.

That 750,000,000 bushels is in—it is planted—which is the best indication in the world that the farmer knows that wheat is the crop on which he is assured the maximum profit.

Now, considering that wheat is guaranteed by the Government to sell at more than double the normal price until May, 1920, what is the farmer going to do next spring?

Undoubtedly, if the cold should nip his winter planting, he will replant it in the spring. And whether the cold nips the winter crop or not, there is no reason in the world why every farmer who has any available acreage will not plant spring wheat.

Now, in normal times farmers do not try to grow spring wheat in warm sections such as New York and the Eastern States, because this spring wheat is not the hard, flinty kind grown in the West; but the Government guarantee does not make any differentiation between kinds. Wheat is wheat! On that basis, it is figured by experts of the Department of Agriculture and of the Food Administration that the probable 1919 crop is conservatively estimated at 1,250,000,000 bushels.

Next year, the experts of the Food Administration estimate, consumption may figure up to 550,000,000 bushels—if people are told often enough “Eat Wheat.” But if they consume 550,000,000 bushels, there will still be a surplus of 600,000,000 bushels. The presumption of some experts is that this surplus, discounting the percentage necessary for seed (about 10 per cent), will be exported, either as wheat or as flour; but it is clear that we will not export anything like 600,000,000 bushels when 333,000,000 was the most that we exported when all the other markets of the world were cut off. And ship tonnage is becoming available very rapidly.

As regards next year, it is clear that there are two angles, first the physical handling of the wheat; the other the price.

Now, in the physical handling, we have this billion and a quarter crop. We have a total theoretical elevator capacity in the country of a billion bushels, but in actual storage space there is not nearly room for a billion bushels. All the theoretical space clearly cannot be [Continued on page 97]



servation, the Government will beg the people to use wheat in every possible way”



# THE BOLSHEVIKI MUST GO

BY FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS

THE civilized nations that yet have responsible governments are dealing with the men-

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

are of Bolshevism as they dealt with the menace of German aggression. They are shutting their eyes to it, and trying to make themselves believe that it does not exist or that, if it does exist, it is a bug-a-boo and nothing to worry about.

The parallelism may in fact be carried farther. While those who should have been alert to understand the real intent of the Imperial German Government and to prepare to meet attack were wretchedly failing either to understand or to prepare, German agents were unscrupulously active thruout the world and the philosophers of pacifism, as innocently ignorant of the facts of life as twittering birds in a nest, were aiding and abetting the militarism they professed to abhor. At the present moment the agents of the social revolution are at work in every town and every rural neighborhood of Europe and America, and the philosophers of the sentimental school of humanitarianism are effectively aiding them to make converts.

In the babble of voices the plain man gets confused just as the plain man was confused in the United States between 1914 and 1917. He had been taught the tradition of British arrogance and aggression and did not doubt that Germany had a grievance against British maritime power as the American Colonists had against British taxing power over Americans unrepresented in Parliament. For many years this same plain man has been taught that he is a victim of the money power and the trusts, that his modest income is depleted by exorbitant prices for the benefit of profiteers, and that political

democracy has so far failed to democratize industrial relations. He is ready, therefore, to believe that there may be a good deal of essential justice in the demands of the social radicals under whatever name or form they may be organized. He does not believe in violence, and yet he extenuates it when it is directed against oppression and exploitation.

As the event proved, it was not a difficult matter to convince the plain man that Germany was the aggressor and that civilization was in danger when the facts were presented to him and his mind had something substantial to go on. It should not be difficult now to convince him by a similar presentation of substantiated facts that Bolshevism is a criminalist movement, and that civilization is imperiled by it as certainly as it was imperiled by German absolutism. There is no time to be lost in beginning the educational preparedness to meet the danger.

Bolshevism is not democracy; it is not socialism; it is not coöperative communism; it is not even philosophical anarchism. The assertion of its defenders in the radical press that it has been misrepresented is true only to the extent that they have misrepresented it by painting it as a hopeful popular movement to increase human freedom and happiness.

Bolshevism is a massing and turmoil of the criminal elements of society let out of jail and on the loose. So far as Russia is concerned the nucleus of the Bolshevik aggregation is the prison population that was insanely given its freedom in the early days of the Russian revolution when the constitution-

alists were in command of the situation and by wisdom and firmness might have controlled it. Most active among

the dominating spirits organizing the criminal crowd have been men who escaped from Russian and Siberian prisons to New York and who promptly returned to Petrograd as soon as amnesty for such as they was proclaimed. With our usual idealization without investigation we have assumed that these men were political offenders entitled to sympathy. According to their own boastful statements, some of which are in our possession, a large majority of them had been condemned for other than political crimes.

The creed of Bolshevism is simple and admirably suited to the Bolshevik purpose. It is all contained in three articles, (1) steal from those who have stolen, (2) kill those who resist, (3) punish no one for crime. The first of these articles appeals to impoverished men and women smarting under injustice. They know that they have been robbed, exploited and tyrannized over. Why should they not take back what, as they believe, has wrongfully been taken from them? The second article appeals to those who have risked their lives in revolutionary movements. With a price on their own heads, why should not they, themselves, do some of the killing? It is the third article that makes the other two dangerous, because it is this article that is subscribed to by millions of men and women of the sentimentalist humanitarian cult thruout the civilized world, who believe and teach that all punishment is un-Christian, that it only hardens the criminal nature, and that the only radical cure for criminality is found in forgiveness. This doctrine is playing the same dang- [Continued on page 97]



Gilliana Service

A group of Bolshevik prisoners who have been brought to headquarters by American soldiers fighting with the Allies in Siberia



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



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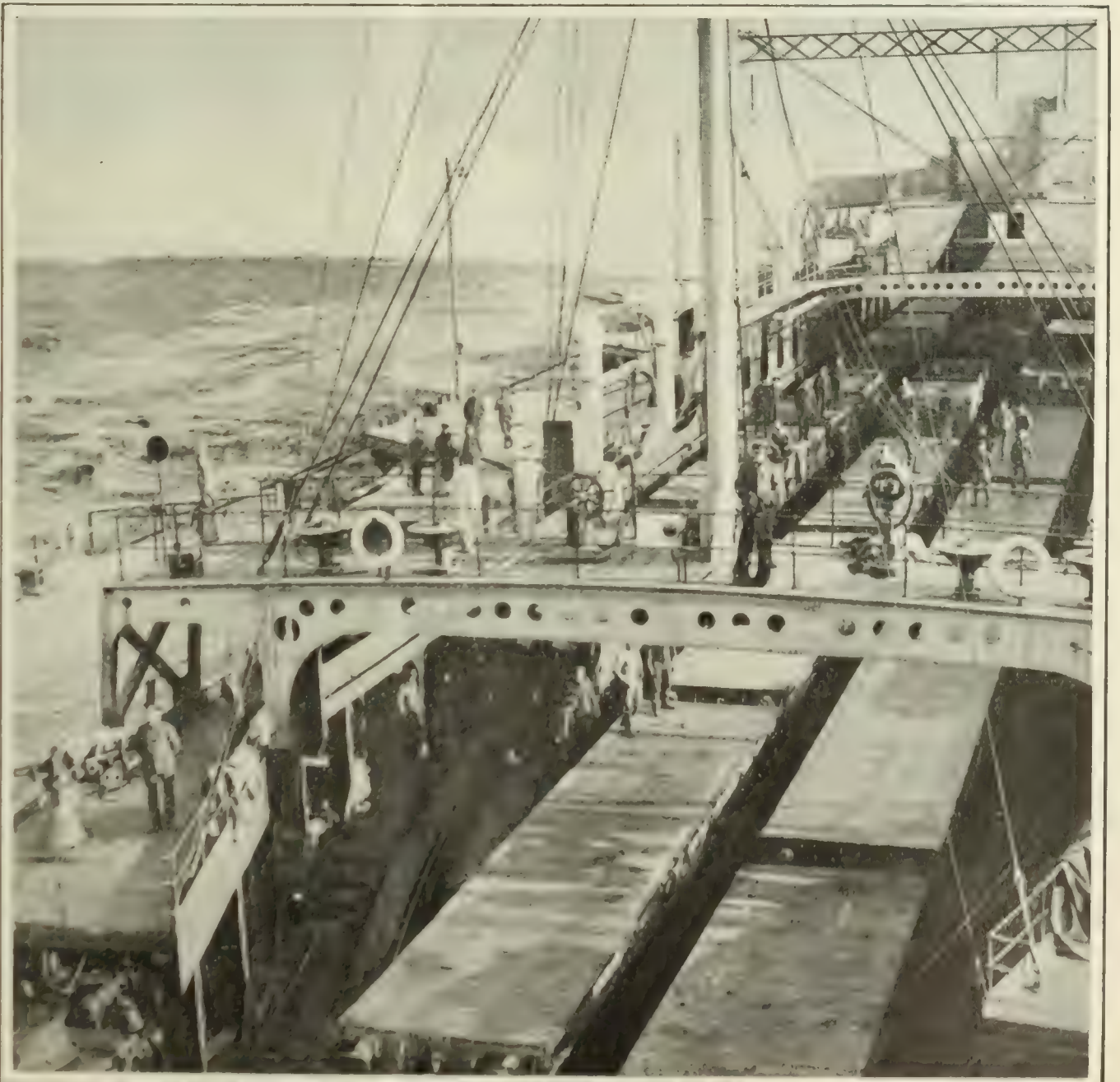
## TELLING TALES OUT OF WAR

While the fighting was still going on censorship carefully suppress these two secrets of British progress in war equipment. The ship above, for instance, earned the nickname "Hush Ship," because people began to get an inkling that some new invention was being used successfully on her, and no one could find out what it was. Now, however, it is permissible to explain that the "Hush" invention was a platform for launching a seaplane. The plane at the left of the photograph is being got ready for a flight. It will be propelled down the runway to the tip of the guns where its flight begins.

### THE CHANNEL BRIDGE

One of the best kept secrets of the war was how the British shipped trainloads of munitions and other war supplies direct from England to the battle line without reloading. The photograph at the right shows the answer—a channel ferry on which railroad cars could be run direct from their tracks and run off on the other shore. Three ferryboats were used, each with carrying capacity of 54 cars.

© International Film





## THE PRESIDENT IN PARIS



Photographs from the Committee on Public Information

### A NEGRO DOUGHBOY'S GREETING

Badly "mussed up" in recent fighting this American soldier left the hospital in Paris to get a good vantage point on a street lamp-post from which he could cheer his President as he went by



© Committee on Public Information

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY

All along the route of his first drive thru Paris with the President of France the President of the United States was kept busy acknowledging the many friendly greetings of the crowds

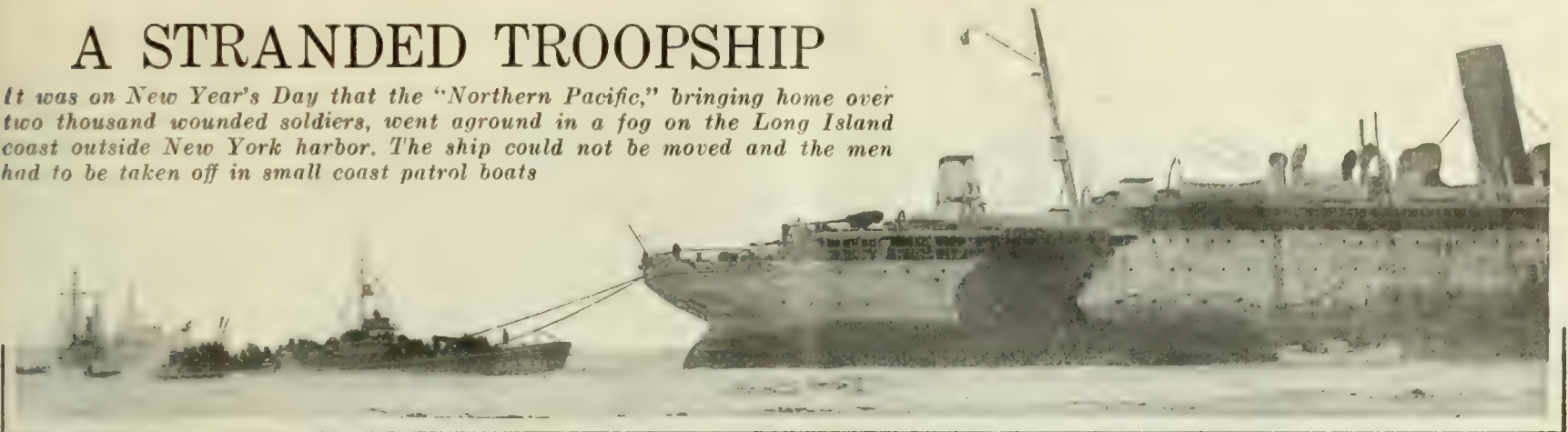


THE DELEGATION FROM ALSACE-LORRAINE



# A STRANDED TROOPSHIP

It was on New Year's Day that the "Northern Pacific," bringing home over two thousand wounded soldiers, went aground in a fog on the Long Island coast outside New York harbor. The ship could not be moved and the men had to be taken off in small coast patrol boats



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## CHEERO!

One notable characteristic common to all our wounded soldiers seems to be their indomitable cheerfulness in spite of any hardships or discomforts. These men, just brought ashore in a life boat from the "Northern Pacific," are wounded and wet and cold, but they're grinning good-humoredly all the same

© Underwood & Underwood

## HIGH, BUT NOT DRY



© Kadel & Herbert

## THE RED CROSS ON THE JOB

As soon as news came of the stranded transport the Red Cross hurried emergency workers to Fire Island with hot coffee, sandwiches, cigars and medical equipment. This coffee stand, improvised from a stretcher laid on a box, is serving hot lunches to the rescue workers and to some soldiers brought ashore



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THE BREAKING WAVES DASHED HIGH ON THE "NORTHERN PACIFIC" AGROUND ON FIRE ISLAND



# MACHINES INSTEAD OF MEN

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE optimist and the pessimist were having an argument, and the result of this argument was remarkable. For these two natural foes became as mild as lambs, walked in the same narrow path of brotherly harmony, and together reached a pinnacle of progress where they stood contented and serene.

The firm of Root and Larkin was half pessimist, half optimist. Caleb Root was a little, dried up sort of man, with an outlook on life as narrow as his shoulders and as dark as his skin. Tom Larkin was a big, overflowing personality, radiant with health and high spirits, broad in outlook as the sea, brave as the wind, hopeful as the dawn.

Personally they were the best of friends. But in their official viewpoint they were as far apart as the Sahara Desert and the Mississippi River. Root, being older and wealthier, was senior partner. So Larkin had to fight for all he got. Being an optimist, he was the better fighter of the two, as we shall see presently.

The partners conducted a business house that supplied certain products to the trade. Located in a small town, far from the centers of business competition and the evolution created by competition, they had fallen behind in their methods of handling business routine. Larkin for years had felt this keenly. But Root stuck to the old-fashioned ways, and there was no budging him from the beaten track.

Then the war came, and with it a complete change of business conditions. Prices were regulated, costs were increased, materials were reduced, shipments were delayed, men were drafted, women and boys had to do most of the work.

The office routine was demoralized. The advertising, mailing, bookkeeping and other departments were all shot to pieces with blunders and delays.

Late one night, after going thru the books, they wrestled with the problem. Here the fight began. "We must retrench," declared the senior partner. "The only way to prevent bankruptcy is to cut down expenses. I think we should call in Williams from the road, put him in charge of the office."

The junior partner questioned this move. "Williams is our star salesman. The others on the road are all new. They need his example and influence, we need the profits he turns in."

Root smiled a bitter smile. "Why fool ourselves with hopes of large sales when we can't handle right the business we do get? We can make Williams office manager and save our endless worry over office matters now going wrong."

Larkin protested. "Give me a week to figure on the whole problem. If we can't find a better solution, I'll agree to the plan you suggest." Root grumbled, "One week—no more." and reached for his hat.

Larkin caught the midnight train to the



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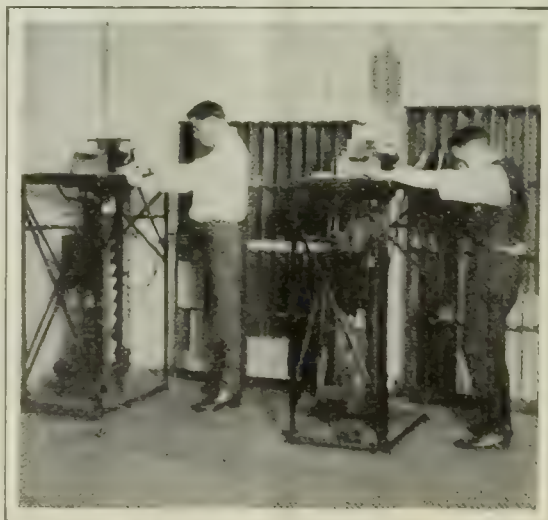
Every man in this office is equipt with a dictaphone to save time and expense

nearest large city. Next day he spent with a noted business counsellor and efficiency engineer. The fee was \$100 a day, but Larkin was convinced that the man he saw could deliver the goods. In three days Larkin was back, with a plan in his pocket.

"We can save money, save Williams and save ourselves by a very simple and easy method. For half the yearly salary Williams would expect, we can put in a modern set of office machines that will do 75 per cent of our routine work, do it without an error, do it from two to five times as fast as our employees now take for their hand-operated system. And tho our payroll will be less, the salaries may be larger, making everybody better satisfied."

"Huh!" interrupted Root, "you expect me to believe a miracle will happen right before my eyes, do you? Well, it won't, and you're wasting time figuring on such a possibility."

"Of course I knew you would demand proof," smiled Larkin—"so I just brought it along. We have here Exhibits A, B and C. First in Exhibit A a complete statement of average costs—from hundreds of offices in the United States—of routine operations such as counting, sorting, folding, stamping, sealing, addressing, billing, bookkeeping, adding, estimating, copying, cost



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Machines that sort cards punched with tiny holes to indicate certain information, turn them out at the rate of 250 a minute

finding, listing, duplicating, dictating. Then we compare Exhibits B, which offers attested figures showing costs of the same operations when performed by machines. Will you look over the two lists?"

"Oh yes, I'll look 'em over," grudgingly assented the senior partner, "but I won't promise to be convinced. Your Exhibit B, as you call it, was of course furnished by the dealers or manufacturers of these wonder-working machines. They want to sell machines, and I wouldn't trust their machines or their figures."

Larkin said nothing, for he held in his pocket Exhibit C, which would ut

terly sweep away the last objection. So Root spent a silent half hour, comparing the cost sheets.

But the senior partner still had his doubts. "Where did you get these facts?" he queried. "How do you know they are impartial and reliable?" Forthwith Larkin drew from his pocket a bundle of papers on which the label "Exhibit C" boldly stood out. "We have here," he replied, "attested copies of statements regarding the use of office machines from officials of the leading business and professional concerns of the United States. They don't lie. And they aren't fools."

The senior partner read as follows. (We condense the statements a little, but can vouch for their accuracy because we know the names of the firms using these machines and also the names of the manufacturers selling them.)

An official of the largest merchandising organization of its kind in the world wrote thus: "We sell over \$150,000,000 worth of goods a year. We don't employ a single salesman. We handle the entire business from a mailing list of 6,000,000 handled by a modern system of addressing machines, one of which is capable of printing 4000 addresses per hour."

Another statement from a smelting and refining company: "Where formerly our mailing list requirements kept five people steadily employed addressing market reports and literature sent to customers, we are now able to accomplish this same result with one employee. The machine installed a few months ago has given us such eminent satisfaction in the handling of our mailing list that we have been wondering how we got along for so many years without it."

From the secretary of a national fraternal organization: "Where before it took hours to do my work, now it is a matter of only a few minutes. The machine is so easy to operate that my little boy five years old gets out my list each month."

From a lumber company: "We use a machine for getting out circular letters, report blanks, price lists, shipping tickets, scale cards and stock sheets. It has saved its cost a dozen times."

From an automobile supply company: "A single duplicating machine has printed



From a manufacturer of men's garments: "We were told that the right way to get accuracy into a bookkeeping department was with a modern posting machine. We tried it. We got accuracy—because accuracy is automatic when a good machine keeps the books. We also noticed that the new methods were making merely daily routine of the work that used to pile up and be troublesome. Instead of needing more help, we found that we had time to do things better—and had the means, too. The machine has absorbed so much additional work beyond that for which we

From the controller of the world's most famous manufacturer of watches: "We use the accounting machine for balance sheets, profit and loss, cost, payroll, auditing, budget, overhead, reports, schedule and statistical work. Each machine pays for itself over again at least once a year, thru its great speed and accuracy."

The junior partner, filled with enthusiasm, regarded this precaution unnecessary, but finally conceded the point. He placed an order for a machine outfit costing about \$1000. He could have started the experiment with one \$50 machine, but being an optimist he was afflicted with prematurely expansive ideas, and made his initial order twenty times as large as it should have been. [Continued on page 100]

Stamp affixing and recording  
Stapling  
Stationery padding  
Stenciling  
Tabulating  
Telaugraphing  
Telephoning  
Time keeping  
Time recording  
Time stamping  
Typewriting and gauging  
Waste paper baling

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# WHAT'S TO BE DONE WITH WAR MOTORS?

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

ONE subject which is being widely discussed at this time is that of the disposition to be made of the vast motor vehicle equipment used by the United States and the Allies in the successful prosecution of the war. While the subject includes all types of motor vehicles, interest is largely centered in the army motor truck first because of the great numbers which have been acquired by the various military forces, and second because of the effect that their resale to commercial users would have on the world's motor truck market.

There is no official information on the exact number of motor trucks now owned by the United States, England, France and Italy. At the time the armistice was signed this country had at least 80,000 motor trucks with its armies abroad, and the number in this country must have been half as many again. This gives a total to the United States of 150,000 army motor trucks, which is a conservative estimate, because statements have been forthcoming from many quarters giving the figure at 200,000 and over. Another 150,000 is a conservative estimate for the motor truck equipment of the English, French and Italian armies, especially as a recent semi-official statement from Paris gave 70,000 as the figure for the French army alone. Fully 80 per cent of the motor trucks with the American army abroad are of American manufacture, and France and England during the four years of the war secured more than 40,000 American-made motor trucks.

At this writing there has been but one official statement made public from Washington concerning the disposal of army motor trucks. This is in the form of a letter to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce from Col. F. Glover, Q. M. C., Chief Motors and Vehicles Division, of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the War Department. This letter reads as follows:

"There is no basis in fact for the rumor that the Government intends to put on sale all trucks and motor passenger cars that are now being used for war service.

"The Director of Purchase and Storage advises me that there is being prepared a public statement which relates to this matter and which will put at rest any uneasiness which now obtains in automobile circles."

It would seem that this statement should allay the fears of those who are of the opinion that any resale of army motor equipment will seriously affect motor vehicle business conditions. There is, however, in the first paragraph a single word ("all"), which largely nullifies the value of the statement. As previously discussed in this department of The Independent, the United States Post Office Department plans to take over a large number of the army trucks and use them in a nation-wide motorized parcel post service. The number that can thus be utilized in the next five years could hardly exceed 20,000 and it may not be more than half of that. Pos-



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sibly an equal number will be used in connection with the proposed highway improvement program, which is now being seriously considered by the Federal Government. This plan is involved in a bill now in Congress which calls for an expenditure of \$500,000,000 from the national treasury in the next five years, this bill having the endorsement and support of the American Automobile Association and its affiliated interests.

It is thus evident that, with the number of motor vehicles which the army will naturally retain, the quantity likely to be placed on the open market is not large and can hardly approximate more than 20 per cent of this country's annual production of motor trucks. It is also more than offset by the tremendous expansion in the use and demand for motor trucks, resulting from the remarkable performance record made by the army truck in the war and the experiences gained therefrom. Not the least of the advantages gained is that of proper appreciation on the part of all law-making bodies, from town council to Federal Senate, of the real value of the motor truck as a transportation agent. Tangible evidence of this is found in the recent action of the United States Senate in eliminating from the revenue bill now under consideration the 5 per cent tax on motor trucks, tractors, trailers, and parts therefor. At this writing the revenue bill is in the Conference Committee of the Senate and the House, and there is said to be little likelihood that the special tax on motor trucks first imposed over a year ago will be included in the new revenue bill.

Despite the slight bugbear of the army truck, the future of motor transportation in this country is a most promising one. The conditions of the reconstruction period will serve to increase the use of motor trucks almost as much as did those of war time. In this connection Harry Wilkin Perry, secretary of the Commercial Vehicle Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, has unearthed some interesting comparisons. It seems in the year 1832 England was faced by famine conditions and a Select Committee of the

House of Commons, after three months' investigation, made a report of which the following is a part:

"Inquiries have led the committee to believe that the substitution of inanimate for animal power, in draft on common roads, is one of the most important improvements in the means of internal communication ever introduced. Its practicability, they consider, to have been fully established; its general adoption will take place more or less rapidly, in proportion as the attention of scientific men

shall be drawn by public encouragement to further improvement."

That was the time when the first experiments were being made with steam-driven road vehicles, and about a score were then in use on the highways of England. It was found, however, that the racking received from running over rough roads soon wore out the vehicles. The next step was to provide iron rails for these vehicles to run on, and thereby the modern railroad was born.

That was eighty-six years ago, and over a half a century intervened before the advent of the internal combustion motor and the rubber tire (the latter developed by the bicycle) made possible the practical application of mechanical power in the propulsion of road vehicles.

Returning more specifically to the subject under discussion, it is interesting to recall that early in 1915 there was formed in Germany a commission including in its membership both motor vehicle manufacturers and army officials. The purpose of this commission was to take over all motor equipment discarded by the German army and so to dispose of this equipment that its resale would not affect the regular business of the German motor vehicle makers. One feature of the plan was that all discarded motor equipment before being offered for resale would be returned to the factory where it originated, there to be repaired or if necessary rebuilt.

This brings up the question of the condition of the average army motor truck. In most cases it has been subject to much hard use, and while maintenance has been more or less carefully attended to, yet storage in the open in all kinds of weather must have had a deteriorating effect.

Furthermore, much of the army's motor equipment is especially designed, particularly in the case of car bodies, for specific military usage, and it is therefore not readily adaptable to ordinary commercial requirements.

It is therefore apparent that the future of the army truck involves no serious setback for the automobile business, and that the benefits to be derived from its record in the war will more than balance its resale, even in considerable quantities, to commercial users. And, on the other hand, the commercial user who is anticipating an opportunity of securing good motor trucks in fine condition from the Government at bargain prices, will have a considerable wait, even if he is not altogether disappointed.

*Ask the Motor Efficiency Service anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product*



## ROOSEVELT AND HIS TIMES

(Continued from page 84)

But a study of the acts of Mr. Roosevelt as President readily show that in his mind the "big stick" was purely subordinate. It was merely the *ultima ratio*, the possession of which would enable a nation to "walk softly" along the road of peace and justice and fair play.

The secret of Mr. Roosevelt's success in the realm of foreign affairs is to be found in another of his favorite sayings: "Nine-tenths of wisdom is to be wise in time." He has himself declared that his whole foreign policy "was based on the exercise of intelligent foresight and of decisive action sufficiently far in advance of any likely crisis to make it improbable that we would run into serious trouble."

William Hard, an acute and discriminating journalistic commentator on American affairs, has summed up admirably the achievements of this alleged firebrand in the peaceful settlement and avoidance of international disputes. He writes:

I find that Roosevelt had many bully opportunities to plunge the United States into foreign complications. I find that he was obliged to face and handle three great crises with three of the greatest countries in the world. I find that he was obliged to take a hand, a decisive future-fixing hand, in the affairs of three small countries—small but nearby and turbulent and dangerous to the world's peace. I find that he was obliged to have dealings with many other countries in matters capable of bearing fruits either of friendship or of hatred. I find that he wrote on a visiting card the terms on which a violent European controversy was settled. I find that foreigners think of him as a great historical figure not because of the part he took in railway legislation or in pure-food legislation or in conservation legislation or in any other activity of domestic politics, but because of the part he took in international politics—in the politics of the world at large. I find that Europe and Asia regard him as having been primarily—for good or ill—a diplomat.

Mr. Hard adds with perfect justice. This is the Roosevelt least known to Americans.

A considerable portion of Mr. Roosevelt's success as a diplomat was the fruit of personality, as must be the case with any diplomat who makes more than a routine achievement. He disarmed suspicion by transparent honesty, he impelled respect for his words by always promising—or giving warning of—not a hair's-breadth more than he was perfectly willing and thoroly prepared to perform. He was always cheerfully ready to let the other fellow "save his face"; he set no store by public triumphs. He was as exigent that his country should do justly as he was insistent that it should be done justly by. Phrases had no lure for him, appearances no glamour. The fact alone interested him; the righteousness of the fact was the test of its desirability.

It was inevitable that so commanding a personality should have an influence beyond the normal sphere of his official activities. Only a man who had earned the confidence and the respect of the statesmen of other nations could have performed such a service as he did in 1905 in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan.

Both nations wanted the war to end. Each had much to lose and no certainty of anything to gain by its continuance. But neither could admit it openly. They could only whisper it to a mutual friend whom they both knew that they could trust. No man of less than commanding international stature would have been the one to receive such confidence. No man without the mind and heart of a statesman would have been able to take advantage of them to the almost complete satisfaction of both sides. A less dominant personality would not have succeeded, at a critical moment in the negotiations, in persuading the two governments to agree to mutual concessions which [Continued on page 103]



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Compare the cost per calory, the measure of energy value.

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## SOLDIER AND SAILOR COMPENSATION INSURANCE

WHO shall bear the extraordinary compensation cost of total disability caused by successive injuries? This question is of great and pressing importance because of the rehabilitation act for soldiers and sailors being retrained for gainful occupations which they cannot enter upon until this question is properly answered and because a rehabilitation bill (H. R. 12880) is pending in Congress to provide retraining and placement of persons disabled in industry, or otherwise, which act will fall short of a practical realization, unless the right solution is found for the compensation insurance problem involved in their return to gainful occupations.

The fundamental object of the War Risk Insurance Act is to do complete justice by the soldiers and sailors of our country who fought in its defense, and to sustain its honor and influence among the nations of the world. The provisions for allotments and allowances, compensation for physical disabilities incurred in service, and life insurance at a minimum cost, were a distinct advance upon the former pension legislation for soldiers and sailors, but it was apparent early that these four provisions would not bring complete justice to men who were disabled in service. Altho the compensation benefits for physical disabilities are liberal, the great majority of the men will want to return to gainful occupations and not live upon their compensation benefits or be dependent upon their friends and the general public; besides, it is distinctly to the advantage of society for them to be productive citizens if possible, and not live out their days as pensioners. The Rehabilitation Act was passed, therefore, to provide for their physical and mental restoration, as far as possible, this physical and mental restoration work to be followed by a period of vocational education or reeducation, and this, when completed, to be followed by an earnest effort by the Federal Government to secure employment for them. These features of the scheme are being worked out by the Federal Government, but as the men are being retrained and are ready to enter upon gainful employment, they, and the employment officers meet the very definite and perplexing problem suggested by the above question.

If the employer is to be responsible, he naturally will be reluctant to give employment to handicapped men. If a soldier or sailor has lost a hand, an arm, a foot, a leg, or an eye, in the military service, and is retrained and made 100 per cent efficient for a skilled occupation, employers will look

BY RILEY M. LITTLE

Director of the American Museum of Safety

From his Address at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation, December, 1918

### HOW SOME STATES TREAT THE PROBLEM FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*California, Colorado, Indiana, Delaware, Minnesota, Nebraska and Texas by their compensation acts relieve employers of extra liability thru employing handicapped persons, but do not give the handicapped employees compensation protection.*

*Ohio, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Wyoming are the only states controlling compensation insurance thru state funds. Ten other compensation states have state funds but insurance carriers share the business. Ten states have no compensation acts: North Dakota and nine southern states.*

*New York amended its law, effective June 1, 1916, so that persons who have lost a hand, foot, arm, leg or eye are covered during the course of their employment by the compensation acts and benefits, according to the usual scale for recurrent disabilities; extraordinary costs to be paid from a state fund accumulated from death benefits of \$100 each when there are no dependents. If an employee is killed in an industry and leaves no dependents, the employer or insurance carrier pays \$100 to the state fund.*

*The Ohio State Industrial Commission made a ruling effective July 1, 1918, that if an employee has but one hand, arm, foot, leg or eye and subsequently loses one of these members during employment, the individual account of such employer will be charged by the State Industrial Commission for the loss of the last member only, and the remaining cost (by far the larger amount) will be distributed over the state fund as a whole. Ohio can thus deal more readily and effectively than can any other state, with every insurance emergency which arises. In Ohio practically the whole compensation insurance business converges to a common center and to a single end and motive—to solve every workman's compensation insurance problem in such a way as to serve the best interests of employer, employee and the general public.*

askance at giving him a chance to show his skill, if they are to be held responsible for his compensation should he lose the second hand, arm, foot, leg, or eye, in their employment, because if this second misfortune should befall him, he would then be a permanent, total liability against the employer, according to the state compensation act wherever he might live. While the spirit of patriotism is running high, many employers of labor would no doubt take this chance and assume the risk willingly, in order that the soldier boys may have an opportunity; but with the readjustments which are now taking place in industry, and the multitude of perplexing economic problems which confront the employers, we may expect that most of them will feel that they should be relieved of the extraordinary compensation cost, attendant upon accumulated injuries which might be received in their shops and mills. We cannot depend, therefore, upon the patriotic spirit of the employers to solve this question, nor is it clear that we ought to ask them to do so.

Inasmuch as the primary disability which stands in the way of the men securing posi-

tions was incurred in the military service of the country, would it not be just, and entirely proper, for the Federal Government to assume responsibility for the extraordinary compensation cost which may be incurred by soldiers and sailors, disabled in the military service, when they are returned to civil employment? Indeed, will complete justice for these men be wrought out by the Federal Government if this is not done? It seems, therefore, that the War Risk Insurance Act should be so amended that compensation benefits to the soldiers and sailors would be assured to them by the Federal Government when they have returned to civil employment and are injured because of their work. The act could be amended to provide a scale of compensation for the soldiers and sailors equivalent to the benefits of the Federal Compensation Act for the civil employees of the United States. When a soldier or sailor who has been disabled in the military service, meets with a compensable accident in civil employment, the State Compensation Commission, or Industrial Board, or Court, should make an award according to the provisions of the Federal Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, and the money should be paid from the State Treasury, to be reimbursed by the United States Treasury. If this plan were adopted, it would be necessary for the War Risk Insurance Bureau to review the findings of the

State Compensation Commissions, or Courts, as it would hardly be legal for a State Court or Commission to be more than an agent for the Federal Government in discharging its responsibility; or, the Federal Compensation Act referred to could be so amended so as to give to all soldiers and sailors disabled in the service, and who are receiving compensation from the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the status of civil employees of the United States for the purpose of compensation for injuries received on account of their employment in civil life, their claims to be adjudicated by the Federal Compensation Commission. This arrangement would provide for uniformity of administration, and the soldiers and sailors would be accorded the same treatment as the civil employees of the United States.

In order to assure the returned soldiers and sailors an opportunity to work, it would be well if the whole compensation cost were paid by the United States. In New York and Ohio only the extraordinary cost for the second or recurrent injury is paid from a general fund, the employer paying the ordi-



## THE BOLSHEVIKI MUST GO

(Continued from page 88)

erous part in relation to Bolshevism that pacifism has played in relation to the self preservation of civilization.

It is this doctrine above all things that must be exposed and opposed. No one desires to see a return to barbarous methods of dealing with the criminal element in human society, but the day has come when sane men and women must make up their minds that criminality cannot be permitted in the name of humanity to go on the loose. It must be taken in hand with a firmness that cannot be misunderstood and a way must be found to exterminate it. The kings have gone. The criminal must go.

## AN AVALANCHE OF WHEAT

(Continued from page 87)

filled with wheat, because there are different grades of wheat which must be taken into consideration, and there are other grains that have to be stored—crops of corn and oats, for instance. So it is figured by the experts that we will not have over 350,000,000 bushels of storage space available for wheat, and nearly twice 350,000,000 bushels to look out for. The head of the grain corporation, Mr. Barnes, has given estimates to Congress of 650,000,000 bushels which must be looked out for.

All this points out that the Government cannot handle the crop next year, even tho it has guaranteed to pay more than \$2 a bushel for it. There simply is not the physical capacity for handling it.

But the guaranteed price runs to May 31, 1920. Suppose that the farmer in America is being paid for his wheat in accordance with the guarantee, when wheat is worth only \$1 in the world's markets. The new wheat from the far Southwest will come in and then work north. Then the farmers will be in a position to work in new wheat at their so-called \$2 price, which, by the way, is \$2.26 on the Chicago market. The President was authorized in the Lever Law to fix the price of wheat, and fixed the price at \$2 upon the recommendation of the so-called Fair Price Committee, which named \$2.20 as a fair price at Chicago. Later he authorized the Food Administration to adjust the price, which it accordingly did, at \$2.26 in Chicago—making allowance for the advance in freight rates of last June. When, in the world's markets, wheat will be worth \$1 and on the farm only 75 cents, it will be selling under the Government guarantee at \$2.26 in Chicago.

Now, when we come to the matter of prices, the price guaranteed by the Government \$2.26, in Chicago, which is \$2.30 in New York to include the various handling charges storage, etc.—it would cost the Government \$2.50 at seaboard. Yet, with the enormous quantities of wheat that there are in the other countries, wheat might be selling in those countries at only \$1. The foreigners will buy where they can buy cheapest, of course. They won't pay us \$2.50 when they can buy wheat elsewhere for \$1. There is, thus, a possibility that the world's markets will force our Government to sell wheat at \$1 which has cost the Government \$2.50. All this leads to another point: If our Government is selling to Europe wheat at \$1, will our American people be willing to buy their flour on the basis of \$2.50 wheat? In other words, if our Government is selling to Europe on the basis of flour at approximately \$5 a barrel, will our people be will-



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ing to pay around \$12? If we are shipping wheat to foreign millers at \$1, making flour cost nominally \$5 a barrel in the bulk in Europe, of course the millers of this country could not pay \$2 or \$2.50 for wheat and compete in shipping flour for export. It follows that unless the Government drove the American millers out of the export market entirely, they would have to sell them wheat for export, at least, on the \$1 basis. Otherwise, you would have the millers selling domestic flour to local consumers at, let us say, \$12.50 a barrel, and selling it for export at \$5 a barrel.

Now, what is the remedy? There is none! As far as any one is able to figure out, the Government is out about a billion dollars. Certainly no one in the Food Administration or the Department of Agriculture has been able to devise any other workable plan.

In the first place, the Government cannot break its promise to the farmers, who have accepted their share of the agreement and planted tremendous acreage in wheat.

The suggestion has been made that the Government buy all the wheat from the farmers thru its various agencies at the guaranteed price and then sell it back to the public at the world market price. Now just what would that mean? In Kansas, we will say, the Government will buy the wheat from the farmer at \$2.18, Kansas City. The Kansas City miller would buy it at just as low a price as possible. So would the Minneapolis miller. In actual practice it is impossible to work out an absolutely fair relationship between the various markets of the Government in consideration of the various characteristics of the wheat. For instance, the Kansas City wheat is much lower in moisture than the Northwestern wheat, but under the guaranteed price there is no differentiation made as to the characteristics of the wheat.

Another suggestion is that the farmer sell wheat at any price he can get for it and get a certificate of the selling price and make a bill on the Government for the difference between that price and the Government's guaranteed price. How would this work out? A miller would have a good farmer friend, B. Smith, let us say. The miller might say, "Bill, you won't suffer any loss on this wheat business if you sell your wheat to me for fifty cents. All you have to do is to make a bill on the Government for the difference between fifty cents and the guaranteed price." From this extreme illustration it is clear that the miller might buy his wheat at less than a dollar. And that would mean more trouble still.

Then, the suggestion has been made that the Government build storage accommodations to take care of the storage next year. But mere storage warehouses will not take care of the wheat properly. If wheat is a little damp, it will spoil in some conditions, and as a general precaution all of it, or at least a great deal of it, would have to be turned over. Tanks would have to be supplied, and the wheat would have to be run thru to let the air into it, to keep it from suffering from heat or deterioration. Suitable storage is worth somewhere around twenty cents a bushel in cost of proper buildings and storage facilities. Moreover, it would cost approximately two cents a month to carry this wheat in storage. Storage and interest charges accumulate very rapidly. It is estimated, in other words, that these charges amount to about twenty-five cents a year per bushel. And at the end of the year the Government might not be able to get as much for its wheat as it could get before it had stored the wheat. The quantity of wheat that would have to be stored would be so enormous, likely,



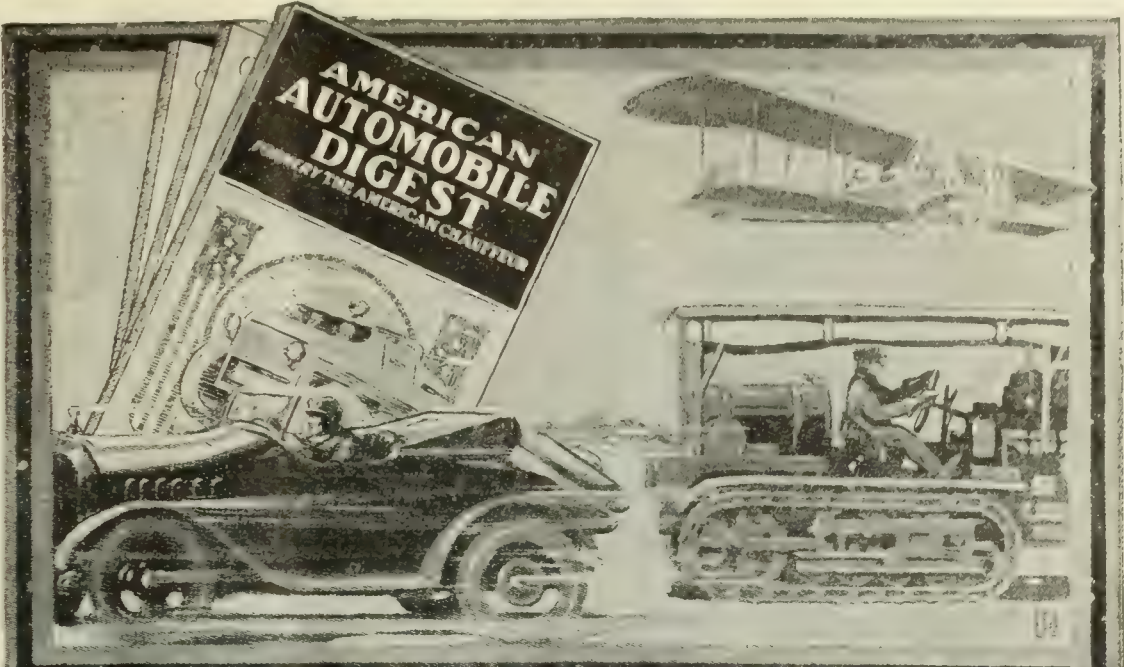
that tremendous storage buildings would have to be erected. From estimates made by the Food Administration, it might be necessary to build storage facilities for 400,000,000 bushels, which would cost about \$80,000,000. Then, in addition, you would have the interest charges which, in the case of wheat alone, amount to about 1½ cents a month per bushel, at 6 per cent. Then you have to add the interest on the other investment. You have to charge off an enormous amortization, because you have no use for your storage facilities later. So it is safe to say that the storage will cost, including losses on the investment in building, thirty to forty or even fifty cents a year per bushel. And then, to top all that, at the end of a year of storage, the price might not be any better, because the market, in all probability, would be no higher.

The total loss to the Government in the working out of any of these plans would seem to approximate about a billion dollars, which is a goodly share of a fair-size Liberty Loan. "There is," said an authority of the Food Administration, "no way out of the situation that I can see. The probable 1919 crop is 1,250,000,000 bushels. The domestic consumption of wheat, figured liberally, amounts to 650,000,000 bushels. The balance to dispose of amounts to 600,000,000 bushels. The maximum elevator capacity, including public and private storage available for wheat, is only 350,000,000 bushels. And the balance, for which there may be no storage room, unless all this quantity of wheat can be exported, which is unlikely, would be 250,000,000 bushels. So 350,000,000 bushels in storage would have to be disposed of by the Government in addition to the 250,000,000 bushels for export. In other words, the Government will have 600,000,000 bushels to dispose of. The largest wheat exports on record are for 1902, 235,000,000 bushels; for 1916, 243,000,000 bushels; for 1915, 333,000,000 bushels. In 1905, a fairly typical year, we exported only 44,000,000 bushels.

It looks as the Congress by its guarantee, resulting in an unprecedented probable crop as above, has created a situation that it will be physically impossible to make good to the producer, for the reason that aside from the enormous amount of money that must be used by the Government to make good this guarantee, there will not be the storage room in which to place the wheat, with the result that they cannot accept delivery from the farmers by May 31, 1920. New crop movement (1920) starts in June, and if the time of delivery is extended into June or even later as would be necessary, farmers may then be expected to try to deliver the 1920 crop at the so-called \$2 price, when in the world's market it may be worth only \$1 or less. So any way we come at it, it looks as if the Government were cornered, by Congress, the President and the farmer.

While the Government is obligated to pay the farmer \$2 or more, it cannot force the foreign buyer to pay more than actual world market values, which will be based on world supply and demand. In other words, if Australia offers Europe wheat at \$1, that will be the price at which the United States Government will be forced to sell wheat that has cost it \$2 on the farm or \$2.50 seaboard.

It seems then, to conservative experts with the widest possible view of the wheat situation that the Government is "in" to the extent of about a billion dollars. The Government made the wisest possible provisions for winning the war, of course, and this huge sum can accordingly be charged off to victory; nevertheless, the U. S. A. must face the bill.



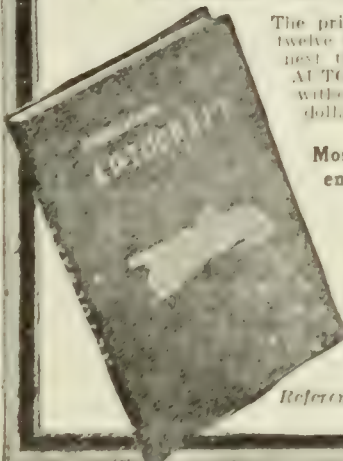
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## MACHINES INSTEAD OF MEN

(Continued from page 93)



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How to Learn the Secret of Being a Convincing Talker is told on the inside back cover of this magazine.

All went well for a few days. Then it developed that this concern had peculiarities and necessities that the machines ordered were not prepared to accommodate. There is as much difference between various kinds of office machines as there is between various breeds of horses or various makes of automobiles. One must know the product of all manufacturers before he can safely buy any.

These particular machines did not give entire satisfaction. Old Caleb Root was grumpy joyful. He gave orders that when the free trial period of a month should be over the machines were to be thrown out.

Larkin rushed to New York and made a personal inspection of a score of different machines. At last he came upon the very one that suited him, signed a personal contract for installation with preliminary free trial, took a sample machine back with him as personal baggage, and reached the office a day before the month was out on the other machines. It was up to him to make good in twenty-four hours. Did he? He did.

He selected a couple of the best workers, offered them triple time to stay on the job till midnight, had the new machine delivered while the senior partner was at dinner, and to this gentleman said nothing about the evening work ahead. With his two helpers he spent four hours mastering the details of the new machine. By midnight they could work it. They all went home in a taxi, got a few hours sleep, and were in the office again before the senior partner came next morning. When he arrived, the new machine was turning out the most beautiful results imaginable. No bother, no hitch, no mistakes anywhere.

A sample of the product lay on the desk of the senior partner, with an attached note containing the words, "Respectfully submitted for your approval," and signed with the initials of the junior partner. The old man rubbed his eyes, looked hard at the elegant sheet of blameless character, spoke a word not used in theological seminaries, and left abruptly for Larkin's office. "Where did this come from?" the old man snorted. "From our agreement that does not expire till this afternoon," Larkin answered. "The machines we have tried for a month will be returned to the maker as you ordered, but a better machine has been set up as I ordered. By the terms of our agreement both orders will stand." Root saw the point. "You win," he said.

The fiscal year came to a close. Root and Larkin were examining the books together on the last day of the year. The new machines had paid for themselves twice over, and left the business in shape to reduce expenses and thus increase profits next year anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent. With the complete statement before them Root and Larkin both fell to thinking.

Root spoke first. "I must be getting old and feeble-minded. We should have lost thousands of dollars if you had listened to me when I wanted to keep antiquated methods in the office." Larkin stopped him—"What about that thousand dollars or more that we should have lost buying the first set of machines if I had not listened to you? We're about even on the deal. And I have been thinking that hereafter we would do better if each of us listened more and argued less. You naturally look downhill, I naturally look uphill, so to keep on the level and move forward rapidly we should always try to balance between the different viewpoints. Let's take for our motto next year *Adjustment—Not Argument.*" The senior partner answered "Right!" and they shook hands. Thus the

optimist and the pessimist were reconciled, marvelous to relate. And they all lived happily ever after, which is the proper way for the story of any life experience to end.

Now we come to the point of the story. Why should not investigation and adoption of the best office machines and appliances be as universal as the need for their use and the advantage from it? We have mentioned about a score of endorsements by concerns of the highest standing. Letters of approval and appreciation might be quoted from hundreds of other commercial, industrial and professional organizations and institutions all pointing in the same direction, all urging the office manager to buy and use more office machines.

Wherever a good office machine is available, it offers ten probable advantages over the crude, unscientific method of doing the job by hand. These are speed, accuracy, legibility, economy, safety, uniformity, health, production, liberation, promotion.

A good machine works about ten times faster than the human hand or brain. It never makes a mistake. It presents a result neat, legible and certain. It operates at a cost of 10 to 50 per cent less than the old-fashioned way. It prevents confusion, misunderstanding, waste, loss of life or property. It puts the various departments of the business on a standardized basis. It reduces for employees the liability to fatigue, eye strain, occupational diseases, functional and nervous disorders. It boosts production without demanding overtime. It liberates high officials for higher work, and employees on large pay for specialized duties that deserve large pay. It hastens promotion of minor employees by helping them to work their hands faster and thus earn more, and their heads better and thus prepare for better positions.

There are now more than sixty office operations reliably, quickly and inexpensively performed by machines. A list of the principal ones appears in the diagram headed "Office Machine Gage." Whether a complete outfit of mechanical appliances will save money, time and trouble in your office remains for you to decide, but the chances are that you need twice as many machines as you have. When you are convinced that you need more help of this kind, or at least that you should investigate the possibilities, the part of wisdom then is *not* to buy any machine till the maker of it has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that his machine is unqualifiedly the best for your purpose.

For example, there are a dozen popular adding machines on the market, each claiming superiority over the others. And the same is true of typewriting machines, duplicating machines, time recording machines, bookkeeping machines. How are you going to pick the best? By the rigid application of certain advance tests of both manufacturer and machine. The following series of tests was deduced from a comparative study of the method and character of the largest and best manufacturers of office machines. The items appear in chronological order—not in order of relative importance. You will find upon investigation that the most reliable manufacturer of a superior office machine does the following things:

He advertises regularly in trade papers and business journals.

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Before buying an office machine, study the manufacturer and check him up on the preceding ten points. He should qualify on at least seven, to deserve your patronage.

But even more vital than the selection and support of the best manufacturer, is the analysis and appraisal of your own office regarding the number and kinds of machines that your special work demands. The table on page 93, which is the first of its kind ever printed, shows in a graphic way what machines you require most and first, and how profitable each may become. The following directions will enable you to use the table effectively.

1. Go over Modern List of Office Operations and check each that your work requires.
2. Number the items thus checked in order of relative importance, judging each by the amount of time consumed, or the number of motions made, or the sum of salaries or wages now paid to operators doing the work by hand.
3. Obtain directory of manufacturers of all machines performing operations listed as applying to your work. Directory to be had from Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.
4. While awaiting arrival of directory analyze cost of your principal operations, if you have not already done so. Fill out first seven columns of Office Machine Gage according to headings of columns. Unit of time suggested is an hour, but a minute may be used if preferred, or a decimal portion of an hour, or any other uniform division of time. The salvage cost in column six refers to average waste per unit of time due to delays, mistakes or spoilage.
5. Obtain catalogs and other descriptive literature of machines most needed, from manufacturers named in directory you will receive from the Independent Efficiency Service. Get catalogs of at least three makes of any machine you think of buying.
6. Consult manufacturers on doubtful points. If you have problems or queries not covered by the catalog write the manufacturers personally.
7. Choose various machines tentatively—with a first and second choice for each operation.
8. Fill out last seven columns of Office

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3B	Extra soft and black.	4H	Extra hard.
2B	Very soft and black.	5H	Varying degrees of extra hardness.
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Machine Gage Catalogs of manufacturers should include data required by headings of these columns:

9. Buy machines where total savings tabulation in column fourteen warrants purchase. Find this profit or loss by comparing totals of column seven and column thirteen, adding to yearly machine operation cost the original price divided by number of years representing average life of machine.

10. Secure active belief, enthusiasm and cooperation of employees handling machines. If you are not certain how to do this, we will suggest ways.

11. Be sure that all machines are used strictly according to directions from the beginning. Train every employee assigned to a machine according to instructions of manufacturer. At least a third of the value on a machine lies in the mental and manual motive and process of the worker who handles it.

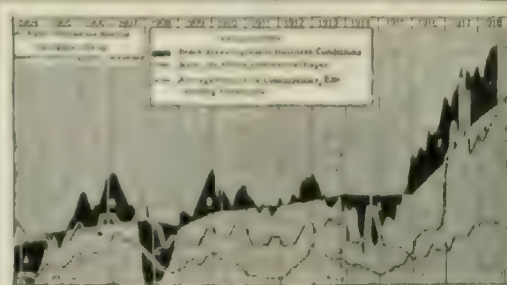
12. Arouse and develop the latent ambition of employees along higher lines leading to promotion. While machine operators usually make more money than hand operators, they are likely to deteriorate into human machines themselves, and to gain promotion less rapidly because of it. The work of a machine is execution but the work of a man is origination. So far as the employee is concerned, the ultimate purpose of an office machine is to give him time and energy to think about his job, above his job, ahead of his job.

## SOLDIER AND SAILOR COMPENSATION INSURANCE

(Continued from page 96)

nary cost for the accident. To illustrate: If a young man with one eye loses his other eye in the course of employment, his employer thru the insurance company, or the state fund, pays him compensation for 128 or 100 weeks, and thereafter during his life he receives compensation from the state fund. If we had to consider only the question of compensation and not the related problems of employment, this would be strictly fair in arranging a scheme of compensation for the soldiers and sailors; but there is involved the difficulty of securing employment for men who have suffered permanent functional losses, and it is hardly worth while to seek legislation that would complete a compensation scheme for handicapped people, but which still leaves them under the handicap of an adverse attitude upon the part of employers. It is just as necessary to make handicapped people employable from the point of view of the employer as it is to arrange a just and workable scheme for compensation costs.

Furthermore, if the Federal Government expects to do complete justice to the soldiers and sailors disabled in service who want to return, and ought to return, to civil employment, the Government can quite well afford to place this slight premium upon its military servants, as it will free them from the disadvantage of not being wanted by employers, both because they are handicapped, and also because they may bring increased risks into their plants. The only solution of the insurance problem involved is for the Federal Government to assume the extraordinary compensation cost for recurring injuries in civil employment; and in order that the problem of securing employment for them may be solved, the Federal Government likewise should assume the full cost of compensation for them on account of any injuries they may receive in the course of their employment.



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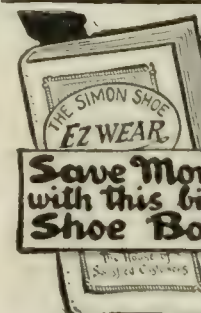
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ROOSEVELT AND HIS TIMES

(Continued from page 95)

resulted in averting disaster from the undertaking.

In the next year the influence of the Rooseveltian personality was again felt in affairs outside the traditional realm of American international interests. Germany was attempting to intrude into the situation in Morocco, where France, by common consent, had been the dominant foreign influence. The rattling of the Potsdam sabre was threatening the tranquillity of the *status quo*. A conference of eleven European powers and the United States was held at Algeiras to readjust the treaty provisions for the protection of foreigners in the decadent Moroccan empire. In the words of a historian of America's foreign relations,

Altho the United States was of all perhaps the least directly interested in the subject matter of dispute, and might appropriately have held aloof from the meeting altogether, its representatives were among the most influential of all, and it was largely owing to their sane and irenic influence that in the end a treaty was amicably made and signed.

But there was something behind all this. A quiet conference had taken place one day in the remote city of Washington. The President of the United States and the French Ambassador had discussed the approaching meeting at Algeiras. There was a single danger point to be got over in the impending negotiations. It was at that point that Germany was likely to attempt to make trouble. The French must find a way around it. The Ambassador had come to the right shop. He went out with a few words scratched on a card in the Roosevelt handwriting containing a proposal for a solution. The proposal went to Paris, then to Morocco. The solution was adopted by the conference, and the Hohenzollern menace to the peace of the world was averted for the moment. Once more Mr. Roosevelt had shown how being wise in time was the sure way to peace.

But no portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, and no picture of his times, can be complete without the bold, firm outlines of his Panama policy set as near as may be in their proper perspective. His action in the Panama matter was above all characteristic. It sprang full-formed from his devotion to achievement, his love of the short course straight to the end in view, his hatred of chicanery and greed, his sense of justice and fair play, his conviction of the value of the fact and the viciousness of the fiction. His critics, of course, would state it otherwise. They would doubtless say that it was the expression of his determination to have his own way, and an example of his addiction to the "big stick." But in any case they would not fail to agree that the course he took was just what it would be natural to expect from him. For, whichever way you take it, that is precisely the kind of man he was, exactly the kind of President he was.

Wall Street hunch do not increase the food supply!—*The Spur*.

Germany has found a substitute for everything she. It shouldn't be hard to find a substitute for the Kaiser—*St. Louis Star*.

"Where are you going?" asked one reader of another.

"Going to the blacksmith shop to get my tin hat refitted"—*Pittsburgh Sun*.

One thing which youth probably never will understand is why middle age declines a chocolate cream just before dinner for fear it will spoil its appetite.—*Ohio State Journal*.

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Head of History Department Julia Richman High School, New York City.

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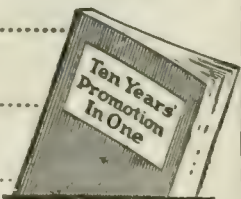
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# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOOK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Theodore Roosevelt and His Times. By Harold Howland.

1. In a short, spoken paragraph sum up the principal impressions produced by the article.
2. Prove that the times when Roosevelt lived were "lively," "stirring," and "big with promise of a new age."
3. Explain the expression, "The superiority of human rights to the rights of property."
4. Explain the expression, "We are not for the poor man as such, nor for the rich man as such."
5. What reasons led Roosevelt to come into close touch with the common people? What similar action is indicated in Shakespeare's "Henry V"? In Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers"?
6. Prove that the following saying by Roosevelt is particularly important at the present time: "Distrust more than any other man in this Republic the man who would try to teach Americans to substitute loyalty to any class for loyalty to the whole American people."
7. From your own experience, or from "A Tale of Two Cities," "Ivanhoe," "Silas Marner" or any other book, give examples that will explain both expressions, "The unscrupulous rich" and "The unscrupulous poor."
8. Prove that Roosevelt was right in saying: "What we care for most is the character of the average man."
9. Apply the following definitely to school life: "If he does his work in slipshod fashion, then, no matter what kind of work it is, he is a poor American citizen."
11. Imagine that you are present at a meeting of people who somewhat sympathize with the Bolsheviks. Explain why "government by a plutocracy" and "government by a mob" are equally bad.
12. Roosevelt's motto was "Spend and be spent." Give a talk suitable for your school assembly, pointing out cases of pupils, or teachers, in your school, whose work has shown belief in the same motto.
13. Prove that Roosevelt's conduct of foreign affairs entitles him high rank as a statesman.

#### II. Roosevelt's Last Message.

1. Read the entire selection aloud to your class, reading it so emphatically that you present its thought to the best advantage.
2. Prepare a well-written brief for an article on "Methods of Preventing the Segregation of Foreigners in the United States."
3. Give a short, spirited, patriotic talk on the following: "Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all."

#### III. The Death of Theodore Roosevelt.

1. For every one of the following words write a complex sentence concerning Mr. Roosevelt: soldier, naturalist, author, historian, publicist, explorer, rancher, statesman.
2. Write a short essay on "The True American Spirit," drawing illustrative material from the life of Roosevelt.

#### IV. Sixty Strenuous Years.

1. Compare, or contrast, the early days of Roosevelt and the early days of Washington Irving.
2. Compare, or contrast, the entire career of Roosevelt and the entire career of Lincoln.
3. Point out the principles of journalistic writing that may be deduced from the article.

#### V. Mr. Roosevelt's Friends.

1. Explain the meaning of every tribute to Mr. Roosevelt, and tell why the tribute is well deserved.
2. What literary principles guided the selection and arrangement of the list of tributes?
3. Make a grammatical analysis of the first sentence of every tribute.

#### VI. A Strenuous Life.

1. Write a paragraph of negative statement concerning "The Strenuous Life."
2. In a single paragraph summarize the thought of the article.
2. By what method has every paragraph been developed?

#### VII. The Fighting Roosevelt's.

1. Write a short poetic article, in verse or in rhythmical prose, that might appropriately be printed opposite the page of pictures.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Theodore Roosevelt—"A Strenuous Life," "Theodore Roosevelt and His Times," "Roosevelt's Last Message," Story of the Week.

1. Give some of the facts that justify the judgment of the editorial writer in his statement beginning, "He was not only a keen politician and an astute statesman," etc.
2. What acts in Roosevelt's career entitled him to the Nobel Peace Prize?
3. Contrast Roosevelt's action in dealing with the Venezuelan affair with that of Cleveland.
4. Justify the statement made in the first sentence of the last paragraph of the editorial. In what sense is it true that the Progressive party was less a political success than an educational machine?
5. What, according to Mr. Howland, were the four dominant characteristics of Roosevelt's faith? Give one or more examples of his application of these standards to practical affairs.
6. Give one or more examples which illustrate his "exuberant personality."
7. What is the significance of his saying, "Walk softly and carry a big stick"?
8. Discuss in some detail Roosevelt's attitude in handling (a) the "Trust" Problem, (b) the Labor Problem, (c) the problems of Good Government.
9. Discuss his activities in (a) the Moroccan Affair, (b) the Russo-Japanese War, (c) the building of the Panama Canal.
10. Do you agree that Roosevelt's Last Message is an excellent valedictory to his whole life?

#### II. Balance of Power or League of Nations—"Pro-Germans," "Changing Partners," "The President in Italy," "The President's Addresses," "Greater Serbia" and Her Claims," "Armenia and Syria."

1. Give some of the historic facts back of the nine or more propositions enunciated in the first mentioned editorial. Does the writer state the case of the Allies and of the United States fairly in each proposition?
2. Should the Allies and the United States insist on (a) seizure of German territory, (b) payment of a huge indemnity, (c) annexation of German colonies, etc.? Give your reasons in each case.
3. Locate on a map the various races and nations discussed in the editorial "Changing Partners."
4. Write a brief summary of one or more of the racial and national conflicts referred to in this editorial.
5. Show that in "changing partners" as they have done these races and nations have not been guilty of "inconsistency or indecision."
6. Why did Pope Benedict wait for the President to visit him instead of going to meet the President as the King of Italy did?
7. What is the significance of the President's visit to the tomb of Mazzini?
8. "The address of the President . . . was in two respects one of the most significant," etc. Comment on this statement.
9. How do the provisions of the Secret Treaty of 1915 "clash with the demands of the Serbs and Jugo-Slavs"?
10. How will the Peace Conference reconcile the American demands for a League of Nations with the provisions of the Secret Treaty of 1915 and the London Treaties of 1916 and 1917?

#### III. Revolution in Europe—"The Bolsheviks Must Go," "The Chaos in Russia," "Trotzky Arrests Lenin," "The German Situation," "Red" Revolt in Berlin," "The Polish Conflicts."

1. Why does Professor Giddings oppose the Bolshevik movement? In his judgment how should the revolutions in Europe be dealt with?
2. What is the present attitude of the United States and the Allies toward affairs in Russia? Do you think that this attitude is wise?
3. State as clearly as you can the elements in the political struggle now going on in Germany. What in your judgment should be the attitude of the United States toward the various parties to this struggle?
4. Summarize the status of the revolutionary movements in other parts of Europe.



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Harold Howland Associate Editor  
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## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

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## THE NEW PLAYS

*A Little Journey* with Rachel Crothers's delightful characters is decidedly worth taking. So genuine, human and exquisitely done that you can't afford to miss it. (Little Theater.)

*Chatterton*, by Alfred de Vigny, is a play of the period when suicide was all the rage and a poor poet was sure of sympathy if nothing else. (Theatre de Vieux Colombier.)

*The Melting of Molly* derives an amusing plot and witty dialog from the novel of Maria Thompson Davies, but the musical comedy features form an incongruous combination. (Broadhurst Theater.)

A Harvard man looking for local color met a Mennonite maid in a narrow Dutch Pennsylvania "willage"—Result: an entertaining comedy with deep human appeal. "Doc," played by John W. Ransone, is the best piece of character work we have seen in many seasons. Patricia Collinge is *Tillie*, a heroine of winsome *naiveté*. (Henry Miller's Theater.)

## P E B B L E S

"Parsnips," says a food garden expert, "are best left in the ground." We agree.—*Lunch*.

Do you take exercises after your bath? Yes; I generally step on the soap as I get out.—*Portland Evening Express*.

We have just been enjoying the latest photograph of the Clown Prince. His is, indeed, the face that launched a thousand quips.—*St. Louis Star*.

The bishop remarked that somebody had a blank expressionless face, and the thoughtful printer rendered it "a — expressionless face."—*Linotype*.

St. Peter—So you were a newspaper editor, big circulation of course?

Applicant—No—small—smallest in the country, in fact.

St. Peter—Go in and pick out your harp. *Passing Show*.

What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"We have taken up the subject of mole-cules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."—*Life*.

What has become of the greyhound you had?

"Killed himself,"

"Really?"

"Yes, tried to catch a fly on the small of his back and miscalculated. Bit himself in two."—*Tut Bitts*.

"One of my pupils," says a Buffalo teacher, "could not understand why I thought that the following paragraph from the composition on 'A Hunting Adventure' lacked animation and effectiveness: 'Pursued by the relentless hunter, the panting gazelle sprang from cliff to cliff. At last she

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could go no farther. Before her yawned the chasm, and behind her the hunter."—*Montreal Daily Star*.

"Are they seasoned troops?"

"They ought to be. They were first mustered in by their officers and then peppered by the enemy."—*Baltimore American*.

Mr. Tomkins was obliged to stop overnight at a small country hotel. He was shown to his room by the one boy the place afforded. "I am glad there's an escape here in case of fire," commented Mr. Tomkins, as he surveyed the room, "but what's the idea of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent place?"

"That," replied the boy, "is intended for use in case the fire is too far advanced for you to make your escape, sir."—*London Opinion*.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—The world has gone mad in spots.

REV. BRYANT PRESTON—Pep without purpose is piffle.

KARL LIEBKNECHT—We do not want a lemonade revolution.

DOUGLAS MALLOCK—The biggest liar in the world is They Say.

T. ELSON WILLIAMS—In the end it is man power that counts.

REV. W. T. McELVEEN—Life is not merely staying above ground.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE—I should be happy to work as a laborer in a factory.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—If my work I don't trust anyone's sense of humor but my own.

HERR HAASE—Perhaps foreigners do not realize our impotence so strongly as we do.

AGNES M. ELIAS—Few employers have realized that women have no mechanical sense.

JAN IGNACE PADEREWSKI—The Bolsheviki idea is to kill all users of the toothbrush.

MARSHAL JOFFRE—France must remain in the future the guardian of the liberty of peoples.

E. W. HOWE—The man who believes in equality is a man who believes equality will give him some of yours.

CARO LLOYD—That once proud verse, "Westward the star of empire takes its flight," is in immediate need of revision.

WOODROW WILSON—I not only favor the League of Nations, but I believe the formation of such a league is absolutely indispensable.

JAPANESE PREMIER K. HARA—The narrow provincial spirit of seeking one's own benefit at the expense of others has been found out of date.

HARRY DANA—When everything else in the world has been made safe for democracy, men may at last turn and apply democracy to our education.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT—My feeling about the League of Nations to Enforce Peace is that the stars in their courses are fighting to make it inevitable.

S. WILBUR CORMAN—For my own business I can ask no better fortune than that we shall fail to get the business of any client whom we wouldn't fit.

GRAND DUCHESS ANASTASIE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN—It will take Russia fifty years to understand the meaning of the words republic and president.

JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY—When our competitors in other lands are ready to adopt the laws of free trade that will be soon enough for us to consider similar action favorably.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—It must be a just peace, a sternly just peace, a relentlessly just peace. Justice must not be merely vindicated in the victory, it must be vindicated in the settlement as well.

DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK—Germany did not walk to her defeat blindly. She took the one high road of military preparedness. Any other nation that takes this road will meet the same end.



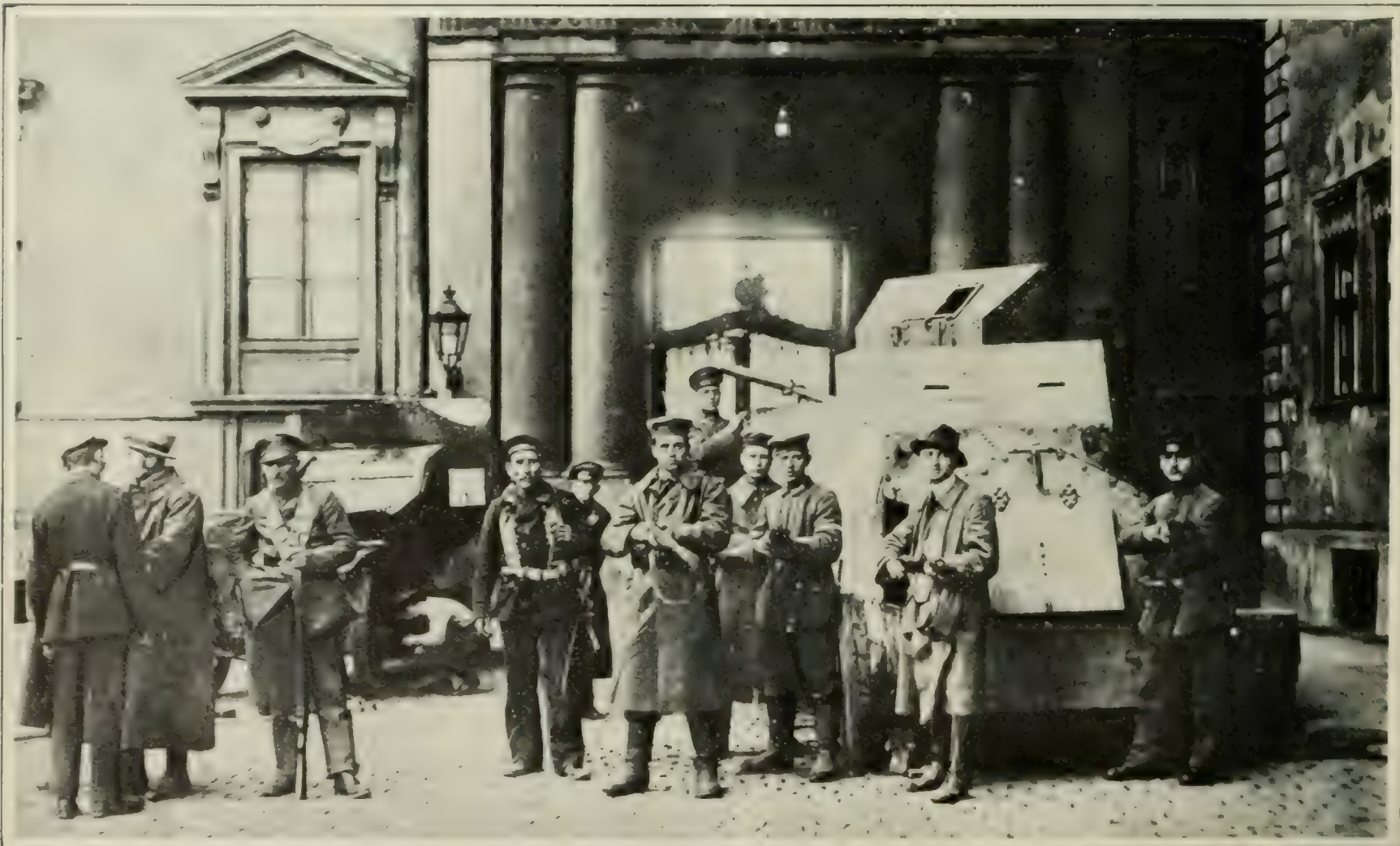
# WHEN HUN MEETS HUN



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## A GATHERING OF THE REDS

*Crowds of revolutionists and their sympathizers started this demonstration in front of the former Imperial Palace, now headquarters of the Ebert government. Troops still obedient to army discipline were called out to do police duty and keep down the crowds*



Press Illustrating

## THE SOLDIERS' PATROL

*These armored cars with mounted guns have been used by soldiers of the German army to patrol the streets of Berlin in support of the Ebert government and against the extremist uprising. The disorders reached a climax on January 11 when 1300 revolutionists were killed. General Hindenburg is supporting the Ebert government and brought large bodies of troops to its aid*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

**T**HE election for a German constitutional convention set for January 19 is of tremendous importance to the whole world, for it will determine whether we shall have a respectable and responsible Germany to deal with or whether that nation will dissolve into incoherent anarchy or pass under the control of some ruthless dictator. If the issue is determined by bayonets or bombs instead of ballots, there is little hope for the peace of Europe, whatever the Paris conference may decide. Some of our American papers still profess to regard the German revolution as a hoax, a kind of camouflage, but even they must admit that it is carrying camouflage into realism when the streets of Berlin are daily reddened with the blood of hundreds of victims. What did cause astonishment and arouse incredulity at first was to see the all-powerful aristocracy swept swiftly aside and the scepter pass quietly into the hands of the Social Democrats, who a few years before had been looked down upon as pariahs. It was a swing to the left as violent as the Russian revolution, but whereas in Russia there was nothing below the autocracy to check the movement till it came to the untutored workingmen hastily organized into soviets, in Germany the government was assumed by men who in education and executive ability are at least equal to the bureaucrats they replaced. It used to be said that the Social Democratic party was next to the German army the best disciplined and most formidable body of men in the world, so it is no wonder that when the army collapsed the party succeeded to its power. In fact the two were largely the same. Since one private in three voted that ticket Hindenburg has during the war been in command of an army of two million Socialists. These men were already armed and trained, so all that was necessary to make a red army out of them was to tear off the black and white stripes from their flags, and the epaulets from their officers.

The Socialists by creed were anti-monarchical and anti-militaristic, but on the outbreak of the war the majority decided unfortunately but not unnaturally to put patriotism before principle and to accept the outstretched hand of the Kaiser. But as the war went on and it became clearer to all that Germany was the aggressor, the anti-war minority, who at first had acquiesced in the decision of the caucus, broke away from the leash of party discipline and formed an Independent Social Democratic party, which refused longer to support the Government. Some of the seceders went farther and tried to organize mutinies. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, whose father had in 1872 gone to jail for denouncing the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, issued secretly a series of anti-war pamphlets under the pen name of Spartacus. Our older readers who on Friday afternoons used to declaim: "Ye call me chief and ye do well," will recall that Spartacus was leader of a servile insurrection in Rome

B. C. 72. Liebknecht was finally arrested while attempting to address a street mass meeting in Berlin, but as he had taken the precaution to print several thousand copies of his speech in advance and deposit them in safe places, his message was not lost. On the outbreak of the revolution he was released and at once began to attack the moderate Socialists in power with the same violence as he used toward the Kaiser and is now imprisoned again. His followers, who might properly be called Spartacites, or Spartacists or Spartacans, are commonly called "Spartacides" in the American press, altho that name would be more appropriately applied to Socialists of the other wing who are now shooting down the Spartacus people with machine guns. Still more extreme than they are the Internationalists, a smaller group in Berlin, led by Borchardt, who in 1912 was chased around the Landtag building by the police because of his disturbances in the chamber. Beyond them are the Anarchists who fight under the black flag instead of the red and are quite in their element in the present confusion.

When on November 7 the Socialists took over the Government of the German Empire an effort was made to unite the various factions. The first cabinet consisted of Philipp Scheidemann, Friedrich Ebert and Herr Landsberg of the Majority or pro-war wing, and Hugo Haase, Wilhelm Dittmann and Richard Barth of the Independent or anti-war wing. They also brought together in the Government the leaders of the rival factions in the party before the war, Karl Kautsky, the uncompromising champion of the old orthodox class-struggle Marxianism, and his opponent, Edward Bernstein, Revisionist and Opportunist, who favored a gradual and peaceful introduction of socialism.

But this Socialist Coalition left out Liebknecht and other extremists who are commonly and rightly called "Bolsheviki" since they have much the same aims and temperament as the party ruling in Russia and their movement is supported by millions from the Russian treasury. The Bolsheviki purpose to sweep away all national boundaries and existing governments and substitute an industrial organization of society for the present political system by placing all power in the hands of local committees (soviets) of workingmen. They are just as much opposed to German state socialism or American republicanism as they were to Russian autocracy.

The crucial contest in Germany came, as in Russia, over the control of the soviets. As in Russia, the Bolsheviki were at first voted down in the German soviets, and, as in Russia, they then resorted to arms. But here the parallel ends, at least for the present, for the German soldiers and sailors have so far mostly favored the more moderate faction, and Ebert, unlike Kerensky, has not hesitated to shoot.

The Spartacans, or German Bolsheviki, wanted to establish not a democracy but a working class dictatorship, as



LEFT		GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES								RIGHT	
Old		Social Democratic				People's Progressive	National Liberal	Center	Imperial	Conservative	
New		International	Spartan	Independent	Majority	German Democratic	German People's	Christian Democratic People's	German	National People's	
Policies and Policies		Democratization Proletarian rule Abolition of parliaments Cancellation of public debts		Radical Proletarian Anti-parliamentary	Party in power Abolition of rank Expropriation of large estates, fortunes, mines and works	Business men's Liberal republican Industrialist Free press Woman suffrage	Bourgeois Capitalist Imperialist Republican	Catholic Papal independence League of Nations Woman suffrage	Junker Agrarian Militarist Pan German Monarchist Anti-Semite		
		Anti-war			Pro-war	Anti-Socialistic					
Leaders and Papers		Franz Mehring Reinhardt Klara Zetkin	Leibnecht Rosa Luxemburg Radek Meyer <i>Rote Fahne</i>	Haase Dittmann Ledebour Eichhorn Barth Kautsky Bernstein <i>Freiheit</i>	Ebert Scheidemann Eisner Noske Quack Landsberg Reinhardt Vornau	Naumann Dernburg Wolff Prince Max of Baden <i>Berliner Tageblatt</i> <i>Frankfurter Zeitung</i>	Stresemann	Erzberger Hecker Pfeiffer Grober Dunkelmann <i>Germania</i> <i>Kölnische Volkszeitung</i>	Count Möllendorf Conrad <i>Kreuzzeitung</i>		

in Russia. They therefore opposed the plan of Ebert and Scheidemann to submit the question of the future form of government to a convention to be elected promptly by universal suffrage. Since the working class now were in power, why not stay there by force and not risk their supremacy by submitting it to a vote? The Independent Socialists agreed with them on this point and favored at least postponing the election until the first steps toward socialization had been taken. When the Majority Socialists insisted upon holding an election as soon as possible the Independent members withdrew from the Government and many of the party joined in the Spartacan riots.

But what the Ebert-Scheidemann cabinet lost on the left it gained on the right. All the anti-Socialists of course supported it in its effort to hold an election, because that was their only chance to get any share in the Government. How these parties stand and what is their strength cannot now be determined with any exactness, for the censorship for America is still on and party lines have been broken up by the revolution. But from such data as available we have made a rash attempt at a classification in the chart above. It is arranged to correspond with the seating arrangements of European parliaments where the more radical representatives sit at the speaker's left and the more conservative at his right. But no diagram in one dimension is sufficient to represent their real relationships. It would need at least four.

By comparing the first line of the chart with the second it will be seen that the conservative parties have changed their names to "People's" parties of some sort and profess very democratic ideals. The Ultra-conservatives (*Hochkonservativen*) have joined with the Imperialists (*Reichspartei*) to form the new German National People's party (*Deutsche Nationale Volkspartei*). This is by tradition the party of Prussian junkers or feudal landholders, stanch defenders of the established Lutheran Church and of the military caste. To this wing belong all who hope for the restoration of the Emperor and old regime. Its main support was in the country districts of the east and it looked with suspicion upon the rise of the industrial cities of the Rhine. The Roman Catholic Church was supported by the party that occupied the Center of the Reichstag chamber and was next in size to the Social Democratic party. It is constitutionally opposed to the radical and irreligious views of the Social Democrats, but joined with them in trying to put an end to the war in 1917 by forcing thru the Reichstag the peace resolutions which were commended by President Wilson. The old Center party under its new name of the Christian Democratic People's party has put out a comprehensive platform advocating immediate peace, international law on Christian principles, League of Nations, in-

dependence of the Holy See, freedom of speech, liberty of religion, equal suffrage, Christian education, encouragement to large families, pensions for disabled soldiers and widows and orphans, protection to laborers and promotion of agriculture. The leader of this party is Matthias Erzberger, who headed the armistice delegation.

The National Liberal, which was Bismarck's party and corresponded roughly with the Liberal party in England and the Republican and Democratic in America, was being gradually squeezed out before the war between the extreme parties on either side, and now it has split in two. The right or conservative wing has gone to form the new German People's party, while the left or radical wing has united with the old Progressive People's party (*Fortschrittliche Volkspartei*) and old Radical (*Freisinnige*) party to form the new German Democratic party. To this party have rallied some strong men of various types: Theodor Wolff, of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Pastor Naumann, editor of *Hilfe*, and advocate of the Central Europe scheme; Dr. Dernburg, who came to America as a German propagandist, and Prince Max of Baden, the peace Chancellor. The German Democratic party will be liberal and progressive but not socialistic; it contains a large Jewish element and will stand for the rights of the individual and the security of the middleman.

One group in the old Reichstag will be missing from the new, the Poles, Alsations and Danes, who, like the Irish Nationalists, subordinated all other issues to the interests of their own nationalities. The new Germany will be the stronger for their elimination, especially if the Austrian Germans are allowed to unite with Germany.

## A NEW MEANING TO SERVICE FLAGS

THE suggestion made by The Independent at the time when America entered the war, that a gold star should be placed upon the service flag for every fallen hero, has been universally adopted. Whenever a gold star is seen in the red border every one knows what it means. But what do the other stars mean? Are the men they represent still in military service abroad or have they returned to their old civilian service at home or have they been cast adrift in midwinter to hunt for a job of some kind, of any kind they can get? At the outbreak of the war many firms patriotically assured their employees that any who volunteered or were drafted would find their places waiting for them. But has this promise in all cases been kept? We hear complaints that some employers, having found it possible to get along with a harder worked staff or with cheaper girls, are not giving the homecoming hero the welcome he had reason to expect. Such establishments still display their



star-spangled service flags and so get credit for more patriotism than they deserve.

We suggest that whenever a man discharged from the national service is offered his old place or its equivalent the star be marked in some manner, say by a white disk in the center. Of course some of the men will not want to return to their former work, as the war has developed new abilities in them or opened new opportunities to them. The firm having found out that such is the case would be entitled to mark the star just the same. In the service flag of a church a marked star would mean that the man had either returned to that church or had been granted a letter to some other. At the end of a year from the signing of the armistice most of the men should be home except those who are permanently enlisted. By November 11, 1919, then, every star on the flag should be marked on the center field or be placed in gold on the margin. This would mean 100 per cent patriotism.

## REVOLUTION IN LUXEMBURG

THE Luxemburgers are disposed to follow the example of their neighbors, the French and Germans, in deposing their sovereign and declaring a republic. The revolution really took place two months before, but the movement was checked by the advent of the American military forces. Four days before the Americans entered the capital the Luxemburg parliament passed a resolution to submit the question of the future form of government to a referendum and the Grand Duchess was requested to abstain from all administrative acts until the decision of the people should be determined. To this she consented and withdrew from the capital. The revolutionary leaders were therefore dismayed to learn that General Pershing had invited the Grand Duchess to join him in reviewing the troops on their entry into the city of Luxemburg. They sent a delegation to the American Army Headquarters to request that the American commander-in-chief should not stand on the balcony of the royal palace beside Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide on that occasion because it would have a bad effect upon public sentiment and might precipitate a riot. But the American officer who received the delegation said to the chairman: "General Pershing's plans will not be changed and if any one starts anything you may be among the casualties."

This witty but perhaps not altogether tactful reply was efficacious in preventing disorder and the republicans confined themselves to refusing to participate in the civic procession, which filed past the palace where stood their discredited and virtually deposed sovereign supported by the representative of the military power of the American republic. We may commend General Pershing's determination to avoid disturbances and we may admire his chivalrous attitude toward a young and beautiful duchess in distress, but as a first appearance of America in European politics the effect was unfortunate. For the ex-Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide had alienated her subjects and forfeited her rights by her pro-German attitude during the war. She did indeed make a formal protest when the German army first violated

the neutrality of Luxemburg, but she soon showed her sympathy with the German cause and her lack of sympathy with her people, who have suffered almost as much as the Belgians during the German occupation. Altho Luxemburg was until 1867 a member of the German Federation and remained till the war in the German *Zollverein*, the people are rather inclined in the opposite direction. More than two thousand young Luxemburgers managed to slip over the border to enlist in the French and Belgian armies. It was naturally not pleasing to them or their relatives to hear that the Grand Duchess had telegraphed to the Kaiser that she prayed every day that "his army might be successful and bring back to Germany a heavy harvest of laurel." Fortunately her influence with the Heavenly Powers proved to be negligible. As a final affront to public sentiment Princess Antoinette, younger sister of Marie Adelaide, became betrothed to Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria just before the rout of his armies on the Ypres sector.

It is no wonder then that the people determined to sweep away this Teutonic dynasty just as soon as the Teutonic armies withdrew from their land. We may easily imagine their disappointment when the American army of occupation appeared also at first to take the side of their sovereign. This was of course a gross misinterpretation of the American policy, which has thruout our history been to favor republican movements the world over.

The deposition of the Grand Duchess will give the people of Luxemburg for the first time a chance to determine their own destinies. It will not be necessary here to explain the peculiar position of the Grand Duchy, for that has been told in our issue of December 21 by Miss Putman, author of the best book on the subject, "Luxemburg and Her Neighbors." But we must call attention to the fact that the first act of King Albert on reëntering Brussels was to renounce the treaty of 1839 by which France, England, Prussia, Austria and Russia forced the separation of Luxemburg from Belgium against the will of both. It was in the debate in the Belgian parliament on this question that the historic remark, "treaties are not mere scraps of paper" (*les traités ne sont pas de simples chiffons*) was applied to the Belgians who refused to conform to the treaty of London. Now that this treaty is out of the way and Belgium free from her overlords, the Belgians are planning to recover Luxemburg, which was then made independent, and Limberg, which was given to Holland. But it is doubtful if a republican Luxemburg would consent to accept a sovereign even so mild mannered as King Albert. The French republic might prove a more congenial associate. Now that the American troops have left the city of Luxemburg and Foch has replaced Pershing, the anti-monarchical movement has been resumed. On January 9 the Chamber of Deputies determined to demand the abdication of Marie Adelaide and when her supporters, the Clericals, withdrew in disgust, the rump went further and declared a republic and sent a delegation to Paris to ask annexation to France. But on the following day the Chamber reversed its action and by a vote of 30 to 19 asked Princess Charlotte Adelaide, eldest of the five sisters of the deposed sovereign, to become Grand Duchess. Obviously this is an unstable compromise.

## DEATH AND ROOSEVELT

BY ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES

*He turned your lance, O Death,  
Full often from its mark;  
But he fought only in the day,  
Nor dreamed you'd take the coward's way  
And stab him in the dark.*

*Were you afraid, O Death,  
So brave the front he kept?  
Dared you not face him in the light,  
But crept upon him in the night  
And slew him as he slept?*



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Progress Toward Peacemaking

With the return of President Wilson from Italy to Paris, practical preparations for the opening of the Peace Congress were resumed. The Supreme Inter Allied Council met at the French Foreign Ministry on January 12, there being present the President and Secretary of State of the United States and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain and Italy. As the President has expressed a wish to be ranked merely as a Prime Minister and not as a Head of State, and as the Secretary of State is in effect Foreign Minister, the four nations were thus equally represented. For a part of the time there were also present General Bliss for the United States, Marshal Foch for France, and General Sir Henry Wilson for Great Britain, as members of the Supreme War Council. The French Ministers of Finance, of Marine, of Commerce, and of Industrial Reconstruction were also at hand in a consultative capacity.

Apart from discussion of the order of business and agenda of the Peace Congress, the Council considered the question of extending the armistice, and also that of giving aid to the Poles in their conflicts with the Russian Bolsheviks on the one hand and with the Germans on the other. It is also thought that there was an animated debate over the question of Russian representation in the Peace Congress. The precise transactions of the meeting were not, however, disclosed.

On January 13 another meeting was held, lasting all day. The American forces were augmented by the presence of Admiral Benson, Admiral Grayson, Herbert C. Hoover, Bernard M. Baruch and Edward N. Hurley; the French by Admiral De Bon; the British by Andrew Bonar Law, and the Italian by General Robilant; while Japan also was represented by Viscount Chinda and Mr. Matsui, the Ambassador at Paris. While secrecy was observed concerning most of the work of the meeting, it was made known that it had been decided that in the Peace Congress France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and America should each have five representatives; Brazil, three; Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, China, Canada, Australia, South Africa and India, two each; and New Zealand, Portugal, Siam, and the states which severed diplomatic relations with Germany but did not wage war, one each. Jugoslavia, it was assumed, would have the same representation as Serbia.

The meeting adopted the following two general principles:

One—Each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it shall have no influence upon its status at the conference.

With the return of President Wilson from Italy to Paris,



Buteman in London Opinion

### BEFORE THE WAR

How the Englishman saw the American (left).  
How the American saw the Englishman (right)



### 'MID BURSTING SHELLS

How the Boche saw them both

Two—In the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each state at discretion to intrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will in particular enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the dominions, including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation, and of India.

Because of the meeting of the French Parliament on January 14, no meeting of the Council was held on that day, but a final meeting preparatory to the Peace Congress was held on January 15, at which arrangements were com-

## THE GREAT WAR

January 9—Increasing insurrection in Berlin. French delegates to Peace Congress named.

January 10—Civil war in streets of Berlin. Abdication of Grand Duchess of Luxemburg demanded.

January 11—Defeat of Berlin revolutionists. Republic proclaimed in Luxemburg.

January 12—Arrest of German revolutionary leaders. First formal meeting of Supreme Inter-Allied Council.

January 13—Second meeting of Supreme Inter-Allied Council. Extension of armistice granted.

January 14—Ukrainians fighting in Galicia. Arrangement to use German shipping for food transportation.

January 15—German commission favors trial of former Kaiser at Berlin. Allied mission to Russia decided upon.

pleted for the formal opening of the Peace Congress at the French Foreign Office on Saturday, January 18.

Considering the League of Nations project of a League of Nations, which is expected to command first attention in the Peace Congress. The two plans most discussed during the week were those of General Smuts, the British South African soldier-statesman, and of Leon Bourgeois, formerly Prime Minister of France and now President of the French Association for a League of Nations, both of which were regarded as possessing admirable features and as presenting hopeful bases for constructive action. General Smuts's plan provided for a year's postponement of war in every case of international conflict, to afford time for investigation, mediation, adjudication or other means for averting an appeal to arms, somewhat after the manner of the numerous peace treaties negotiated by Mr. Bryan early in President Wilson's administration. The chief criticism made upon this by the American delegates was that it did not go far enough, and that if the League of Nations could delay war for a year it might as well have power to prohibit it altogether.

The plan of M. Bourgeois provided that before the Peace Congress began work the Allies should commit themselves to the fundamental rules of a League of Nations; that the peace treaty should prescribe compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments; and that immediately after the signing of the peace treaty a universal congress should be summoned to complete the details of the League of Nations. It was suggested that an international armed force should be created for compelling compliance with the decrees of the League, and that diplomatic, juridical and economic measures should be employed for the isolation of contumacious states. Germany, M. Bourgeois thought, would have to undergo both political and moral regeneration before she could be admitted to the League.

It was confidently reported, however, on January 14, that there was a practically unanimous sentiment among the American delegates against any supernational executive power lodged in any individual nation; any federation of states under an international cabinet, legislature or judiciary; or any supernational police force with permanent high command of army or navy.

Extension of the Armistice The Supreme War Council on January 13 sanctioned a renewal or extension of the armistice on January 17 with certain additional penalties for Germany, chief among which



was the restitution of machinery and material stolen by Germany from Belgium and France. It was reported that to this condition the German Government would demur, insisting that all such goods should be retained by it until definitively disposed of by the Peace Congress; but it was assumed that such demur would be verbal and formal only, and that Germany would perforce yield to whatever terms the Allies prescribed.

**A New British Cabinet** Mr. Lloyd George's overwhelming victory in the British general elections was followed on January 10 by the announcement of a reorganization of the Cabinet. Mr. George remains Prime Minister, of course, and Mr. Balfour remains in the Foreign Office. Mr. Bonar Law remains Leader of the House of Commons with the ornamental office of Lord Privy Seal, but is succeeded as Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who formerly held that place. Lord Curzon is President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords; Lord Milner is Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. Winston Churchill is Secretary for War; Mr. Montagu is Secretary for India; Mr. Walter Hume Long is First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord French is Lord Lieutenant and Sir James Ian Macpherson is Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. F. E. Smith is Lord Chancellor; and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, a brother of Lord Northcliffe, is Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet is really dominated by Conservatives, although its head is a Radical Liberal.

The Ministry (not the Cabinet) contains several representatives of the Labor party, and for the first time one Indian, Sir S. H. Sinha, the Under Secretary for India.



Kirby in The New York World

#### THE NEW ENEMY—HUNGER

**Storm Clouds in Ireland** There was published on January 9 in the *London Globe* (a Unionist paper) what purported to be the Irish Constitution adopted by the Sinn Fein leaders after their great victory at the recent elections. This document, recalling the attempted revolution at Easter in 1916, declares that Sinn Fein aims at securing international recognition of Irish independence, denies the right of the British Government to exercise authority over Ireland, and promises to "make use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise." It also provides for the summoning of a constituent convention to formulate measures for the welfare of the people.

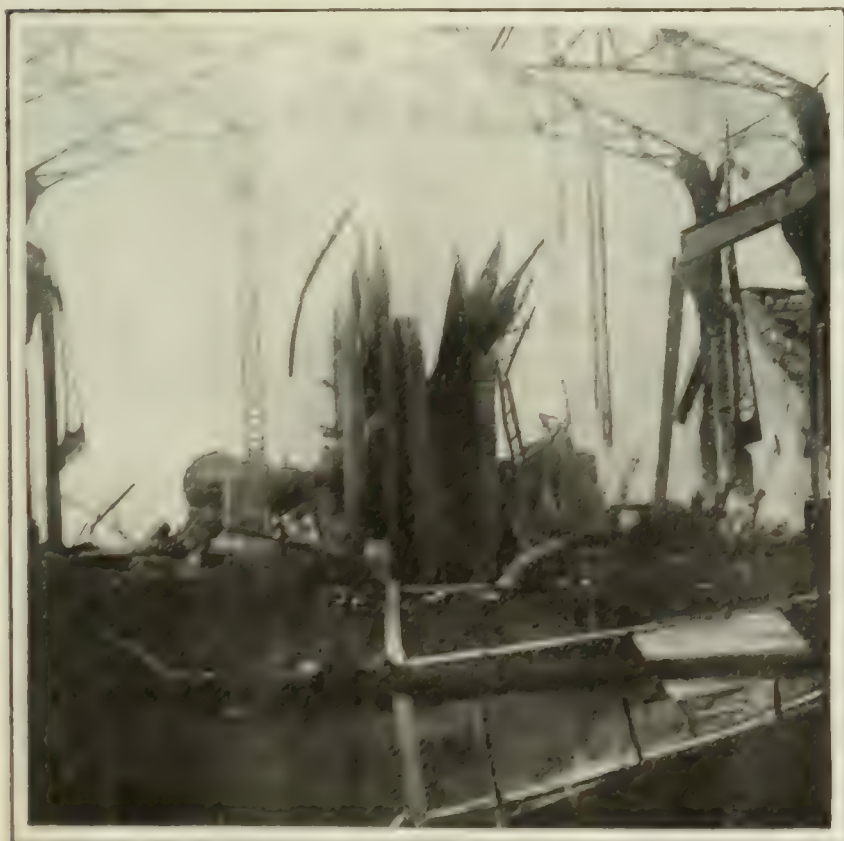
The British Government is assumed to be prepared to maintain its authority thruout the United Kingdom, if necessary by force. Thirty-four of the Sinn Fein members of Parliament chosen at the recent election are now in prison

for sedition and other offenses, and tho it is expected that the Government will soon grant their release there is no indication of yielding to the Sinn Fein demands.

#### The German Outbreaks

The attempted revolution in Berlin reached its climax during the week, and was suppressed with a strong hand. This outbreak began when Eichhorn, the Berlin Chief of Police, refused to accept his dismissal from office at the hands of the Ebert government, that dismissal being on account of his marked sympathy with the Bolshevik movement. The Spartacans and other extremists rallied to his support, precipitated something like civil war in the city streets, and on January 9 organized a new government under the name of "the Revolutionary Committee." The Ebert government at once proclaimed a state of siege and summoned all loyal troops within call to suppress the rebels. It issued an appeal to the people on January 10, denouncing the revolutionists as trying to prevent or nullify the popular elections which were about to be held for a Constituent Convention.

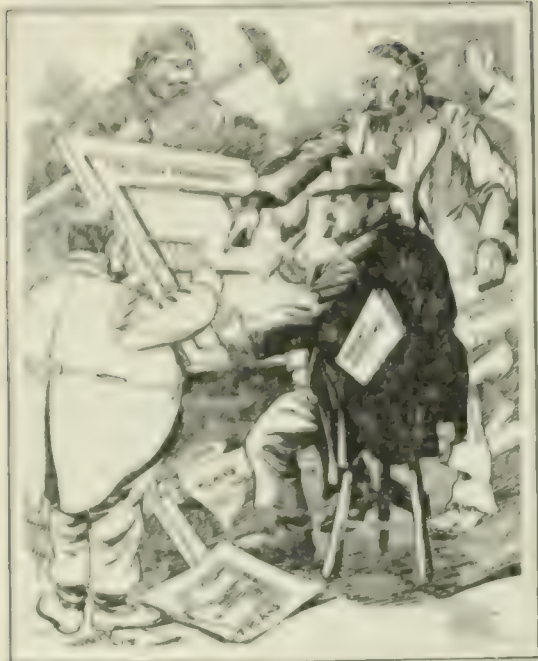
By January 11 the fighting reached its high. Machine guns and hand grenades were freely used in the streets, and it was reported that about 1300 persons had been killed on the side of the revolutionists. Georg Ledebour and Ernst Meyer, Socialist leaders, were arrested. Karl Radek, the Russian Bolshevik leader who had been smuggled into Berlin, sought to encourage the revolutionists with false promises that a Russian army would come to their aid. General Hindenburg gave his aid to the Ebert government, formidable bodies of loyal troops came into action, and on January 12 it was announced that the insurrection was practically suppressed. The various strongholds of



#### WHY 500,000 MEN ARE OUT OF WORK IN FRANCE

These are only two of the many instances of French mines wilfully destroyed by the retreating Germans. The new armistice terms are to demand from Germany immediate return of stolen machinery and goods. At present France has no means of providing work for her demobilizing army





#### REMODELING GERMANY

Planning a house to suit the whole family is no cinch," says the cartoon at the left, which shows Ebert in the center hampered by the dissenting factions: Minority Socialists, Soldiers' Councils and Spartacists. At the right an even more pessimistic view—the Ins and Outs fighting for possession of the government lifeboat while the common people, crying for help, drown

the Spartacists were captured, many of the leaders of the revolt surrendered, while Dr. Liebknecht, Eichhorn, Radek and Rosa Luxemburg took to flight. The revolutionists having court-martialed and shot seven government soldiers, the government made reprisals in kind upon the captured Spartacists.

There were sympathetic outbreaks in many other places, sufficient to indicate that if the Berlin revolutionists had been successful the movement would have extended thruout the empire. British troops occupied Düsseldorf on January 12 to check Spartacan activities. In Munich, Bavaria, the government was temporarily compelled to go into hiding. In Stuttgart the municipal government was overthrown. In Dresden there was violent fighting in the streets. In Bremen a socialist republic was proclaimed. At Leipzig resolutions of sympathy with the Berlin insurgents were adopted by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council. Violence and fighting were reported at Ratisbon, Halle, Spandau and other places. But with the victory of the Ebert government in Berlin these other disturbances generally subsided.

#### German Political Movements

Apart from the attempted insurrection, there is apparently a considerable movement in Germany to dissolve the empire into a group of states, or at least to throw off the dominance of Prussia. A strong separatist sentiment is reported in Westphalia and the other Rhine provinces. Highly significant was a declaration made by Count von Hertling, formerly Imperial Chancellor, a few days before his recent death. He said that in Bavaria—to which country he belonged—and elsewhere there was bitter resentment against Prussia "for having so badly steered the common ship"; that "the name of Prussia will disappear from the map of Europe"; and in the new federal Germany there will be no place for the disproportionate Prussia, surrounded by feeble satellites. The new Germany will comprize six or seven states

approximately equal in importance. Instead of Prussia we shall see the state of Brandenburg and Pomerania, the state of Hanover and the Lower Elbe, and the state of Westphalia, bound by federal ties to Bavaria, to Saxony and to Württemberg and united to the old Grand Duchy of Baden.

This utterance of the former Chancellor, it will be observed, almost exactly agrees with suggestions for the reorganization of Germany which have been made by non-German authorities in this country and elsewhere.

Another highly significant movement has been the alliance of the Roman Catholic Centrist party with various Protestant organizations in a "New Centrist" or Christian party. Leading Protestant theologians have appealed to their disciples thruout Germany to join this movement for a Christian but non-sectarian party for the settlement of foreign and domestic affairs of state, leaving both religious factions free to pursue whatever courses they please

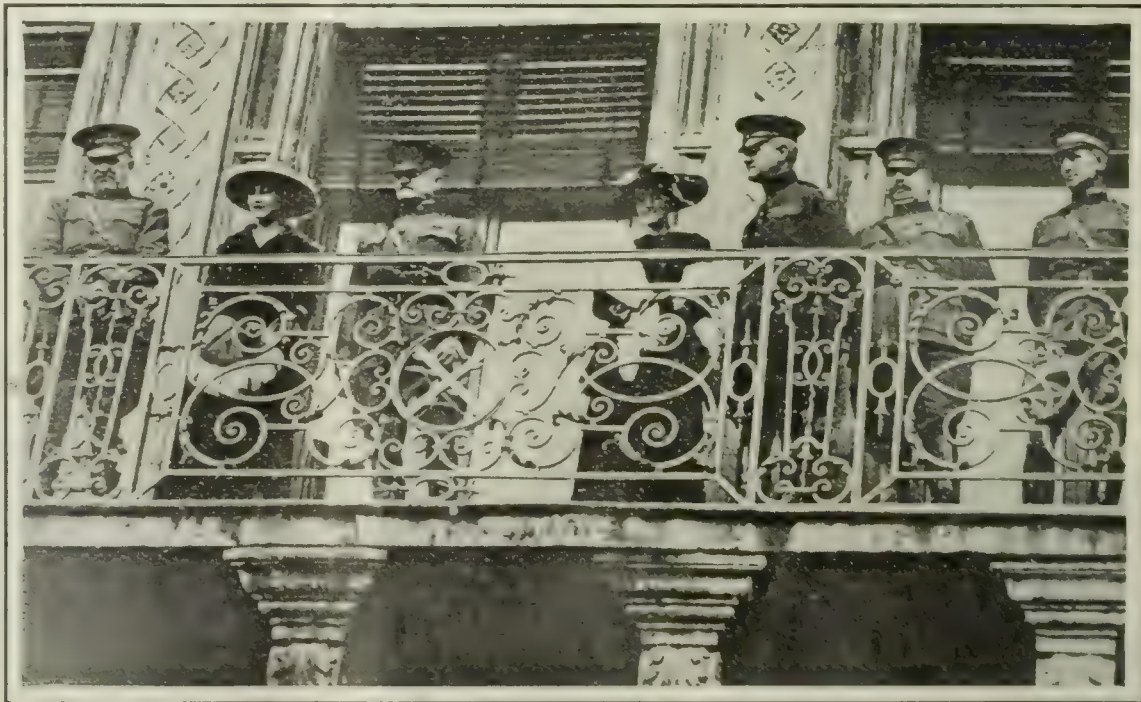
after the more urgent national needs have been met.

It was announced on January 15 that a German commission appointed for the purpose had officially recommended that the former Kaiser be brought to trial for his responsibility for the war.

#### The Menace of Bolshevism

Serious concern was felt and expressed by the representatives of the Allies over the ominous spread of Bolshevism, as manifested in the German disturbances and the Russian attacks upon Poland. It was thought by some that the Peace Congress would do well to give its very first attention to repressing the so-called "Red Terror." Opinions were much divided, however, as to the means of effecting this. French spokesmen inclined toward forcible measures, particularly the sending of military aid to Poland, and perhaps the Allied occupation of Berlin. British counsels, on the other hand, were in favor of sending food to the ill-fed countries and thus allaying discontent. The American delegates agreed with the British, and President Wilson on January 13 sent an urgent message to Congress, asking for the immediate appropriation of the \$100,000,000 asked by Mr. Hoover for the supplying of food as a barrier against anarchy.

Some sensation was caused on January 12, and for a moment fears of dissension among the Allies were provoked, by the disclosure that the British Government had suggested to the other powers a conditional recognition of the Bolshevik government at the Peace Congress. Its idea was that, since the Congress would have to deal with the state of Russia, and since it could not well do so in the absence of any representatives of that country, the various *de facto* government, including the Bolshevik Soviets, be invited to send delegates to the Congress for consultation; on condition, how-



Press Illustrating

#### AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN LUXEMBURG

The proclamation of a republic in Luxemburg, made on January 11, is said to have been delayed nearly two months by the fact that General Pershing stood with the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg in the review of troops entering the city after the armistice was signed. The apparent support of the American army to the Grand Duchess averted temporarily the popular demand for her abdication. In this photograph, taken during the review, the Grand Duchess is second from the left on the balcony of the royal palace; General Pershing is third from the left.



ever, that all those governments immediately cease their fighting and other violent practises and comport themselves in an orderly manner. To this the American Government made no reply, but the French Foreign Office promptly replied that it could give no such recognition to such a criminal organization as the Bolshevik government. The governments did not mean to publish this correspondence, but it was surreptitiously secured and disclosed by Radical Socialists in Paris, apparently intent upon causing the Government embarrassment and rousing dissension among the Allies; a purpose which completely failed. The French Government was actually strengthened by the disclosure, while an amicable agreement was readily secured and maintained between it and the British Government.

It was decided by the Allies on January 15 to send a mission of investigation to Russia, to ascertain the exact condition of affairs there and to report thereon to the Peace Congress.

Bolsheviki in South America More than 800 people have been killed and 5000 injured in riots in Buenos Aires that began with a strike of steel workers in the Vasena Iron Works and spread into general anarchistic uprisings thruout the larger cities of Argentine, Peru and Uruguay with such violence as to cause the establishment of martial law and the use of troops to put down the revolution.

On January 11 it was announced by the union heads in Buenos Aires that the general strike had been called off and that the strikers would return to work. This official announcement, however, failed to check the lawlessness thruout the city. Anarchists and troops engaged in general street fighting; the revolutionists guarded all centers of food distribution in an attempt to force a crisis by preventing the delivery of food. Railroads stopped running thruout the republic and all newspapers were suppress with the exception of La Vanguardia, the Socialist organ. General Dellepaine, commanding the Argentine troops, proclaimed a military dictatorship in support of the Government and brought machine guns and cannon to the aid of the fighting troops. The Argentine Chamber of Deputies declared the republic under martial law for a period of thirty days and summoned 10,000 reserves to the army.

General Dellepaine's quick work in organizing the military forces was effective in getting the rioting in Buenos Aires somewhat under control. Over 2000 agitators, most of them Russians, were arrested in the streets and confined in military barracks. Buenos Aires is a city of over 1,146,000 population, increasing by immigration at the rate of a hundred thousand a year. In this foreign population is a large percentage of European revolutionists who are fugitives from their own countries.

While the Government was conquer-



THE DANGER ZONE OF EUROPE

The question of the extent of the new Poland is now the chief source of disturbance. There is fighting on all frontiers, for the claims of the Poles are disputed by the Lithuanians, Russians, Ukrainians, Czechoslovaks and Germans. The shaded parts of the map shows the extent of predominant Polish speech as delineated by Dominian in his "Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe," published by the American Geographical Society. The black line follows approximately the boundary of old Poland as it was just before the first partition by Russia, Austria and Prussia in 1772. The Poles want this at least restored and the more ambitious of them would like to see the boundary extended to cover all territory formerly under Polish rule, which would include Frankfort, Breslau, Odessa, Kiev and Riga. The city of Danzig, claimed as a Polish port, contains only about 10 per cent of Poles.

ing revolutionary riots in Buenos Aires the spread of anarchy was growing thruout the Argentine republic and in other South American states. In Rosario, Argentine, a general strike was called on January 13 and numerous casualties were reported from street fighting. More than 20,000 workers struck in Lima and Callao, Peru, on the same day, but the Government already had troops on patrol and kept the situation under control. Stores, offices and factories were all closed and food became almost unobtainable. Part of the Central Railway was blown up. A mob of strikers attacked the arsenal in Lima and there was a serious battle before the troops drove them off.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, the police arrested four men who seem to hold the key to the whole uprising. They are Russians who have lived some time in South America; they came to Montevideo recently from Buenos Aires. Their aim is to overthrow the present governments and establish soviets in South America in an organization similar to that planned by Lenine in Russia. Isaac Molinoff, chief of these propagandists and director of their "Centro Cultura," was arrested in Buenos Aires during the strike last August on the charge of carrying a highly explosive bomb. Over 80 per cent of the rioters arrested in Buenos Aires during the present strike are Russians, most of them fugitives on account of revolutionary activities in their own country.

#### A Luxemburg Revolution

The little Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, with its girl sovereign, has been in the throes of revolution. On January 10 a Committee of Public Safety was formed, a republic was proclaimed, and the Grand Duchess withdrew from the capital and went to a chateau in another part of her domain. There were popular demands for her abdication. Against this the Government protested in a proclamation, declaring, however, that the Grand Duchess was willing to abdicate if her retention of the throne would be an obstacle to the forming of an economic alliance with the Entente Powers, especially France and Belgium. On January 14 the Chamber of Deputies voted to accept the abdication of the Grand Duchess and to recognize her sister, Princess Charlotte, as her successor. The following day Princess Charlotte was formally installed as sovereign of the state.

#### Cabinet Crisis in Italy

Italy seemed on January 15 to be upon the verge of a Cabinet crisis, due primarily to differences of policy concerning the annexation of the Dalmatian coast. Signor Bissolati, formerly a member of the Cabinet, recently declared in a public speech at Milan that Italy should be content with Fiume and Istria, and should not insist upon taking the whole Dalmatian coast, much of which is claimed by the Jugo-



Slavs and is necessary to them if they are to have an adequate frontage upon the Adriatic. This speech was received with much popular disfavor and indignation, yet its principles were and are supported by a part of the Ministry and by a certain proportion of Parliament and people. It was because of this speech that Signor Bissolati was constrained, just before President Wilson's visit to Rome, to resign the Ministry of Pensions.

This incident was followed on January 12 by the offered resignation of Signor Francesco Nitti, Minister of Finance, who is also inclined to concede much of Dalmatia to the Jugoslavs, and who thus radically disagrees with Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister. Altho this policy of Signor Nitti's is unpopular with the majority of Parliament and people, it was thought not improbable that his resignation would compel the fall of the Orlando Ministry, and that he would be called upon to form a new Cabinet, with himself as Prime Minister. If so, this would be not because of but in spite of his Dalmatian renunciation policy, and because he is looked to by the Catholic party and other conservatives as the best man to withstand Bolshevik and other radical influences.

**The Drys Have It** With the ratification by thirty-six states of the Federal amendment for national prohibition, the measure becomes a law to take effect on January 16, 1920. In the last few days' legislation on the amendment there was a rush of state legislatures to pass their ratification in time to have it included in the necessary two-thirds. The states which ratified the amendment, in chronological order, are Mississippi, Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Maryland, Arizona, Delaware, Texas, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, West Virginia, Washington, California, Kansas, North Carolina, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, New Hampshire, Iowa, Colorado, Utah, Oregon and Nebraska. No states have voted against it.

In California, the legislature's ratification of the prohibition amendment was directly contrary to the popular vote of last November, in which the people returned substantial majorities against both bone-dry prohibition and liquor regulation. There are large wine and grape growing interests in California which will of course meet a heavy financial loss by the prohibition law.

Under this Federal amendment the United States will become "bone dry" one year after the date of ratification. All manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor will be prohibited. Prohibition as a wartime emergency measure had previously been enacted by Congress to take effect from July 1, 1919, until the demobilization of the armies.

Prohibition advocates have already presented in Congress a bill to provide machinery for the enforcement of the law by a national commission which will report any instances of its

## THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

*Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.*

*Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*

*Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress.*

violation to the proper prosecuting officers or make complaint before the proper court and conduct the prosecution. An appropriation of \$1,500,000 is asked to assure adequate financial support for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

The Supreme Court gave a decision on January 13 upholding the legality of the Reed "bone dry" amendment enacted by Congress, thereby overruling the decision of the West Virginia court. The Reed amendment prohibits the carrying of liquor into a dry state, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal or mechanical purposes, and therefore imposes on some of the dry states a prohibition more strict than that required by their own laws. The thirty-two dry states affected by the amendment are: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia,



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### OUT OF THE CABINET

Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory has presented his resignation, effective March 4, 1919, when he will return to his law practice in Texas

Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Mississippi, Michigan, Montana, Maine, North Dakota, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

### The Attorney General Resigns

The resignation of Thomas Watt Gregory, Attorney General of the United States since 1914, has been accepted by President Wilson to take effect March 4, 1919. "Pecuniary responsibilities" and the demands of his law practise were mentioned by Mr. Gregory as the reasons of his resignation. He was a member of a law firm in Austin, Texas, previous to his Federal appointment, and directed the prosecution of several corporations, notably the oil trust, for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

During the war the Attorney General's work has included the functions of policing the country, seeking out dangerous enemy aliens for prosecution or internment, combating German propaganda, and rounding up draft slackers.

Mr. Gregory is the fifth member to resign from the Cabinet during President Wilson's administration. The others were Secretary of State Bryan; Secretary of War Garrison; Attorney General McReynolds, Mr. Gregory's predecessor, who was appointed to the Supreme Court, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

### A New Director of Railroads

Walker D. Hines, former Assistant Director General of Railroads, has been appointed by President Wilson to succeed Mr. McAdoo as the Director General. Mr. Hines has been in the railroad administration ever since the Government took control. Before the war he was chairman of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

In accepting his appointment as Director General of the Railroads Mr. Hines said:

From the first day of Government control of the railroads I have been a part of Mr. McAdoo's administration, and it will be my purpose, as Director General, to carry forward the policies he has so ably put into effect—fidelity to the public interest, a square deal for labor, with not only an ungrudging but a sincere and cordial recognition of its partnership in the railroad enterprise, and fair treatment for the owners of railroad property, and for those with whom the railroads have business dealings.

Until the signing of the armistice the Government's first railroad duty was to run the railroads to win the war, but now, that the war is won, the Government's railroad job is to render an adequate and convenient transportation service at reasonable cost.

He also announced specifically his approval of Mr. McAdoo's plan to continue Federal control of the roads for a five-year period, and said that he would make an early request to Congress for an additional appropriation of \$500,000,000 to be used mainly in extending loans to railroads to cover the program of improvements and ex-



tensions. The railroads have been operated by the Government at a net loss of \$253,000,000.

**What the Railroads Want** The railroads' own plan for their future control was presented to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by J. Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives. In general it calls for private ownership and management of the railroads under strict Federal supervision, which would require the appointment of a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Transportation, who would take over the administrative functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The salient features of the railroads' plan are compulsory Federal incorporation, Federal supervision of securities issues, Federal control of state as well as interstate rates, statutory guarantee of adequate earnings, and perpetuation in large measure of the unification effected under Government control. Labor troubles would be adjusted by the Government, strikes and lockouts being forbidden.

The program allows the roads to initiate rates, which would be subject to judicial review by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Regional commissions would be created to perform certain rate functions.

The hurried return of the railroads to private management without intervening legislation would be financially disastrous, Mr. Cuyler said. The roads must lose money if they are run at the present rates of charges and wages.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with the exception of one member, advocates the return of the railroads to private management "after a reasonable period of readjustment" and "with the adoption of appropriate provisions and safeguards for regulation under private ownership." It opposes definitely Mr. McAdoo's proposal of a five-year period of Federal control and makes the following suggestions as the basis of a program of immediate action:

1. Revision of limitations upon united or cooperative activities of both rail and water carriers.
2. Emancipation of railway operation from financial dictation.
3. Regulation of issue of securities.
4. Elimination of the twilight zone of jurisdiction between Federal and state authorities, in order that an harmonious rate structure and adequate service can be secured, state and interstate.
5. More liberal regulations governing the treatment of competitive as compared with non-competitive traffic.
6. Efficient utilization of equipment and provision for distributing the burden of financing equipment on an equitable basis among the respective carriers.
7. A more liberal use and interchange of terminal facilities by the railroad.
8. Limitations within which common carrier facilities and services may be furnished by shippers or receivers of freight either by ownership, lease or hire.

**Paralyzing the Port of New York** The strike of harbor workers that has been threatening for two months to tie up transportation in New York harbor came to a head on January 10 when 16,000 men



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#### THE HIGHEST PAID WOMAN STATE EMPLOYEE

Miss Frances Perkins has been appointed by Governor Smith of New York as State Industrial Commissioner at a salary of \$8000 a year. She has been instrumental in the enactment of many labor reform measures. Miss Perkins in private life is Mrs. Paul Wilson, wife of the secretary to the late Mayor Mitchel of New York

of the Marine Workers' Affiliation walked out. They were supported by 45,000 longshoremen, who promised a sympathetic strike if it became necessary.

For three days ferries and all transportation facilities in New York harbor were practically at a standstill. And since the chief avenues for bringing food into the city terminate in ferries from New Jersey, there was temporary danger of a serious food shortage. Freight coming into New York piled up at the terminals and the railroads had to declare a general freight embargo against the port of New York. Forty thousand commuters who lived on Staten Island were marooned when the municipal ferryboats stopped running. The New York police and enlisted men of the army and navy were called out to do emergency duty in manning a few ferries and relieving food shortage where it was most dangerous.



Darling in New York Tribune

MEET HIM AT THE DOCK WITH THE FATTED CALF

So serious did the situation seem that when Federal efforts to bring about an agreement failed, Secretary of Labor Wilson cabled to the President of the United States asking his intervention to end the strike. President Wilson cabled in reply:

I consider this a very grave emergency and understand that it has arisen because the parties to the controversy failed to make a joint submission to the National War Labor Board. I earnestly request that you take up this case again and proceed to make a finding.

Altho the National War Labor Board, up to the signing of the armistice, was concerned solely with the prevention of stoppage of war work and the maintenance of production of materials essential to the conduct of the war, I take this opportunity also of saying that it is my earnest hope that in the present period of industrial transition arising from the war, the board should use all means within its power to stabilize conditions and to prevent industrial dislocation and warfare.

The President's request led the marine workers to call off the strike pending decision by the War Labor Board on the merits of their demands and to make the following answer:

The striking marine workers of New York Harbor have returned to work, and submit their cause absolutely to the National War Labor Board, which you have declared to be the instrumentality set up by our Government to settle such controversies.

We do this ungrudgingly, with the sincere hope that you may be undisturbed in mind and spirit in the splendid work of leading in the creation of a new birth of freedom for all the peoples of the earth, and proving, if need be, that the toilers of your own land are supporting you enthusiastically and to a man.

Our only demands are for a living wage and an eight-hour day, both of which have been proclaimed by you to be the inherent right of every worker in the nation.

The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of the private boat owners to submit their case to the National War Labor Board for arbitration—a refusal that they based on the alleged labor sympathies of members of the board. After the strikers returned to work, however, Chairman William Howard Taft overruled the owners' objection and announced that the board would proceed to hear all the evidence from both sides.

The chief point of dissension is the workers' demand for a basic eight-hour day and on this point they are determined not to yield. An increase in wages, ranging from 35 to over 100 per cent over the present rates, is also asked, but on this point the workers are willing to agree freely to whatever decision is reached by the War Labor Board. The lowest wages at present are \$70 a month for deckhands, firemen and cooks. They ask now to be paid \$145 a month. In support of this demand the unions quote a series of budgets prepared for the War Labor Board by Professor Ogburn of the Department of Sociology in the University of Washington. Professor Ogburn finds that a "bare subsistence budget" to give a family of five in New York City the simple necessities of life would be \$1500 a year. Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the War Labor Board, is presenting the evidence for the six marine unions.



# WHY WE NEED A GREAT NAVY

By Secretary Daniels

Reported by Donald Wilhelm



Paul Thompson

*The Secretary of the Navy making a speech at the time of the laying of the keel of the "California" in the Brooklyn Navy Yard*

I have been contending for, and urging, ever since I was in office, an agreement between the great nations of the world by which competitive naval building should be ended, and in the bill I proposed to Congress there is incorporated a provision that the construction of the new three-year program should not be carried out in full if such an agreement can be arrived at. In fact, the first year's appropriation would only authorize us to contract for one-third of the program and to spend only one-seventh to one-sixth of the money, and if the conference in Paris, as I profoundly believe will occur, creates an international tribunal and organizes in some way a naval police force, the necessity of America's expansion of its navy will be eliminated.

But pending action of this conference, I strongly believe that the United States ought to adopt the British phrase, "Carry on," and in that event my proposition is to authorize another three-year program similar to the one authorized three years ago, instead of a hand-to-mouth year-by-year program.

I do not believe that the conference will adjourn without reaching an agreement for an international tribunal. But when it does reach such an agreement for an international tribunal, America must make a contribution to the world navy in proportion to its wealth and its importance, and to the tremendous length of its shore line; certainly its contribution should be as great as that of any other nation.

I set all this out, in different language, in my hearings before Congress, but in response to inquiries I did say that I believe all this to be the rock-bottom principle which all Americans should stand upon; that if, *unhappily, the great nations should not agree on the program which President Wilson has set forth, and there exists a balance of power and force, then the United States ought not to build merely the second largest navy in the world, but incomparably the greatest navy in the world.*

Certainly it is clear that we ought never to depend upon another nation to defend our rights or our country. Just as certainly as I believe that we ought to cooperate with all other nations toward reducing armament, I believe that if there should be any failure of an international arrangement, then it is the duty of the United States, at any cost, to have a navy which has no superior.

The impression was put forth in some quarters that my remarks presupposed some divergence between this country and Great Britain. There is no warrant for any such impression. To the contrary, the free nations of the world, I believe, are too wise to permit any differences to cause them to return again to the unspeakable conditions that prevailed before this great war, when nations felt that they must be armed to the teeth against the powers of greed and conquest.

But the nation which was the menace to the world's peace has been humbled and deprived of its power to threaten other nations or to levy tribute upon them, and we must make it impossible for any other nation, or group of nations, to enforce their will upon the world. A new policy of justice and right must replace the old, centuries old, world spirit, which held in the days of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Napoleon and of the German Emperor and of men of that class.

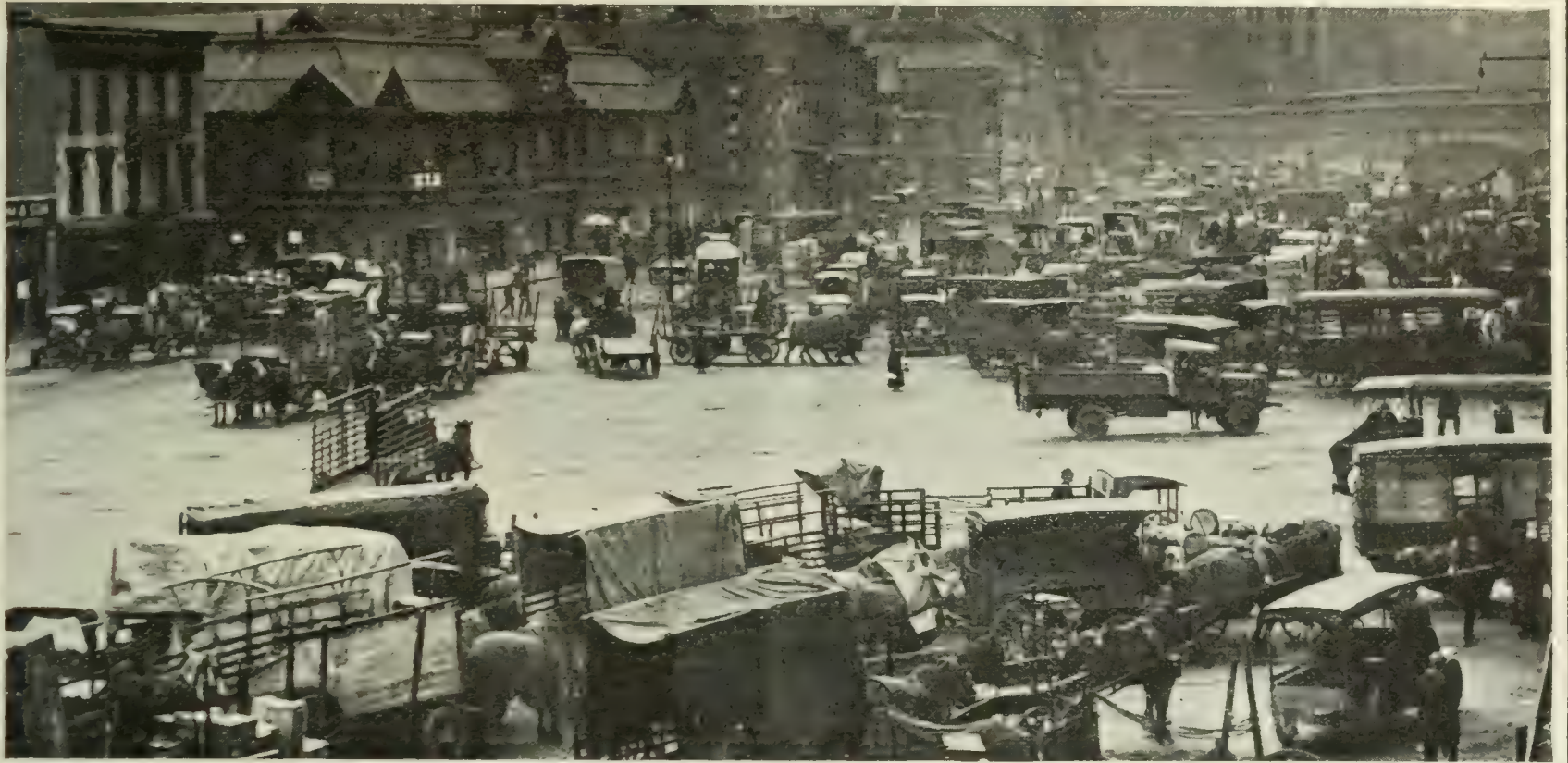
The spectacle of the boundary line between Canada and America, mutually respected tho unarmed, thru the years, is the best illustration of the condition which ought to exist all over the world. It is a practicable suggestion for an international tribunal or league of peace.

Certainly there must be enough statesmanship in the conference at Paris to overcome the obstacles to "a parliament of man and confederation of the world."

Washington, D. C.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



Paul Thompson

## PARALYZING THE PORT OF NEW YORK

*There were three bad days for New York City when a strike of 16,000 marine workers stopped all transportation of freight or passengers thruout the harbor. Most of the city's food comes by rail to terminals in New Jersey and is carried across the Hudson to New York on ferries. The photograph above shows the congestion near one of the ferry houses on the first day of the strike as hundreds of trucks and wagons waited hoping for a chance to cross the river. The strike was called off only after a cabled request from President Wilson stressing the gravity of the emergency and ordering arbitration by the War Labor Board. The news item on page 115 gives a more detailed account of the strike*



Underwood & Underwood

Central News

## ANSWERING THE FERRIES' S. O. S.

*Policemen and sailors were commandeered from regular duty to man a few ferries in order to get food to ships anchored in the harbor and to bring over to New York a few of the 40,000 commuters marooned on Staten Island*



## IN THE NEW BRITISH CABINET



### A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

Mr. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, has been leader of the Conservatives since 1892



### LEADER OF COMMONS

Bonar Law retains his place in the Government and is also Lord Privy Seal



### SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES

Viscount Milner's portfolio is of particular importance now in reconstruction



International Film

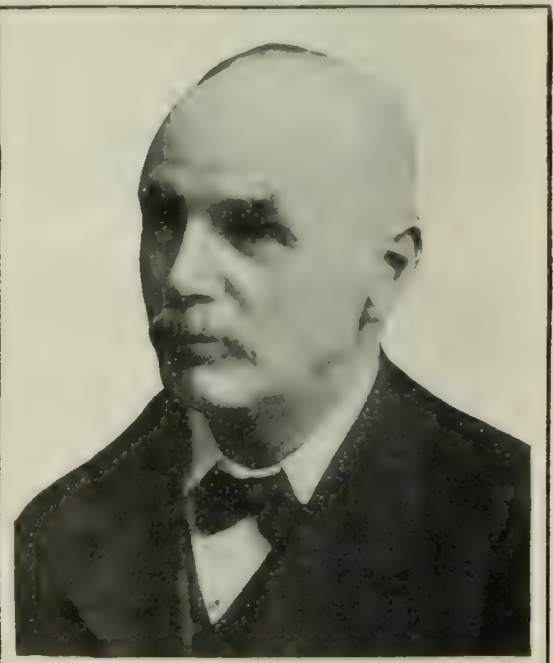
### LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY

Walter Hume Long was formerly president of the Local Government Board



### TWO MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

The management of demobilization will be under the direction of Sir Eric Geddes



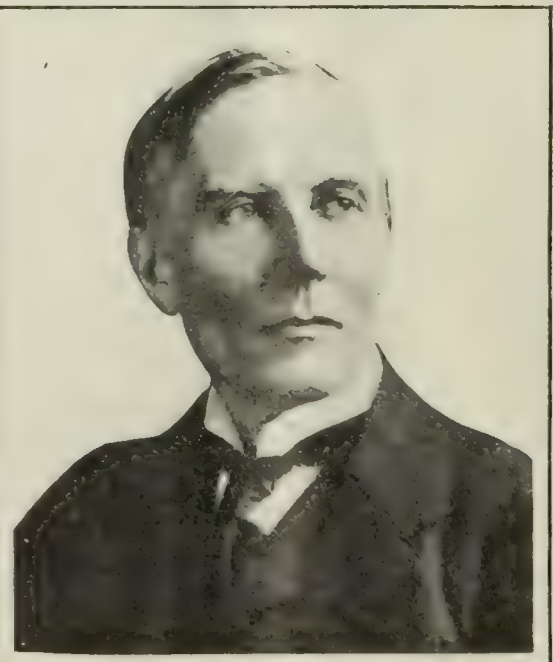
George Nicoll Barnes is the British labor representative at the peace conference



Western Newspaper Union

### CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER

Austen Chamberlain is characterized as "capable, thoro-going, painstaking, a man who is sure of his ground"



International Film

### TO MODERNIZE EDUCATION

The Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher is comparatively new to politics, but a recognized authority on matters of education



Western Newspaper Union

### PRODIGY OF BRITISH POLITICS

The Lord High Chancellor, F. E. Smith, has achieved fame rapidly. He entered the House of Commons twelve years ago



## THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILROADS

Federal administration of the railroads will be carried on by Walker D. Hines, the new director-general, in accordance with the policies already developed under Mr. McAdoo. Mr. Hines has been assistant director of the roads ever since the Government took control and his previous experience as a railroad executive included chairmanship of the directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. He is in entire accord with Mr. McAdoo's proposal for a five-year extension period of Government control of railroads. In announcing President Wilson's appointment of Mr. Hines to take effect immediately, Mr. McAdoo said: "Mr. Hines has been my assistant at Washington since the beginning of Government control and has a thoro knowledge of organization and administration of the railroads under Federal control, as well as of the fundamental problem involved in the railroad situation. His ability and experience admirably fit him for the great trust and responsibility"



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## AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVES FOR WORLD RECONSTRUCTION

This is the first group photograph of the five peace delegates from the United States in Paris. It was taken by an official photographer of the United States Signal Corps and shows the American representatives in informal conference at the Hotel Crillon. At the extreme left is Colonel E. M. House, who has been in Europe as the President's personal representative throughout the whole war. Next is Secretary of State Robert Lansing, an authority on international law. This is Secretary Lansing's fifth experience as representative of the United States in an international tribunal. In the center is President Wilson, who is not only chief spokesman of the United States but who shares with Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Clemenceau of France the leadership of the entire conference. Henry White is the delegate from the United States of chief diplomatic experience; he has been American Ambassador to Italy and to France. At the extreme right is General Tasker H. Bliss, former Chief of Staff and now military adviser



**T**HE greatest gain of the war is the rapprochement of Great Britain and the United States. This war has proved that an *entente cordiale* is stronger than an alliance and that a good understanding—in plain English—is stronger than an *entente cordiale*. The greatest danger to the world now is that the cordial feeling and the practical cooperation of England and America should be destroyed by a quarrel over opposing policies. But there is no necessity of this. It may be that we cannot come to an agreement, but we can come to an understanding with mutual comprehension and respect for irreconcilable views.

President Wilson's proposals as a basis for peace were accepted by Germany *in toto* and by the Allies with one possible exception, the freedom of the seas. This, then, is the only point on which there can legitimately arise a fundamental disagreement.

There are three views on this question:

1. The historic British policy: That the British navy must keep command of all the seas of the world.

2. The historic American policy: That in war "all merchant vessels shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested" (Franklin, Jefferson and Adams, 1785).

3. President Wilson's proposed solution: "Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

Now there is no ambiguity about these three statements. Anybody can see what they mean and understand the reasons for them. When Admiral Sims said: "I am unable to find any one on either side to give a definition of the freedom of the seas," he should have been reprimanded as he was for a similar indiscretion at a lord mayor's dinner in 1910. If he does not know what the American navy has been fighting for chiefly during the past 140 years he is not qualified to command that navy, and if he cannot find in any of the hundreds of volumes that have been written on it any definition that he can understand he needs to be sent back to school.

The phrase, "freedom of the seas," was not, as English journalists are apt to think, "made in Germany," nor was it, as some have said, an invention of Colonel House's. It was first introduced into international law by the Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius, in his book *Mare Liberum*. "The Freedom of the Seas or the Right which belongs to the Dutch to take part in the East Indian trade," written in 1604, and he supports his thesis by abundant citations from Greek and Latin authors. This question was the issue between Crete and Phoenicia, between Athens and Sparta, between Rome and Carthage, between Spain and England, and in many other wars. It will remain a cause of contention until all nations become permanently peaceable and quite unselfish, or until equal freedom for all is guaranteed by some international or supernational authority.

The navigation laws of England, which made smuggling seem a patriotic duty, started a breach with the colonies that led them to break away from the mother country, but England, although forced to relinquish her hold on the land, did not recognize American rights on the sea. So another war was fought in 1812-1814 and again we won. Or at least we thought we had, but the Englishman never knows when he is beaten and in this case he declined to admit it. Consequently the Treaty of Ghent did not establish the principle for which we had fought. In this war the Barbary Powers had aided England by piratical attacks upon our shipping in the Mediterranean, so our next battle for the freedom of the seas was against them. In 1815 Decatur went back to complete the job he had begun in 1804 and forced Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli to forego the tribute they had hitherto levied upon all the maritime powers.

The prestige acquired by the American navy in these three wars went far to secure the freedom of the seas for American shipping, and the persistent efforts of American diplomacy during the next hundred years obtained a considerable degree of acceptance of many of its principles. When Mr. Choate, at the instigation of President Roosevelt, pleaded for immunity of private property at sea before the Hague Conference of 1907, he was able truthfully to say:

It may not be improper to observe that the Government of the United States has uniformly advocated the doctrine of immunity under all the vicissitudes through which it has passed without regard to its effect upon its temporary interests for the time being.

The Declaration of London, which was agreed upon in 1909 by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Germany and Austria, though not ratified by all these governments, came the

# THE FREEDOM

BY EDWIN



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"The greatest gain of the war is the rapprochement of these two countries, photographed right: Admiral Beatty, British Commander; Admiral Sims, Commander of the United States fleet."

nearest to embodying the American ideal and upon the outbreak of the Great War our Government urged both parties to agree to it. Germany was willing, but Great Britain objected to some of its provisions and later discarded it altogether. The United States in the first months of the war protested against the "act of the British authorities clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas" and proved the British policy "unjustified by the established rules of international conduct," "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Finally Secretary of State Lansing, in his note of



© E. Muller, Jr.

Battleships of the United States fleet that he



# OF THE SEAS

GLOSSON



at Britain and the United States." The naval surrender of the German fleet, are, from left to right, King George, of the United States Navy; King George; and the United States fleet in European waters

October 21, 1915, sums up the American case and insists that the relations between the United States and Great Britain shall be governed

not by a policy of expediency but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence.

This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes

and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies.

But soon the German violations of maritime rights became so numerous and flagrant, being carried out with such unprecedented cruelty and wholesale destruction of neutral property and lives, that we quite forgot our quarrel with England. Before Germany had built her big navy and supposedly invincible U-boats she professed adherence to the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas. In fact the statement of the principles from Franklin's pen that I have quoted above is taken from the treaty of 1785 between the United States and Germany, which was renewed in 1828 and is presumably still in force, since, unlike other treaties, it is not abrogated by war or invalidated by violation. In his note of July 21, 1915, to Germany Mr. Lansing denounced the "illegal and inhuman acts," the "grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders," and urged Germany to maintain the freedom for which she had hitherto stood. And he added significantly: "The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

It is an interesting though perhaps idle speculation to consider what would have been the effect on the war if the Powers signatory to the Declaration of London had kept to this agreement. In the early part of the war it would have been to the advantage of Germany, for the British fleet could not have so completely shut off food and supplies if it had kept within the limitations of a legal blockade. But on the other hand Germany could not later have sunk 7,000,000 tons of shipping on the high seas. English naval authorities now admit that if Germany had started in 1914 with the ruthless U-boat warfare

## KIPLING ON THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

"Oh, where are you going to, all you Big Steamers  
With England's own coal, up and down the salt seas?"  
"We are going to fetch you your bread and your butter,  
Your beef, pork and mutton, eggs, apples and cheese."

"Then what can I do for you, all you Big Steamers,  
Oh, what can I do for your comfort and good?"  
"Send out your big warships to watch your big waters,  
That no one may stop us from bringing you food."

For the bread that you eat and the biscuit you nibble,  
The sweets that you suck and the joints that you carve,  
They are brought to you daily by all us Big Steamers,  
And if anything hinders our coming you'll starve!"

From Rudyard Kipling's "History of England" published in 1911 by Doubleday, Page & Co.

of 1917 England would have been isolated and starved out. As it was, England had time to accumulate provisions and to work out methods of defense. If then the Germans had shown that marvelous foresight with which popular superstition accredits them, England's possession of a fleet twice as large as the German would not have saved her from disaster.

So we see that the war has destroyed the grounds of confidence of both the English and American theories. The strongest navy in the world cannot insure safety, for some secret invention in the way of submarines, torpedoes or airplanes may render it ineffectual. On the other hand, the American dependence upon treaties proves to be frail still. No documents could stand the strain of such a war as this. The Hague conventions have been disregarded because the Powers that came together to enact them did not stay together to enforce them. It is not enough to say that the seas should be free; they must be kept so and not by any one nation but by the common will of all. The three theories, reduced to their lowest terms, may be thus expressed:

1. The American idea: The seas should be nobody's.
2. The British idea: The seas should be somebody's.
3. The President's idea: The seas should be everybody's.

The first has never proved practicable and at present appears impossible. It is an American characteristic to place too much dependence upon good intentions and legislation. We said to ourselves, "If all nations should promise not to interfere with shipping, then no navies would be needed." This was like saying: "Let's all agree not to rob and then we need not lock our doors"; quite true, but not [Continued on page 122]



turned from European waters to a home port





*This statue of Andrew Jackson, by Clark Mills, stands in the public square in front of the White House*

# OLD ANDREW JACKSON

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

*Old Andrew Jackson was eight feet tall,  
With an arm like a hickory limb and a maul.  
His sword was so long he dragged it on the  
ground.*

*Every friend was an equal. Every foe was a  
hound.*

*Andrew Jackson was a Democrat,  
Defying kings in his old cocked hat.  
His vast steed rocked like a hobby horse.  
But he sat straight up. He held his course.*

*He whipped the British at New Orleans,—  
Beat them out of their elegant jeans.  
He piled the cotton-bales twenty feet high,  
And he snorted "freedom," and it flashed  
from his eye.*

*The American Eagle swooped thru the air  
And cheered when he heard the Jackson swear:—  
"By the Eternal, let them come:  
Sound Yankee Doodle. Let the bullets hum."*

*And his wild men straight from the woods fought on  
Till the British fops were dead and gone.*

*And now Old Andrew Jackson fights  
To set the sad big world to rights.  
He joins the British and the French.  
He cheers up the Italian trench.*

*He's making democrats of these,  
And Freedom's Sons of Japanese.  
His hobby horse will gallop on  
Till all the infernal Huns are gone.*

*Yes,  
Yes,  
Yes!  
By the Eternal!  
Old Andrew Jackson!*



A year has passed since I said in these pages that a consolidation of practically all of the railroads in the United States might be the solution of the railroad question. Since that time I have spent eight months in Washington in the financial division of the Railroad Administration, during which time I had an opportunity to examine the problem from the inside. My experience confirmed my original belief that the problem of the railroads is one of the gravest which the country faces today and that the financial questions relating to railroad affairs are as important as those relating to the physical operation of the roads. I also learned that the human element is very important in rail-

Mr. McAdoo made a signal success as Secretary of the Treasury. This success was due not so much to Mr. McAdoo's personal ability as a financier, for his record shows that financial operations with which he was identified in the past were not successes, but to his ability to pick for his war finance organization a group of young men who were not so well known nationally, and who, in fact, were only known locally in their own business sphere. I believe that he picked these men because he knew that they were capable and honest and because he had a real job before him. War exigencies required immediate action and no experimenting, and the men had to "deliver the goods." The men I refer to include: Lewis B. Franklin, of the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company; R. C. Leffingwell, of Messrs. Cravath and Henderson, and Albert C. Rathbone, of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, both New York lawyers of ability, and Fred C. Kent, foreign exchange expert of the Bankers Trust Company, also of New York.

These men were not politicians, they were professional or business men of high caliber. They were called to Washington after they had offered their services and in some instances I believe no compensation was given for some time. In fact, both Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Rathbone worked for many months without any title although they each received appointments as Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury. They all demonstrated their fitness for the high offices they held and these results were shown because they must have managed their offices in a business-like manner, unhampered by experimenters, sore head politicians or other theorists. To them is due the fact that the press of the country said that the resignation of Mr. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury was a distinct loss,

# THE RAILROAD MUDDLE

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE TO INVESTORS

*The Independent publishes this article because it believes, first, that the public is entitled to know what allegations of facts are made in regard to the railroad situation by men in a position to know, and, second, that the public can judge of the situation and wisely react to it in public policy only when it has heard what such men and all interested parties have to say. Mr. Criscuolo is an authority on matters of finance and he has been for the past eight months in the Finance Division of the Railroad Administration*



Photographs © Underwood & Underwood

even the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* joining in the expression of this sentiment.

But Mr. McAdoo's administration of the railroads of the country was in clear contrast to his able direction of the country's financial policy during the war. From the first he was antagonized by the financial interests, because in his official capacity he began to embarrass the railroads, either by not paying the rentals due to them under the act, or by holding up the declaration of dividends on stocks, or by neglecting to provide funds for improvements or the meeting of maturing obligations when due. I cast the responsibility upon Mr. McAdoo for this because all of these things occurred by order of the Director General of Railroads, altho in most instances I believe the Director of Finance dictated the policy. The act for the Federal control of railroads provided a revolving fund of \$500,000,000 to take care of the financial requirements of the railroads. It was called a revolving fund because as money was used for railroad purposes where the roads had no funds, it was replenished from time to time with the surplus of such roads as were making money even under Government operation.

Instead of formulating a policy as to finance, accounting and operation from the first day that the roads went under Government control, these important matters were allowed to drift, drift, with the result that interest on bonds was allowed to default, dividends were discontinued or delayed, vouchers aggregating millions of dollars for materials and supplies were unpaid for months, and railroads which desired to borrow funds in the open market were advised that they could not pay over 6 per cent for funds, altho the current market rate was 1 per cent higher. As I have said, Mr. McAdoo not only alienated the railroad officials and financial interests, but he also created distrust among business men and investors. Business men who sold supplies to railroads flooded the Division of Finance with telegrams requesting payment for material sold to railroads, investors complained that bond interest and dividends on stocks were not being paid. All of these protests received scant atten-

tion for a long time, tho finally a bureau of complaints was organized; however, this bureau took care of minor matters and had no jurisdiction over broad matters of finance or payment of large vouchers. Legitimate complaints did not receive the same sort of attention that similar complaints would have received in any well-ordered business organization. Letters or propositions from railroad officials to the Division of Finance were seldom acknowledged, and the officials never knew whether they had been received or not until after decisions had been made, unless the letters had been sent by registered mail with return receipt requested.

In the Division of Finance, propositions

were referred to the Advisory Committee, of which I held the office of secretary and financial expert. The Advisory Committee had no public standing but was merely appointed to advise the Director of Finance, Mr. John Skelton Williams. The reports of this committee to Mr. Williams were confidential and were used by him in making his decisions on matters of finance. Often decisions were not made for months altho I prepared recommendations which were approved by the committee and sent to the Director of Finance within a few days or a week of their receipt. Railroad officials were treated with scant courtesy and made to loiter around the offices of the Division of Finance for days without being able to obtain a hearing, while the officials attended to their multifarious duties.

Mr. McAdoo's great mistake was to continue in office as Secretary of the Treasury while he was Director General of Railroads. Either office was big enough for the biggest man in this country and the biggest man in the country could not hold both and conduct his work efficiently. Mr. McAdoo stated that his resignation from both offices was to recoup his health as well as his fortune. He could have resigned his office as Secretary of the Treasury, which paid but \$12,000 a year, and retained that of Director General of Railroads which was easily worth \$75,000 and which salary nobody would have begrudged him, not even Congress, which such a figure for a public office would have ordinarily staggered. Mr. McAdoo should have required Controller of the Currency Williams to resign that position or else his position as Director of Finance and Purchases in the Railroad Administration, preferably the latter. My impression is that while Mr. Williams is none too well liked as Controller of the Currency, his administration of that office has not resulted in his receiving so much criticism as his conduct of the office of Director of Finance in the Railroad Administration. The office of Director of Finance and Purchases is important enough to require all of any efficient man's time and not merely a few hours at the end of each day, as was Mr. Williams's wont.

Mr. Williams held a very predominant position in the Railroad Administration,



the important for a man whose dislike of certain large financial interests was well known and which dislike was largely engendered by his having been ousted from the control of the Seaboard Air Line some years ago. Needless to say, the Seaboard line was suffered from the lack of Mr. Williams's counsel. His dislike for this "trust" was so pronounced that he never seemed to miss the opportunity to get revenge by exercise of his official prerogative as Controller of the Currency. Mr. Williams's controversy with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on the renewal of the \$15,000,000 issue of Chicago & Western Indiana Railway notes which became due last September is history now, but it was a shameful episode which will be remembered for many years by bankers and students of finance.

Shortly after resigning Mr. McAdoo announced that he had no policy to suggest as that should be left to his successor. Then the President made some indefinite recommendations to Congress on the subject. Later on, Mr. McAdoo startled the country by the announcement that he favored Government control for a period of five years so that the railroads could be placed in proper physical and financial condition. The fact is that the Railroad Administration has had no policy since it was organized. The question of financing the requirements of the railroads for physical purposes received more than ordinary attention but no successful plan was evolved. The Director of Capital Expenditures announced last summer that over a billion dollars were required to place the railroads in good physical condition. Of course, it was not expected that this sum could be expended in one year. As a matter of fact, it would be inadvisable to spend it in one year, even if possible, because of the abnormally high cost of material, supplies and wages. Then, of course, there is the question of financing the requirements for which no provision had been made.

Last May, while in Washington, I made a study of the financial question and proposed to my superior official that a special bond issue be created by the Government to provide funds for railroad purposes. My conclusions were published in *The Independent* of June 29. In this study I pointed out that the Government could borrow money at 4½ per cent while private corporations were obliged to pay as high as 7 to 10 per cent for money. It was proposed that bonds be issued in denominations of as low as fifty dollars and sold thru recognized distributors of securities all over the country. Nothing was done. While the Division of Finance ruled that rail-

roads could not pay over 6 per cent for money and retained this attitude right along, funds were not available in the open market at less than about 6.50 per cent, for offering to the public at about 6.25 per cent. The fact that money was high and that bankers were in business to make commissions, and not to display patriotism in lending funds to the railroads, did not seem to impress the Division of Finance in the least. If a special bond issue had been created, bonds could easily have been sold on a 5 per cent basis with a semi-governmental guarantee, and there is no doubt that with Congress recognizing the gravity of the situation its members would have welcomed a proposal for legislation on such an issue of bonds.

The situation did not influence the Director of Finance to be liberal with money from the \$500,000,000 revolving fund which the railroads so urgently needed for improvements or for meeting maturing bond issues. In June, the Union Pacific Railroad sold an issue of \$20,000,000 ten year 6 per cent bonds to the public on a 6.25 per cent basis. The Baltimore & Ohio sold \$10,000,000 one year 6 per cent notes to bankers on a little over 6 per cent basis. Later the Lehigh Valley Railroad sold to the public thru bankers an issue of \$15,000,000 ten year 6 per cent bonds on a 6.35 per cent basis. But when the issue of \$15,000,000 notes of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railway due September 15 were about to mature the Director of Finance engaged in a wordy controversy with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. who were openly accused of asking a usurious rate for money. The rate was indeed high, but I would not have recommended the purchase of the notes of that company at even 7 per cent in competition with the Union Pacific or Lehigh Valley notes.

The whole transaction was intended to discredit Morgan & Co. altho to those who knew the situation it was merely an attempt to justify the neglect of the Railroad administration, which controlled this railroad, to provide sufficient funds to meet the maturing notes or else to provide a plan for their refunding. There was ample time in which to do so. The intelligent man-in-the-street knew the situation and felt that the Division of Finance was discrediting the whole Railroad Administration because of the attitude of its Director. According to my own recollection, the Chicago & Western Indiana first made its request for funds to meet the maturing notes early last summer, so the Railroad Administration was advised in due time to prepare a plan. The Division of Finance could

easily have determined whether the notes could be sold to the public on a 6 per cent basis or not. Knowing that the notes could not have been placed on a 6 per cent basis or perhaps even on a 7 per cent basis, the Railroad Administration should have made every effort to advance the money from the revolving fund in order to take care of this maturity. But it did not because its policy apparently became that of antagonizing and criticizing reputable bankers without offering a remedy for conditions as they existed.

When the railroads were taken over by the Government, the President said that the financial requirements of the roads should, during the period of the war, be "wisely related to the financial operations of the Government." Have they been? Early in October, Mr. McAdoo announced that such railroads as had obligations maturing between then and July 1, 1919, and which could not be met at a rate of 6 per cent or less, would be taken care of by the Railroad Administration, provided such railroads had made every reasonable effort to obtain funds thru the usual banking channels. Directly in contrast to this was the refusal of the Director of Finance to advance the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company approximately \$10,500,000 which the company required in order to meet notes which were about to mature. Finally the Director of Finance approved the sale of an issue of \$9,850,000 five year 6 per cent notes at a price to the public of 98½.

Now to return to the revolving fund and its application; the money was used for payment of rentals for Government operation, to provide the corporations with funds to meet maturing obligations and to provide funds for capital expenditures. Aside from this revolving fund the Government had a call on the current earnings of all of the railroads which were under Government control and could use those funds as it saw fit, the same as those held in the revolving fund. The Division of Finance acted on the applications for advances on account of compensation, loans, authorities to pay dividends on stocks in cases where the rate was not uniform with the rate paid during the entire period 1915-17, authorities to issue bonds or stocks, and in fact on all propositions relating to finance, as well as with regard to purchases of equipment, supplies, material, etc. Technically, rentals were due to the railroads every month as soon as the Government assumed control, because the railroad corporations had to meet interest on bonds, dividends on stocks, salaries of corporate officials, etc. During the six [Continued on page 134]



An instance of freight congestion in one of the large terminal railroad yards along the river front opposite New York



## POEMS FROM THE FRONT

FROM the thousands of poems that have come from the trenches, some of the best, expressing in soldier language every phase of soldier life and thought, have been collected by Lieutenant C. E. Andrews, U. S. A., under the title *From the Front*. There is no pretense of style and the soldiers have written just what they see, hear, think and feel.

"Dawn in the Trenches" is by Eric Thirkell Cooper:

Dawn o' day! And birds a-singing;  
Sniping starts along the line;  
"Stand to, all," comes quickly ringing.  
"Pray the coming day is fine;  
Mind the pools from last night's drizzle,  
Post 'day-sentries' straight away——"  
Rifles cleaned whilst rashers frizzle—  
So to us comes break o' day.

Two other volumes of similar content and equal literary value and sympathetic appeal are *Songs from the Trenches*, compiled by Herbert Adams Gibbons, and Frank Foxcroft's *War Verse*.

Of the author of *Fairies and Fusiliers*, John Masefield said: "There is a gay young singer named Robert Graves, who has written poetry about the war which will live."

The tiny bookful of short lyrical poems by Robert Graves strikes a high average of literary excellence and individual appeal. Many of the fifty poems were written in the intervals of fighting at the front, where Robert Graves is a captain of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. They paint with genuine simplicity and keen imaginative skill one soldier's reactions to the emotions of war. "Not Dead" is one of them:

Walking' thru trees to cool my heat and pain,  
I know that David's with me here again.  
All that is simple, happy, strong, he is.  
Carelessly I stroke  
Rough bark of the friendly oak.  
A brook goes bubbling by: the voice is his.  
Turf burns with pleasant smoke:  
I laugh at chaffinch and at primroses.  
All that is simple, happy, strong, he is.  
Over the whole wood in a little while  
Breathes his slow smile.

But not all these verses are of war. There are whimsical scraps of philosophy and some charming poems of children. Doesn't this stanza from "Double Red Daisies" remind you of the days when you were young?

Double red daisy, that's my mark:  
I paint it in all my books!  
It's carved high up on the beech-tree bark.  
How neat and lovely it looks!  
So don't forget that it's my trademark:  
Don't copy it in your books.  
Clara has a tear-rose, but she didn't plant it  
Ben has an iris, but I don't want it.  
For us, double red daisies for me,  
The beautifullest flowers in the garden.

The ugliness of war, the pain, the loneliness, the devastation, are forcefully presented in *The Other Side*, war poems by Gilbert Frankau, staff captain in the British army. This description of Ypres was written after he fought there thru the winter campaign of 1915:

This is the City of Fear!  
Death  
Has ringed her walls with his picket, has choked  
her streets with his breath,  
In her cellars the rats feed red  
On the bodies of those whom their own roof-  
beams betrayed to him as they fled.  
For none live here.

*From the Front*, collected by Lieutenant Clarence Edward Andrews, U. S. A. D. Appleton & Co. 21. *Songs from the Trenches*, by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Harter & Brown, 21. 25. *War Verse*, by Frank Foxcroft, Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 21. 25. *Fairies and Fusiliers*, by Robert Graves, Alfred Knopf, 21. *The Other Side*, by Gilbert Frankau, Alfred Knopf, 21.

## McCutcheon's New Dress Cottons for Spring, 1919

OUR showing of Dress Cottons for Spring, 1919, embraces the newest textiles, designs and color combinations from France, Switzerland, Great Britain and our own country.

We would call especial attention to a fabric entirely new to this country "ENGLISH PRINTS," made for and sold exclusively in the United States by James McCutcheon & Co. It is ideal for dresses for children, misses and grown ups. There are hundreds of quaint printed designs, in small and conventional effects, on white or tinted backgrounds. 32 inches wide. 95c yard.

**PRINTED DIMITIES.** Complete assortment, plain colors, stripes, checks, dots and floral designs. 28 inches wide. 35c and 60c yard

**HANDKERCHIEF LINEN.** All the plain colors and a generous assortment of novel printed designs. Plain colors, \$1.25 yard; printed, \$1.00 yard.

**GINGHAMS.** For the coming season we have prepared a very interesting collection of this most fashionable fabric, every plain color and an almost endless variety of the popular checks, plaids and stripes, featuring such famous brands as "David and John Anderson," "Glen Roy" and "Lorraine." 55c to \$1.35 yard.

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**FRENCH CREPE.** A heavy quality crepe composed of Silk and Cotton in White and all the leading shades; very smart for dresses, negligees, smocks, etc. \$1.95 yard.

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# HEAD OF THE THRIFT FAMILY

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

INNUMERABLE are the eulogies I have heard and read of life insurance. Naturally, the vast majority of them came from the lips and pens of men within the business for, as no others can, they appreciate its multifarious advantages in the human scheme of things. But I cannot now recall a characterization of it so unequivocal as that made by Joseph Chapman, vice-president of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, in closing an address to the members of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York last month. I quote the particular paragraph to which I refer:

Having been an insurance policyholder since the age of twenty and having had a banking experience extending over thirty years, my experience teaches me that for the average man an investment in life insurance is the safest possible method of saving money, to say nothing of the protection afforded the policyholder and his family during the life of the policy.

In form this statement is not eloquent. It paints no picture, it does not stir the blood, sets into action no emotion. In these respects it lacks all the elements of eulogy. But it is as beautiful as truth, because it is the truth discovered and revealed by an expert workman in his line. To me it is one of those dull gray stones which in their natural state are unattractive to the eye, but are diamonds none the less. The witness who is testifying is an expert; he has had personal experience of various forms of thrift; his daily work for years has consisted in aiding men to make a success of their ventures; he is, because he has had to be, a student of human nature, that is to say of human weaknesses and infirmities; and the final conclusion of these years of experience and observation is: "Life insurance is the safest possible method of saving money."

The reader will observe that this statement, as I have just paraphrased it, relates solely to the living policyholder himself. Mr. Chapman added: "to say nothing of the protection afforded the policyholder and his family during the life of the policy." On this occasion he was not discussing the protective—which, indeed, is the great, the important side of life insurance. His full attention was concentrated on it as an instrument of thrift, the rewards of which are enjoyed during their lifetime by the prudential.

In the course of his address, which, the theme considered, was very brief, Mr. Chapman touched lightly on many correlative facts, among which was that reflecting an experience drawn several years ago from the records of certain surrogates' courts. I have somewhere safely laid away where I cannot find it, a full copy of the report which I wish now I could lay before you; but I will piece out the story with the fragments contained in the allusions occurring in Mr. Chapman's address.

The figures compiled from the surrogates' records indicate that the estates of but three men out of every hundred who die leaving estates are worth \$10,000 or more; that but fifteen others leave an estate valued at between \$2000 and \$10,000, and that eighty-two leave no tangible assets whatever. With the result,—I will quote Mr. Chapman:

that out of every one hundred widows, only

eighteen are in good and comfortable circumstances; forty-seven others are obliged to go to work and often lack the ordinary comforts of life, and thirty-five are left in absolute want and must depend on charity to live.

In considering this statement keep in mind that these are widows of men who are supposed to have been prosperous, men who had estates to be settled by the courts. Of course, any life insurance they had is not included in the figures from which the foregoing results are drawn.

Just what would happen socially if every person who died were as well equipt financially as the fortunate 3 per cent recorded, it would be difficult to predetermine; but the problems involved should not, I take it, discourage one of us from striving industriously for election. In the language of a popular song, it is yet a long, long trail we are plodding. We are the wasters of the world—because, perhaps, we are the nabobs. We even have "money to burn," as any thoughtful man who will study the records of our fire losses will agree. The bill for 1918 exceeds \$300,000,000—values totally annihilated, remember, 80 per cent of which was preventable.

We are spending \$700,000,000 a year for tobacco; \$2,000,000,000 for alcoholic beverages; wasting another half billion every twelve months in soil erosion; \$600,000,000 thru damage to crops and fruit trees; \$250,000,000 in live stock thru the attacks of insects and, finally, billions in the aggregate in countless other ways. We stand up under it only because we are so abundantly rich in natural resources. When we set ourselves to saving and practising self-denial, as during the eighteen months we were in the war, note what we can do. No such continuous succession of good crops have been produced in this country as we raised when we undertook, since 1914, to feed all the world except the Central Empires. Prior to that year \$4,000,000,000 of American securities were held abroad and \$1,000,000,000 of our property was owned by non-resident foreigners. Since July 1, 1914, our excess of merchandise exports over imports total \$10,110,000,000, making us a creditor nation to the extent of nearly \$6,000,000,000; in addition to which we have loaned our allies in the war \$7,732,976,666.

Prior to January 1, 1914, 200,000 of our people owned \$1,000,000,000 of Government bonds; today 22,000,000 own \$17,852,000,000 in bonds and war savings stamps. These figures indicate the awakening of our people to national thrift.

RETURNING to Mr. Chapman's address, which has furnished the figures and the text of much of which I have written, I find him crystallizing his observations in the following words:

The most potent factors today in America for

*The Insurance Department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the director of The Independent Insurance Service*

encouraging thrift are the Government, the insurance companies, the banks and the home building and loan associations. After the war, the Government will cease to be the principal member of the Thrift family, and Insurance [life insurance] will again take the head of the table.

Every life insurance worker is warranted in feeling proud, every policyholder in experiencing an access of confidence as the result of such a statement from a hard-headed man of business.

He shows that in the four years from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917, the number of life insurance policies increased from 38,206,394 to 50,345,300 and the amount insured from \$20,564,469,945 to \$27,189,009,697—gains, respectively, of 12,138,906 and \$6,624,539,752. He then asks:

How can the thrift momentum be kept up and increased until we shall be a nation of home owners and want be banished from our shores?

Here is his answer:

Some so-called thinkers believe in socialism, but the war has taught us that socialism means the death of Democracy and the substitution of Autocracy, dominated by passion, class hatred and ending in ruin. Socialism is the foe, not only of Military Autocracy, but also of Democracy. Our own form of government offers the best protection to all classes of citizens of any in the world. Let us take advantage of the lessons learned from our own mistakes and those of other nations and build on our own foundation a nation whose motto shall indeed be "Justice to all and special favors to none."

Continuing and elaborating this thought, he said:

The scope of individual advancement should be free as the air, under wise and patriotic government control exercised by the best representatives we can elect to our seats of government. . . . Gathering its millions annually in the shape of premiums and using the savings thus gathered in developing our farms and our railroads, the life insurance companies are the greatest asset for usefulness the Nation has today.

IT is permissible, and I think it necessary, in connection with the observation made about socialism, for me to venture the opinion that there is a drift in this country toward state insurance, the present manifestation of it being confined to the particular interests affecting the members of organized labor, such as workmen's compensation and proposals for old-age pensions, unemployment indemnities and maternity.

The cost of all present forms of insurance is borne by those who avail themselves of the benefits; the cost of the forms proposed under the state is to be placed on the shoulders either of the consumers or the taxpayers. The cost of workmen's compensation is paid by the consumers of the articles produced by the industries employing labor; the laborers in other vineyards must pay for their own or go without. If the business is run by the state and proves unprofitable, then the deficit is repaired out of taxpayers' funds. This insurance idea is widening and gaining strength. It is frankly called social insurance by its advocates. Those who believe in individualism, who hold that "advancement should be free as the air," might well pause and consider what the result will be to democracy if policies such as those here intimated find final application to the businesses now classed as "public utilities."



## THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

(Continued from page 121)

very useful. We could not, of course, live up to our ideal of free seas so long as the rest of the world refused to accept it. In our Civil War we took the fullest advantage of British precedent to develop the theory of "continuous voyage," which has been extended to attenuation in the present war. All the other compromises, prohibitions, regulations and subtleties have also broken down. The old distinctions between contraband and noncontraband goods, between armed and unarmed ships, between civilian and military population, have been erased. What is the use of maintaining that three miles from shore is out of gunshot when there are guns shooting seventy-five miles? How can a submarine or airplane hold up a ship for search and removal of passengers? It seems hardly worth while to get up new rules unless there is some international machinery for enforcing them.

Let us now turn to the second idea: "The seas should be somebody's," and the British leave us in no doubt as to who that somebody should be. It was one of the most discussed issues in the recent campaign, and I will quote several of the declarations, for it is important that Americans should not only know but appreciate the British position. We can now for the first time in history listen to these sentiments without resentment and with some sympathy, for we realize what inestimable value the British sea-power has been to the world. Our own effort would have been ineffectual without it, for half our men were carried over on British vessels.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, states the British position clearly:

The British people are perfectly sound on this question of the freedom of the seas which really means the command of the seas. We want no discussion on that point. . . . The proposal made by President Wilson really means that the British fleet is going to be under international control. That will never be allowed.

Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, says:

We enter the Peace Conference with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense. We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering restrictions which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well-earned and well-deserved supremacy.

Havelock Wilson, president of the Seamen's Union and the most powerful of the labor leaders, says:

For centuries past Great Britain has made the ocean safe, suppressed piracy and welcomed vessels of foreign nations to her ports, but in war it must be unhesitatingly said, her command of the sea must be exclusive and unchallenged, for once we let our enemies ship where they like and trade with whom they choose we wantonly hold at our own throat a knife to commit national suicide.

Horatio Bottomley of *John Bull* says:

The freedom of the seas spells the suicide of the British Empire. It is vital to our very existence that we should obtain the command of the sea. What we have we will hold and we will never surrender it to friend or foe.

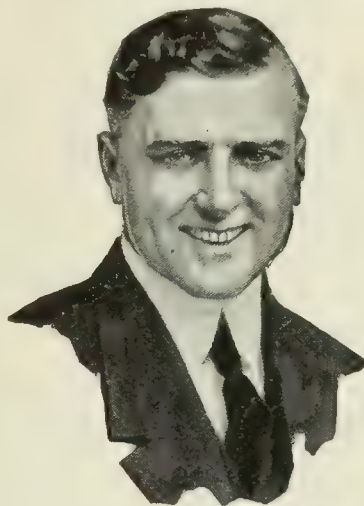
*Blackwood's Magazine* for November, 1918, says:

Upon the mastery of the sea depend the prosperity and freedom of Great Britain. We have not fought for more than four years merely to descend upon an act of suicide. Against the freedom of the seas we fought Napoleon for some twenty years.

Mr. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary of State for War, said in a recent speech that Great Britain would never consent to the "freedom of the seas." The British Navy League passed unanimously the resolution that "in negotiating any terms of peace the so-called 'freedom of the seas' shall not form

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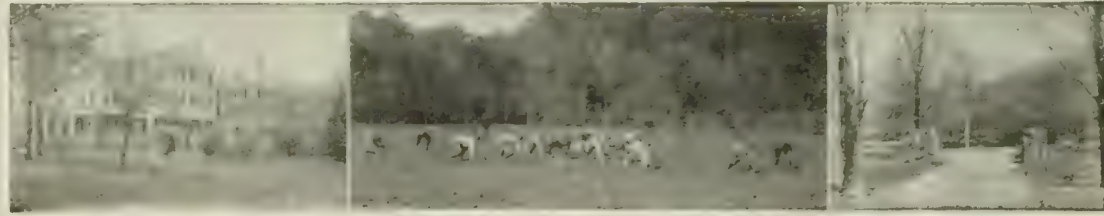
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a basis for discussion." Lord Beresford in addressing the Navy League said:

It seems to me in time of war one might as well talk of the freedom of the land as of freedom of the seas. If war broke out what would be the good of Belgium, Northern France, Rumania or Serbia talking about the freedom of the land?

The moment a condition of war arises great coercive, elemental, primeval forces assert themselves. We leave the region of law and come to a region of assertion by military and naval force. The belligerents, when war is declared, have a right to carry on war. The neutrals have a right to carry on trade, despite the state of war existing, but if and when there is a collision between the right of belligerents to put constraint on the enemy and the right of neutrals to carry on trade, then the subordinate right of the neutrals must give way to the imperious and primary right of the belligerents.

This shows admirably the difference between the British and American ideas. It has always been the contention of America that the high seas do not belong to the nation having the largest navy; that neutral merchantmen have as great a right there as battleships; that to monopolize the neutral ocean for belligerent purposes was like the occupation of neutral Belgium for the purpose of fighting France, and, lastly, that law should not altogether give way to primeval force even in time of war.

The above citations from the spokesmen of various parties and classes are sufficient to show that Englishmen will still sing in full chorus the old song:

All thine shall be the subject main  
And every shore it circles thine.  
Rule, Britannia, Britannia rule the waves.

The sea-power of Great Britain has been unshaken for a hundred years and now, by the acquisition of the German fleet, is stronger than ever. We cannot expect the British to relinquish or reduce that power unless they are convinced that they can obtain equal security by entrusting the supremacy of the seas to a supernatural authority. Some are already convinced of it, for instance Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who in a campaign speech at Dewsbury said:

Probably what is in President Wilson's mind is that freedom of the seas should be secured to any nation which observes the covenant of the League of Nations and should be denied to any nation which breaks the covenant of the League of Nations. (Cheers.) If that be so, then a League of Nations is the solution of the whole question. (Renewed cheers.)

Two other passages of Lord Grey's speech are important:

I think we ought to receive a little more recognition than we do receive for the fact that we have never used British naval power in time of peace to make the use of the seas more easy for ourselves without making it at the same time more easy for others on the same terms.

In the early stages of the war our blockade could not have been nearly so complete, because the United States raised many questions about it. But in the later years of the war the blockade was made complete with the cooperation of the United States, and without that blockade success in the war could not have been won. Indeed, without that blockade Germany might have won the war.

Lord Grey is right. We should gratefully recognize the fact that in time of peace and in recent decades Great Britain has been fair and lenient in the exercise of her unique power and position. In the matter of customs duties, coaling facilities and port privileges the British regulations have been so generous as to allow her competitors to outstrip her in her own markets.

But as we must point out this policy of equal treatment for all nations will not be continued. Enemy goods and shipping will be excluded or discriminated against in British ports for five or seven years at least and the commerce of the British Empire will henceforth have preference over that of Allied or neutral nations. So the old time freedom of the seas in the British sense of equality of maritime privileges in peace time has gone. Also we may note that according to Lord Grey's admission, Great







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## THE NEW BOOKS

### The Peace Settlement

**THEODORE MARBURG'S** *League of Nations* must not be appraised by the modesty of its dimensions. It lays succinctly before the reader the enduring principle of human progress. The author contends that this does not lie in the growth of the material, but the spiritual, including the intellectual, and also in the growth of justice—man to man, employer to employee, in the law court, of the government to its people, and nation to nation. War, he displays as the obliterator of justice, hence the great crime of Germany, and the hour now for us to decide whether there shall ever come to pass again such an iniquity. *The People's Part in Peace*, by Ordway Tead, is an able treatise on such subjects as the League of Nations, international labor legislation, national economy, etc. His review of the present status and aims of international labor is masterly in both grasp and penetration. Whether, however, we should enact in a peace treaty the nine planks of the International Berne Labor Congress he is not prepared to say. The task before the Peace Congress he admits to be gigantic, but that alone should not frighten us from tackling it to the establishing of a just and enduring peace if five given wrong ideas, which hitherto have controlled people's thought and action, are cast overboard. André Chéradame returns in *The Essentials of an Enduring Victory* with a solemn warning that the Allies grant, at their immediate future peril, anything short of drastic peace terms to the Germans. He refuses to discriminate between Kaiserism and the German people, holding that German pacific overtures are merely a camouflage to hasten a patched up peace in the interest of Pan-Germanism. Says M. Chéradame: "One cannot all at once patch up a peace and reconstitute Europe on a firm basis: the thing cannot be done." If done, he foresees financial collapse in France and among the Allied nations, of which Germany would take speedy advantage. He produces figures to prove that so far from Germany having been ruined by the war, she has profited immensely by it, statements otherwise emanating from Germany being purposely deceptive propaganda. Those who stand on "bitter end" ground will not be disappointed in M. Chéradame's conclusions regarding the position Germany would occupy among nations when the delegates rose from the peace table. If *After the War—What?* by James H. Baker, had been published a year or even six months ago possibly some of his conceptions of the readjustment period might have been hailed as more novel than they read at present. In his forecast of a greatly extended coöperation between government and the universities to the end of material progress, Mr. Baker overlooks a third partner in organized labor. One has but to carry Mr. Baker's idea a few steps further to accord to labor recognized university courses together with academic degrees in the new age. The old order changes apace these days and stranger things are happening.

Robert W. Rogers is evidently a practical man as well as an author. In his *The Basis of a World Order* he straightway settles

upon The Hague as a kind of international District of Columbia for the permanent Court of Humanity to adjust world troubles, appropriating land and tidewater for the purpose. True, Holland has not been heard from about it, but no matter, for after every one is comfortably seated there, all runs smoothly even to changing the name of Australia to East Britain—Australian papers will perchance take notice—and Alaska to Arctic America. By the same token perhaps some delegates will rise and propose changing the name of Boston to North New York. Many a diverting hour could be passed in this fashion. Richard Nilson Boynton in *The Vital Issues of the War* concedes that Germany, before the war, led the world in several branches of effort, and also asks why there should not have been legitimately, at that period, Pan-Germans as there were Pan Angles, Pan-Americans, etc.? To Mr. Boynton, a kind of modified commercial Pan-Germanism might be almost necessary in his future United States of Europe for the peaceable development of neglected lands. Many readers will, of course, promptly question a modified Pan-Germanism even shorn of its military backer. His view of the issues does not seem to extend much further than the destruction of autocracy and militarism, with but a passing glance at the ominous significance of the Russian Revolution.

*League of Nations*, by Theodore Marburg. Macmillan Co. 60 cents. *The People's Part in Peace*, by Ordway Tead. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.10. *The Essentials of an Enduring Victory*, by André Chéradame. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50. *After the War—What?* by James H. Baker. The Stratford Co. \$1. *The Basis of a World Order*, by Robert W. Rogers. R. A. Badger, Boston, \$1.50. *The Vital Issues of the War*, by Richard Wilson Boynton. The Beacon Press. \$1.

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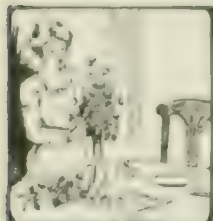
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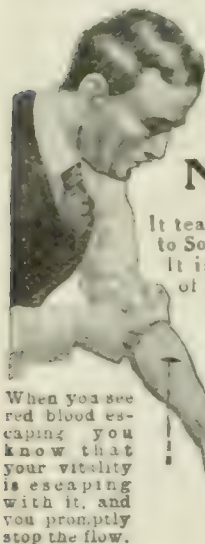


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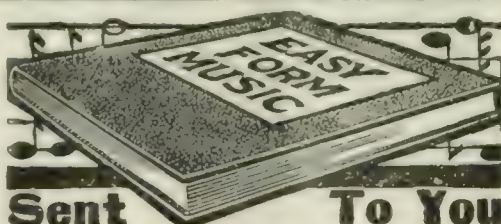
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## Independent Opinions

An officer "fresh from the ordered uniformity of a well-conducted post" makes the following pertinent observation on the costumes of men who have been soldiers and are going to be civilians:

"If this be reconstruction, make the most of it," is apparently the motto of a rather conspicuous part of the demobilized army. It is, without any doubt, a hard winter for men who had burned their bridges behind them (might one say burned their breeches?) and had fully expected to be wearers of khaki till gentle spring returned.

But it rather shocks a man fresh from the ordered uniformity of a well-conducted post to find all sorts of ungainly hybrid costumes defacing the streets of his home town. On Broadway this morning we saw an enlisted man, civilian from the heels to the neck, wearing a service hat with no cord—which is a horrid sight at any time, and then a captain, with double-looped braid still adorning his regulation ulster, but with a bowler at one end and civilian shoes at the other!!

The American people will never be sticklers for military punctilio, thank Heaven, but, after all, the military way of doing things is in essence nothing more than a regularized decency and order. A way has been provided for civilians, lately enlisted men, to indicate their civilian status clearly and unmistakably—the scarlet chevron on the left sleeve. If it is too soon to buy a new overcoat or a new hat out of reconstruction wages, he can wear all the good issued wool he wants, and yet not present the sloppy appearance that is inevitable with the mixt costume. And as for officers—they ought to know better.

Is this sentence grammatically correct? There are three (two's) (too's) (to's). How could the three words in brackets be indicated as one single word in writing?

If a sentence can be repeated orally, and if it cannot be indicated in writing, is it correct?

Any of the three forms of sentence that you quote in your letter "There are but three (two's) (too's) (to's)," is correct but unintelligible when spoken. It is incorrect but intelligible when written.

A similar case is this: "2 is the Arabic symbol and II is the Roman symbol for the second numeral." It is impossible to convey this orally in the form in which it is written. Homophones, that is, different words pronounced alike, are confusing in oral discourse. If you hear a person talk of a "teer" you want to know whether it is in an eye or a church before you can understand it.

Homographs, that is, different words spelled alike, are confusing in print. If you read the word "tear" you want to know whether it is in an eye or a dress before you can pronounce it. Simplified spelling would do away with the homographs of different pronunciation



but increase the difficulty with homophones in print. A wright may write right according to rite. But if he tries to write right according to reason he will be accused of ignorance of spelling. When both homophones and homographs come in the same sentence neither the tongue nor pen is altogether adequate and we can only get the meaning by context. For instance: "If you read much you must have read of a reddy beside a red reed." Written and spoken English are two distinct languages differing in rhetoric as well as grammar. An eloquent oration may not read well or a fine essay sound well.

You have, of course, read of President Wilson's reply to King George. I direct your attention to the following paragraph: "For you and I, Sir—I temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations, and whatever strength I have and whatever authority I possess it is only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the ALL the people."

It strikes me that the act of the President addressing the King of England as "Sir" deserves some editorial mention.

T. BRADY, JR.

Brookhaven, Mississippi

All right. But what should we say about it?

Mr. Holt, in his splendid article on his experiences in England, makes the statement that "Booze is a favorite joke producer in England, while here, on account of the prohibition movement, other vehicles of humor are used."

I am a member of the "Lambs" so interested in the theater here and abroad is naturally more or less intense. I witnessed a performance of "Oh Boy" Monday of this week. The great scream of the evening is where the Quaker Aunt drinks three Bronx cocktails by mistake, gets a beautiful bun on and thinking the furniture in the room is a merry-go-round mounds a couch, proceeding to have the time of her life, inviting others who enter the room to join her in the riding party. In the musical comedy "Oh My Dear," the story is woven around an establishment for dipsomaniacs, so you can imagine the "Booze" jokes here. In fact, sir, with all due respect to my friend Hamilton Holt, *seventy-five per cent of all stage productions in the United States are based on booze.*

The theater is usually miles behind human progress. We presume that the booze joke will keep the stage long after booze is abolished, like many another jest that has lost its point.

Please explain the principles and aims of the Bolshevik. Also tell us clearly the meaning of "Soviet" and "Czecho-Slovak":

This request reminds us of the British consul in Central Africa who, when he came to the question "Manners and Customs?" in the blank provided for his annual report, wrote "Manners none. Customs nasty." We are tempted to say of the Bolsheviks: "Principles none. Aims bad." But for those who are not satisfied with this we would refer to The Independent of July 20 and December 14, where we have tried to explain the ideas of the Bolsheviks and their soviet. In the issue of November 9 we told who the Czecho-Slovaks are.

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## THE RAILROAD MUDDLE

(Continued from page 124)

months ended June 30 the ruling was made that railroads could use funds on hand technically Federal and not corporate funds, to meet maturing interest, regular dividends, sinking fund payments, etc., without asking definite authority to do so. After that time it was insisted that there be a complete separation between the Federal and the corporate accounts of the railroads and then the trouble began. The corporations no longer had absolute control of the revenues and gradually Federal officials began to take the place of corporate ones. When the plan was completed such corporations as had no funds of their own, apart from those received from operation, were obliged to go to the Government every time they needed money to pay interest, dividends or corporate salaries. Of course, they applied for such funds on account of the standard return, or compensation, claimed under the act.

The Railroad Administration made it a rule not to advance funds to a railroad corporation unless the funds were actually required for a specific purpose, except in cases where contracts had been signed and these were rare. As a general proposition, no funds were advanced up to December 1 last except for specific purposes, even the rental was due a corporation. It is obvious that with funds being advanced from the revolving fund for every conceivable tho necessary purpose, and with the annual rentals due the railroads from the Government aggregating nine hundred million dollars, the revolving fund of five hundred millions was hardly adequate. My opinion is that in fixing five hundred million as the amount of the revolving fund, the Government had not counted on a deficit in the operation of railroads in the first six months of 1918 as was the case with many roads.

When the railroads complained that they were not receiving the rental due them, the rejoinder was made by the Division of Finance that so many millions had been advanced that month to the railroads, and a long list was published purporting to show how generous the Government had been to the railroad corporations. As a matter of fact, while the original revolving fund is exhausted at this writing, a great part of the fund was not advanced by the Government to the corporations as rentals but as loans for which the Government exacted securities of some sort, or else it was advanced to the Federal officials for the purpose of meeting operating expenses which are for account of the Government and have no relation to the rentals which the corporations claim. If a proper division were made between (1) advances on account of compensation, (2) loans on collateral, (3) advances to Federal officials for operation, and (4) expenditures on railroads for improvements, later to be capitalized by the corporations—you would have the true status of the revolving fund and you would know just how much money the Government has really advanced to the railroad corporations. The statements in their present shape are misleading.

I have before me a file of press-clippings on the Government control of railroads since the date of the President's proclamation taking control of the railroads. On April 4, 1918, the *Wall Street Journal* published an article headed "Railroads Soon to Make Contracts with Government." From that time onward, all of the New York daily newspapers have printed similar headlines from week to week, yet until last November not one contract had been signed with a railroad system of any con-

sequence. What was the reason for the delay? I place it at the door of the Railroad Administration's lack of policy, lack of able men to handle the work who would have been content to work under the circumstances obtaining in Washington. There is no reason why with an able staff the contract question, the accounting question, the financial question, could not have been settled in the first few months of railroad control instead of allowing the matter to drag along for a year.

The accounting question is another involved one. In making advances to the railroads on account of compensation, we were required to strike a balance between the Government and the corporation in order to ascertain whether the company owed the Government money or vice versa. In the absence of a complete separation of the accounts, the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, largely based on my studies, were not at all conclusive because it was not possible to swear to the accuracy of the accounts. In the case of one large railroad the accounts were being separated when the influenza epidemic crippled its force; this coupled with the intricate work involved resulted in the accounts becoming so confused that the company was obliged to call a firm of expert accountants to straighten out its books. In this case I had told the committee that based on my figures there was no basis for an advance and that if the Government wanted to make the company a loan, secured or not, it could do so as that was the only alternative. As the company was in need of funds, I believe a loan was made altho this took place after I left Washington.

Another matter deserves attention—the interpretation of the law with respect to the question of dividends. The law says that no carrier can declare or pay any dividend in excess of the regular rate paid during the three years ended June 30, 1917, without the prior approval of the President and that such carriers as have paid no dividends during that period may, however, pay a dividend with the prior approval of the President. The first proviso was construed by the Administration to mean that if a company paid dividends of 5 per cent in each of the years mentioned, the company could continue to pay dividends at that rate. However, if the company paid 2 per cent in 1915, 3 per cent in 1916 and 5 per cent in 1917 (years ended June 30) and desired to pay 5 per cent in 1918 and thereafter, it could not do so without the approval of the Government; in fact, if the company wanted to pay anything over 2 per cent, such authority was acquired. In computing the standard return, or rental, which the Government must pay to the railroads for control the basis was the *average* railway operating income of those three years. Why is not the average used in order to establish a regular dividend rate, rather than the minimum, especially as the law is not clear on this point? There have been cases where railroads which were in excellent financial condition were denied the authority to pay dividends because of such a technicality, causing much concern to its security-holders.

I am essentially a product of Wall Street because my financial education was gained there, but I am glad to say I belong to the "progressive" school. This does not mean that I am an out and out Bolshevik, but that I am not a dyed-in-the-wool corporation defender. There is an element in the investment banking world which sees that the world is moving, which recognizes a



solemn obligation to the investors who have purchased securities from them. This new element is a young element, but it is growing and its members prefer to deal in honest goods and keep customers year in and year out than make large profits on questionable securities. I believe that the investment banker must stand by his wares so I hold no brief for the railroads. I went to Washington with the idea that perhaps the railroads were wrong and had been wasteful and that Government control might be the remedy for the whole ailment. I was glad to go because it gave me an opportunity to study the inside workings of the Administration as well as the personal characteristics of some of the higher officials. I learned that many men who have big names are not infallible.

And while I went to Washington in the hope that Government supervision coupled with the coöperation of the railroad men of the country might evolve an efficient system of railroads with an indestructible financial structure, I soon found out my misconception. I had believed that the whole system of railroads of the country could undergo a financial readjustment involving an exchange of the hundreds of issues of stocks and bonds for those of a consolidated corporation controlling all of the railroads in the country. In fact I met some prominent railroad executives who favored the plan altho one of them thought that one corporation would be unwieldy and preferred seven or eight regional corporations. And while I entertained the idea that something might come of Government control, after I had been in Washington six months I realized that a very excellent theory would be smashed because the human element might not coöperate with the theory. While the railroads can be efficiently and profitably administered under Government control, this can only result when the personnel in charge of the direction are men of the highest type; not men with a reputation for wealth, not men who are chosen for membership of high sounding committees of this or that Government bureau, but some of the men who work in the back offices of the railroads, of the great law firms, of the great banking houses, of the great business firms of the country.

I close this long article with the opinion that Government control, intelligent control, of the railroads of the country can be a success if administered by intelligent men, men of ability, men without personal grudges; that with the proper man at the helm the people of the United States could entrust the control of the railroads to the Government for five years longer, but that such a man must not be a politician but a business man; that even if such a man can be induced to serve, the only solution of the railroad problem is (1) an immediate striking of a balance of the accounts between the Government and the railroads, (2) the creation of a special bond issue to take care of the railroad finances for the next few years, such an issue to be of at least a billion dollars, (3) the study of the manner in which the roads are to be returned to the security holders, with a possible provision for regional operation under Government supervision, and (4) the return of the roads to their security holders in such form as the committee composed of security holders, Government representative and the railroad officials shall decide. This work should be effected within twenty-one months from the signing of a peace treaty between the United States and Germany. Actual Government ownership might come later but I would advise against such a departure at this critical time, tho the matter could be studied.

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H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.  
New York, December 23, 1918.

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.**

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 18.

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The Board of Directors will meet January 31, 1919, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed February 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3.30 o'clock P. M., January 31, 1919. The transfer books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.  
San Francisco, California, Jan. 10, 1919.

**FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.**

January 14, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the preferred shares of this Company will be paid February 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 21st, 1919. Transfer books will not close.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

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The Independent Lesson Plans**ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION**

BY FREDERICK HOOK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**I. Poems from the Front.**

1. Define the following expressions: lyrical poems, genuine simplicity, imaginative skill, whimsical scraps of philosophy.
2. In books that you are now studying in school find passages that illustrate every one of the above expressions.
3. What emotions are expressed in the selection beginning "Walking thru trees"?
4. Compare the selection with Sidney Lanier's poem, "A Ballad of Trees and the Master."
5. Contrast the selection with Burns's "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon."
6. "Double Red Daisy" does not express a notably selfish spirit. What spirit does it express?
7. Explain exactly what comparisons are made in the figures of speech in "This Is the City of Fear." Name the figures. Tell why they are appropriate.
8. Point out the elements of pathos in "Dawn o' Day."

**II. Old Andrew Jackson. By Vachel Lindsay.**

1. Show that there is harmony between the selection of words, the style of the poem, and the thought.
2. Compare, or contrast, this poem with any of the poems in "Poems from the Front."
3. Point out examples of simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole.
4. Draw from the poem material for a prose paragraph characterizing Andrew Jackson.
5. Give the syntax of the prepositional phrases in the poem.

**III. The Freedom of the Seas. By Edwin E. Slosson.**

1. Define the following expressions: *rapprochement*, *entente cordiale*, *in toto*. What rules govern the use of foreign expressions in English?
2. Show how the writer refers to authority. Of what value is reference to authority? How can you refer to authority in writing school compositions?
3. Show how the writer makes use of quotations. What principles govern the use of quotations? Why did the writer make use of short quotations? How can you make use of quotations in writing school compositions?
4. Write a paragraph of exposition explaining why the United States will contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise, and at any cost."
5. From the various quotations concerning the British view of freedom of the seas draw material for a single paragraph that will express the British view.
6. In a single complex sentence explain what ideal solution is suggested for the question of the freedom of the seas.

**IV. Why We Need a Great Navy. By Secretary Daniels.**

1. Explain in what respects the article agrees with, and in what respects it differs from, the article on "The Freedom of the Seas."
2. Write two contrasting paragraphs, the first on the "world spirit which held in the days of Alexander, of Caesar, of Napoleon and of the German Emperor"; the second on the "new policy of justice and right."

**V. Independent Opinions.**

1. Define homographs. Define homophones.
2. Explain the sentences concerning "rite."

**VI. Editorial Articles.**

1. Express the principal thought of every editorial article in a series of two or three simple sentences.
2. In a single long complex sentence explain your reasons for approving, or disapproving, of any editorial article.

**VII. The Story of the Week.**

1. Imagine that you are a reporter, and that you were assigned to interview all sorts of people connected with the New York Harbor strike. Write one or more of your "interviews."
2. You have a cousin employed in an office in Buenos Aires. He writes you a thrilling personal letter concerning the work of the Bolsheviks. Reproduce his letter.
3. Write an original short story founded on the Luxemburg Revolution—the Grand Duchess to be the heroine.
4. Write a short scenario for a "movie" based on the German outbreaks.
5. Give a short talk summarizing the progress toward peacemaking, and the development of the League of Nations.

**HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS**

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

**I. Freedom of the Seas—"The Freedom of the Seas," "Why We Need a Great Navy."**

1. What is the historic basis for the three views on this question stated by Mr. Slosson in his third paragraph?
2. "The phrase 'freedom of the seas' was not . . . 'made in Germany,' etc. What is the proof of this assertion?"
3. Inasmuch as "the United States protested against the acts of the British authorities as clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations," why did the United States finally join Great Britain in making war against Germany?
4. What was the attitude of the English politicians in the recent election toward the proposal of President Wilson as stated in his address of January, 1917? What action will the United States probably take if this attitude is maintained?
5. Compare the last paragraph of Mr. Slosson's article with the declared attitude of Secretary Daniels. Do you feel that their statements are a plea or a threat?

**II. Problems of Peace—"Progress Toward Peacemaking," "Considering the League of Nations," "The Menace of Bolshevism."**

1. Distinguish between the Interallied Council, the Supreme War Council and the Peace Congress mentioned in the news items.
2. Summarize the chief subjects of discussion and the chief conclusions which have engaged the Interallied Council thus far.
3. How was the representation of the Allied nations determined? How will the representation of the former Central Powers probably be determined? Of Russia?
4. What are the chief problems which will come up for discussion in the Peace Congress? Have you any idea how any of these problems will probably be settled?
5. Compare General Smuts's plan for a League of Nations with that of M. Bourgeois. How far do these plans conform to the ideas of the American delegates?
6. What is the attitude of the English, the French, the American delegation toward the revolutionary movements in Germany, in Russia? What do you think of the British plan for handling the Russian situation?

**III. The British Political Situation—"A New British Cabinet," "Storm Clouds in Ireland."**

1. Who are the various members of the new British Cabinet? Why was each of them chosen to fill his particular position?
2. "The Cabinet is really dominated by the Conservatives, altho its head is a Radical Liberal." How do you account for this fact?
3. What are the foreign policies for which this Government stands? The internal policies?
4. What is the significance of the recent Irish election returns? How will the present Government of Great Britain probably deal with the Irish situation?

**IV. The German Political Situation—"German Political Parties," "The German Outbreaks," "German Political Movements."**

1. Tabulate the various political factions in Germany and indicate the leaders and the political principles of each group.
2. What is meant by "the Left," "the Right," "the Center" in the discussion of European politics? Why have we no such distinctions in this country?
3. "If the issue is determined by bayonets . . . there is little hope for the peace of Europe," etc. Why not?
4. "The Spartacans . . . want to establish not a democracy but a class dictatorship," etc. What is the difference?
5. Do you think that the revolution in Germany is likely to proceed along the lines of the revolution in Russia?

**V. Labor Disturbances—"Paralyzing the Port of New York."**

1. Define as carefully as possible the parties to the dispute in the New York harbor struggle. What are the rights of each party?
2. What authority has the War Labor Board to interfere in this case?
3. Why did the President feel called upon to act in this matter? What was the result?
4. Do you know of any other labor dispute which is going on at the present time? If so, discuss it in detail.



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Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

Founded 1948

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

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**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
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**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## THE NEW PLAYS

*The Invisible Foe.* A strong, well-acted, psychic play in which the clue to a suspected man's innocence of crime is found with the aid of the dead. Thrillingly tense situations well worked out. (Harris Theater.)

*The Climax*, by Edward Locke, owes a successful revival to Eleanor Painter's charm of voice and acting. The theme is an old one—marriage versus career—but the character delineation is humanly live. (Comedy Theater.)

Who was *The Woman in Room 13*? The audience knows, but the chief of police and one woman's husband keep guessing till the curtain goes down on the most exciting melodrama of the season. (Booth Theater.)

Stuart Walker's season opens with three plays of unusual artistic merit: *A Night in Arignon*, a richly poetic play by Cole Young Rice; *Stingy*, a colorful naive pantomime; *The Laughter of the Gods*, Lord Dunsany's fatalistic drama of decadent pomp and eternal vengeance in ancient Egypt. (Punch and Judy Theater.)

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**THE EX-CROWN PRINCE**—My father did not desire war.

**GELLETT BURGESS**—He almost keeled over, killed with cold.

**LLOYD C. DOUGLAS**—Prophets are about as chummy as comets.

**E. W. HOWE**—We all denounce autocracy, and all practise it.

**WOODROW WILSON**—Just a little exposure will solve most questions.

**DOUGLAS MALLOCK**—Nothing is lost by repetition except a reputation.

**MARSHAL JOEHL**—It is not I who am victor of the Marie—it is the poison.

**REPRESENTATIVE SLOAN**—I am opposed to giving \$100,000,000 to keep Woodrow in the king row.

**CAPTAIN B. C. PRESTON**—The Belgians propose to annex Lemburg so as to add strength to their frontier.

**W. L. GEORGE**—It is not the accurate people who are always accurate. It is the inaccurate people on their guard.

**WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT**—I verily believe we are in sight of the Promised Land. I hope we may not be denied its enjoyment.

**SENATOR KING**—Genuine orthodox socialism does have some merit, but Bolshevism, sturdily out condemned by God, man and even by Hell itself.

**SAM MARSHALL**—Agitation for industrial democracy have at least common front: they can look into a mirror without a desire to expectorate into each other's faces.

**WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE**—We should not forget that economic and racial considerations at times overthrow reason and abstract justice, which are found to be the case when it became necessary for us to violate a treaty with China, as evidenced

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## POETS OF TODAY

People who have never fought like to read poems of war's glory and ennobling sacrifice. But the men who have been there know war better than that. Their reactions, sometimes humorous, sometimes bitter, always sincerely founded on the realities of experience, have been put into poetry by Siegfried Sassoon, a captain in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has been thru three periods of fighting in France and one in Palestine. Robert Nichols repeats the soldiers' opinion of Captain Sassoon's poetry: "That's the stuff we want. The more he lays it on the better. We're fed up with the old men's death-or-glory stunt."

Mr. Nichols himself says: "You civilized persons who read this book, not only as a poet, but as a soldier, I beg of you not to turn from it. Read it again and again till its words become part of your consciousness. While war is a possibility man is little better than a savage and civilization the mere moments of rest between a succession of nightmares. It is to help to end this horror that Siegfried Sassoon and the many others who feel like him have continued to fight, as after the publication of this book he fought in Palestine and in France."

The two poems by Captain Sassoon that we quote below are taken from *Counter-Attacks and Other Poems*, published by E. P. Dutton & Co.:

### THE GENERAL

"Good-morning; good-morning!" the General said  
When we met him last week on our way to the line.  
Now the soldiers he smiled at are most of 'em dead,  
And we're cursing his staff for incompetent swine.  
"He's a cheery old card," grunted Harry to Jack  
As they slogged up to Arras with rifle and pack.  
But he did for them both by his plan of attack.

### SUICIDE IN THE TRENCHES

I knew a simple soldier boy  
Who grinned at life in empty joy,  
Slept soundly thru the lonesome dark,  
And whistled early with the lark.

In winter trenches, cowed and glum,  
With crumps and lice and lack of rum,  
He put a bullet thru his brain,  
No one spoke of him again.

You snug faced crowds with kindling eye  
Who cheer when soldier lads march by,  
Sneak home and pray you'll never know  
The hell where youth and laughter go.



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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE ACID TEST OF RUSSIA

IT is curious to see that among the representatives of twenty-seven nations assembled at Paris to settle the state of Europe according to the principle of self-determination there is no representative of the nation that has more European territory and population than all the twenty-seven put together, and has suffered more losses than any of them in fighting on their side. It is like a corporation meeting with the holder of the majority stock excluded. The Allied Powers are holding official conferences with their friends, their enemies and the neutrals, but Russia being, it seems, neither friend, enemy nor neutral, they are not on speaking terms with her. In true democratic fashion Liberia and Hayti, Czechoslovakia and Hedjaz have seats at the table beside such great powers as China, the United States, and Great Britain, but there is no spokesman for the 180,000,000 Russians. Yet obviously something must be done about Russia even if nothing can be done with Russia. Any settlement that does not settle the affairs of a country comprizing one-sixth of the land in the world and inhabited by an active, not to say turbulent, population is likely soon to be unsettled. The President in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, defining the war aims of the United States, said:

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. . . . Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

One of the famous fourteen stipulations which the President prescribed and the Allies accepted is:

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhindered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good-will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

The difficulty of securing a representation of Russia at the table where her fate is being decided is that there is no one authorized to speak for the country as a whole. In Paris claiming recognition there are such men as Sazanov, the Czar's Foreign Secretary who negotiated the scandalous secret treaties, and Prince Lvov, who headed the first Provisional Government; but they are without honor in their own country. Professor Millukov, who was the leading spirit in that Government and is well known in America, has been expelled from France, presumably because he is accused of conspiring with the Germans to restore the monarchy.

Kerensky, who also was once popular here, is not allowed to come to the United States or return to Russia. He hates the Bolsheviks as much as anybody can, for they overthrew him, but he suspects the Allies, as the following extract from a letter recently published in *The Dial* shows:

I believe it is possible to call a general election for a constituent assembly, to include delegates from every part of Russia. England and France oppose this, because it would restore Russia to her former international position. They opposed my going to America in September, because they did not want America to know the truth about Russia.

The victorious Allies are forgetting their idealistic war aims. England and France already have agreed on the division of their spheres of influence in disintegrated Russia. If three men are fighting a brigand and one of them is knocked out, the others, who continue to whip him, ought to help their comrade to his feet, instead of robbing his pockets.

I appeal to America to remember the good side of Russia's part in the war, as well as the unfortunate. Perhaps President Wilson's presence at the peace conference will prevent any brigandage.

Nicholas Tchaikowsky, a revolutionist of the old school and formerly a Kansas farmer, has come to Paris from Archangel, but the Government of which he is the nominal head is altogether dependent for its limited power upon the Allied and American forces.

The last remnant of legal government was the group of members of the Constituent Assembly gathered at Omsk, Siberia, but they have been shot, imprisoned or dispersed and Admiral Kolchak has become absolute dictator at Omsk. But his sway over Siberia is disputed by General Semenov, who controls the railroad from Lake Baikal to Manchuria and threatens to cut off his supplies. The two factions have come into conflict and it is said that the British and French favor Kolchak and the Japanese favor Semenov.

Then there is General Deniken with a Cossack army fighting the Bolsheviks of the Caucasus and the Republicans of the Ukraine.

Lastly, there are the Bolsheviks, who have no more legal standing than these factions, but much more real power. The advance of the Allied and American armies into Russia rallied to their support the peasants and other opponents, and the collapse of Germany has given them an opportunity to recover the border lands of Esthonia, Lithuania, Courland, Poland, White Russia, and Ukrainia, which the Germans had taken from Russia by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The Soviet Government has now six well equipped armies in the field and is spending millions in foreign propaganda.

But it seems that the two men who have by working together succeeded in maintaining control of Great Russia for over a year, are now parting company. Trotzky, who is by temperament fanatical, intolerant and jealous, is still stubbornly opposed to any concessions or compromises, but Lenine, who is more diplomatic and practical, has tried to come to an agreement with the Mensheviks (minority oppo-



sition) of Russia and with outside Powers. It is variously rumored that Trotzky has executed, imprisoned, and exiled Lenin, but if so his triumph will be short lived, for without such a counterpoise he can hardly retain his power.

It is known that at least as early as October overtures from the Lenin faction were made to the Allies and America for an armistice and a conference. These repeated appeals, like all others from Bolsheviki, met with no official response, and apparently produced no impression, but we now learn thru the publication by the Socialist journal *Humanité* of the secret correspondence of the French Foreign Minister that the British Government favored receiving delegates of the Soviet Government as well as of the other Russian factions. This was at first received with incredulity, and both Secretary of State Lansing at Paris and Acting Secretary of State Polk at Washington denied that any such proposal had been received from the British Government. But the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, acknowledged the authenticity of the published letter and on the following day, January 12, Mr. Polk explained that the State Department at Washington had received the British note but did not forward it to Paris because it was assumed that the American peace commission would have the same information. The Pichon note as printed in *Humanité* begins:

On January 5, 1919, the British Embassy sent to me a British proposition, which also was sent to Rome, Washington and Tokio, suggesting the sending of a message to the Government of the Soviets at Moscow, to the Governments of General Kolchak at Omsk, General Denikine at Ekaterinodar and Nicholas Tchakowsky at Archangel, and also to all the other governments constituted by the different Russian nationalities.

This message would invite all these governments and all Russian parties completely to cease hostilities, violence and reprisals and establish peace both among each other and with the neighboring states. This truce would be requested for the duration of the peace conference, one of the ends of which is to re-establish peace in Russia and the neighboring countries and bring the desired succor to the suffering populations.

In case the various Russian governments, including that of the Soviets, should comply with this invitation, they would be permitted to send delegates to the peace conference.

To this proposal Foreign Minister Pichon returned a determined and indignant refusal, beginning:

The criminal regime of the Bolsheviki, which does not represent in any degree that of a democratic government or furnish any possibility whatever of developing into a government, since it is supported solely by the lowest passions of anarchical oppression, in negation of all the principles of public and private right, cannot claim to be recognized as a regular government.

If the Allies were weak or imprudent enough to act thus they would give the lie, in the first place, to the principles of justice and right which constitute their force and honor and would give to the Bolshevik propaganda in the outside world a power and extension to which they would run the risk of being the first victims. The French Government, so far as it is concerned, will make no contract with crime.

The French policy as declared by M. Pichon before Parliament and by M. Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, before the Peace Conference, is to root out Bolshevism with all the power of the Allied armies. The French have in fact begun active operations from the south with Odessa as a base. But it will be difficult to get coöperation in such a gigantic undertaking from the war-wearied nations. There is serious opposition in the United States Senate to the further employment of American troops in a country against which we have not declared war. The Canadian troops ordered to Vladivostok are disgusted, it is rumored, to the point of mutiny. The Japanese have withdrawn 25,000 of their men from Siberia. The Czechs are anxious to get back to their own land and accuse the Allies of having induced them to remain in Russia by assurances of reinforcements that have never been sent. The attempt to set Russia aright by force has had the effect feared by President Wilson when he said:

Military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to

the present sad confusion there than to cure it and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses.

But the Allies insisted upon military intervention in the expectation that it would bring about a speedy collapse of the Soviet and that in the occupied territory the Russians would unite to form stable and democratic governments. Both these hopes have signally failed and now the Allies have agreed to adopt the policy that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George have advocated, that of finding out from the Russians themselves what they want. This does not involve an official recognition of the Soviet Government, but merely consultation with the Soviet leaders. The objection sometimes heard that since these men are tyrants and criminals and their hands are stained with blood it would be impossible to meet them at the green table is a manifest absurdity. We have heard similar language applied to the Germans, also with reason, yet the Allied authorities are in daily conference with the German generals whom a few weeks ago they were fighting. If the Princes' Island conference restores peace to Russia it will rank only second to the Paris conference restoring peace to western Europe.

## SEMI-SECRET DIPLOMACY

THERE is one thing worse than secret diplomacy, that is, semi-secret diplomacy. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing—when it is so selected as to present only one phase of a subject and is assumed to present the whole. The pictures we get of European countries resemble those once fashionable photographs known as "the Rembrandt effect" in which one side of the face was very white and the other dead black.

For instance, it is known that the French Government contrived to prevent the Brest municipality from giving the civic welcome to President Wilson that had been prepared for his landing because Brest was a Socialist center, but as a compromise it was arranged that the President should receive a Socialist delegation at Paris. What the President in his reply said to the Socialists was duly cabled over, but who knows what the Socialists said to the President?

So, too, we get thru the calculated indiscretion of the Paris paper *Humanité* the text of Foreign Minister Pichon's indignant rejection of the British proposal to invite delegates from the Russian Soviet Government to Paris. But what did Lloyd George say in the note to which this is the reply?

The French News Agency issues a statement denying the story printed in the *New York Times* that the American army suppress the republican movement in Luxemburg. But the *Times* has not printed any such story—not yet, at any rate.

Funniest of all was the statement sent out on January 16 by the American Committee on Public Information at Paris that "President Wilson categorically denies making the statement attributed to him in the telegram in the *New York Tribune* that he threatened to withdraw American troops from France unless the conference agreed with his views." On the following day the Associated Press cabled over that Premier Clemenceau in the French Chamber of Deputies said that he had shown the telegram to Mr. Wilson, who had declared it "an abominable falsehood." This was something of a puzzle on the American side of the water, since the *Tribune* had not published or even received any such statement. But when inquiries were sent to Paris the despatch came along on the afternoon of the 17th. Apparently there had been "static inference" somewhere on the wire. Who can say now that a denial can never catch up with a lie?

We are getting a lot of news about the revolution in Germany nowadays, but how much have we read about the revolution in Austria-Hungary? The newspapers run col-



umns about Paderewski's side of the Polish controversy, but do we hear anything from his rival Pilsudski, who is the real power in Poland? The newspapers are freely opened to all kinds of attacks on the Bolsheviki by any of their enemies, but when a statement is issued by Lenine himself of what he is trying to do, the powerful appeal for industrial efficiency printed by the Rand School of New York, under the title of "Soviets at Work," it is prohibited from circulation thru the mails.

It does not matter how these things come about, whether thru censorship, or ill balanced propaganda, or defective fairness on the part of correspondents, or the breakdown of lines of communication. We merely call attention to the state of things so as to warn the reader to be a little cautious about making up his mind on disputed points unless he has heard both sides. Just remember the old adage: one story is good till the other is told.

## THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

**I**N our last issue we gave a classification of the German political parties as they lined up for the first contest under a republican regime. The returns of the polling of January 19 show that the center of gravity of the new electorate lies near the boundary between the Socialist and non-Socialist groups. The largest vote was given to the most moderate of the Socialists, those of the old Majority or Ebert faction now in power. The next largest went to the German Democratic party, the most radical of the non-Socialists, formed by a union of the old Progressives and the left wing of the old National Liberals. The old Center or Catholic party, under its new name of the Christian People's party, keeps its solid block, being particularly strong in the Rhineland occupied by Allied and American troops. The extremists at both ends of the line, on the right the German National party that comprizes the conservatives and monarchists, and on the left the Independent and Spartacus Socialists, polled fewer votes than anticipated.

The result is encouraging, for it indicates that the National Assembly, which is to meet at Weimar, Goethe's town and the historic center of German liberalism, will consist in large majority of men of democratic principles and progressive policy, instead of being divided between irreconcilable groups of reactionaries and fanatical Socialists. The election confirms what has always been supposed, that the four and a quarter million votes polled by the Social Democratic party before the war did not all come from convinced Socialists but included a large proportion of non-Socialist radicals who took that way of expressing their opposition to the reactionary Government.

The women, who are on account of the war losses in large majority in Germany, participated in this election for the first time on equal terms and without apparent injury to their sex or their country. This might encourage those timid American states that still linger behind Prussia in the matter of democracy.

## THE DOOM OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

**W**HAT some persons call the "wild rush" of the legislatures to ratify the Prohibition amendment is to multitudes an overwhelming surprize. Indeed everybody is, more or less, astonished. Even those who have long hated the saloon and wished earnestly for its elimination from American life, rub their eyes bewildered. The end of the saloon was a consummation devoutly to be wished, but few of us ever dreamed we should live to see the day when thruout the country there would be no legalized saloon. In the hearts of the friends of the saloon and of those who have been sponsors for it, the surprize mounts to the level of amazement. They do not know how to account for this mighty movement which like a tidal wave is sweeping everything before it. The liquor traffic has so long lorded it over us, and the daily papers have thru so many years

promulgated its falsehoods and specious arguments and covered up its villainies and atrocities, that many of us had come to feel that the drink traffic was one of the necessary institutions which could never be uprooted. To those who look only on the surface, the present anti-saloon movement seems a sort of fury, a spasmodic frenzy, a sudden madness which does not realize the magnitude and the peril of the thing it is attempting to accomplish. But those who look beneath the surface see in this vast upheaval fresh evidence of the tremendous and immeasurable power of the Christian church. The church oftentimes appears to be impotent in the field of needed achievement, and it is a habit in certain circles to count it a negligible force in the realm of social reform. But the church is the mightiest agency under heaven for the creation of moral energy, and for the releasing of those forces of the human conscience by which iniquities and abominations are swept away. No one clergyman can do much, but there are nearly two hundred thousand of them in this country, and they are speaking to the conscience all the time. No one congregation can accomplish large visible results, but there are many tens of thousands of them and they are scattered over the entire country, and every one of them is a fountain from which regenerating streams flow.

There are other forces, of course, which have been working for the same ends, but not all of them together are comparable with the force exerted by organized Christianity. The pulpit is only one agency thru which the church has made its power felt. It has made use of the Anti-Saloon League. By this league the church has brought its influence to bear upon the halls of legislation. So long as the distillers and brewers were permitted to manipulate the newspapers and the legislatures without interference, these gentlemen worked their will. But as soon as the Anti-Saloon League entered the arena, and with its speakers and lawyers and campaign leaders and political experts began to wrestle in the realm of practical politics with the champions of Alcohol, the days of the saloon were numbered. It has been a long, desperate, uphill fight. No one knows who has not made a careful study of the history of the last quarter of a century what a furious and incessant battle it has been. But the end has been certain from the beginning. The liquor traffic is an unmitigated and intolerable curse. It has plagued the country far too long. The day of its overthrow is at hand. Let all the people rejoice!

## END THE RAILROAD WAR

**T**HE recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of California lumber companies which found cause for complaint in the rates fixed by the Federal Railroad Administration has brought into timely prominence a point of importance in the problem of railroad control—that is, the question as to whether or not the signing of the armistice ended the war emergency period during which the railroads were run solely by the Director General, setting aside the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the railroad owners. The Interstate Commerce Commission says that the war emergency is over and seeks now to reassume its former control. The Director General is, however, still responsible by President Wilson's proclamation for the administration of the roads.

The controversy that has thus arisen is a fortunate one if it serves to call congressional attention to the pressing need of immediate railroad legislation. The present situation is unfair to all the parties concerned; the longer it is allowed to drift the more difficult will be a solution of the tangle. Undoubtedly there is not time in the few remaining weeks of the present session for Congress to come to any satisfactory action. But for the sake of the railroads, the shippers and the public let a special session of the new Congress be called without delay to decide the whole question of the future of the roads.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**Opening of the Peace Congress** The Peace Congress at Paris, the greatest international conclave in the history of the world, began its first session on January 18, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the great hall of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the official representatives of the belligerent powers—excepting, of course, Germany and her allies and Russia and the powers which severed diplomatic relations with Germany, without actually declaring war, being in attendance. The proceedings were marked with much dignity and even solemnity, and yet with a certain informal spontaneity in the addresses which augured well for the sincerity and the sympathetic comradeship of the participants.

M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, made an address of welcome, and then, not being himself a member of the Congress, retired. Mr. Wilson, President of the United States, nominated for the presidency of the Congress M. Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister. This nomination was seconded by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and by Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister; and the election was made unanimous by the Congress. Afterward a vice-president was chosen from each of the principal powers, Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, being the American vice-president.

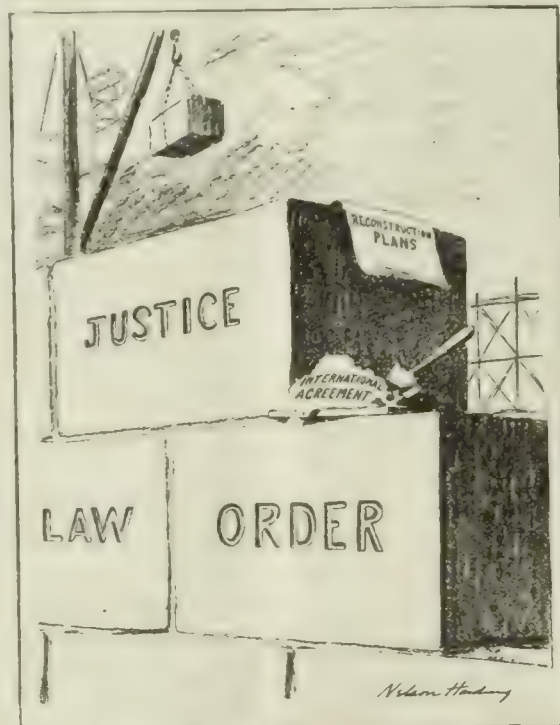
Rules for the guidance of the Congress were adopted. These provide that the five chief belligerents, America, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, shall take part in all meetings and commissions. The other belligerents, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, and the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and also the non-belligerent powers which severed diplomatic relations with the Central Powers: Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay, shall take part in all meetings in which questions concerning them are discussed. Neutral states and states in process of formation may have hearings at sittings devoted specially to questions concerning them, provided that they are thus invited by the chief powers.

After some discussion in advance of the opening, representatives of the press were admitted, and will be admitted to all except executive sessions; thus vindicating the President's principle of "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."

**Program of the Congress** The question of a League of Nations was placed foremost in the agenda of the congress. The state of Russia was considered at the session of

January 20, at which only the representatives of the five chief powers were present, M. Noulens the French Ambassador lately returned from Russia, giving testimony concerning it; and the same subject was taken up on January 21, with testimony by Mr. Seavenius, the Danish Minister at Petrograd. Three plans were under consideration: To intervene with force for the suppression of the Bolsheviks; to give all possible aid to the non-Bolshevist governments without intervention; and to observe strict neutrality toward all parties. Finally, on January 22, it was decided, at the instance of President Wilson, to invite all four of the rival Russian governments, without discrimination, to cease fighting and to send representatives to meet commissioners from the Peace Congress on Princes' Islands, Sea of Marmora, on February 15, then and there to discuss frankly and amicably plans for the pacification and rehabilitation of Russia. This invitation was immediately issued and it was considered certain that it would be accepted.

It was announced that various international questions relating to the in-



Handled in Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

## THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE

terests of labor had been placed upon the program for discussion, following those of responsibility for the war and punishment for crimes committed during hostilities.

Meantime the German Government is sending a delegation to ask a hearing at the congress, comprising Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister; Prince Lichnowsky, formerly Ambassador at London; and Philipp Scheidemann and Karl Kautsky, the Socialist leaders. They will seek suspension of economic measures against Germany, and protest against Allied demands beyond those expressed in President Wilson's peace proposals.

## The Opening Addresses

The addresses at the opening of the Congress were notable for their harmony and cordiality of tone. In his extended address of welcome, read from carefully prepared manuscript, President Poincaré said:

If you are to remake the map of the world it is in the name of the peoples, and one condition is that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts and respect the rights of nations, great and small, to dispose of themselves, and reconcile with this the equally sacred right of ethnical and religious minorities—a formidable task which science and history, your two advisers, will contribute to assist and facilitate.

President Wilson, in nominating M. Clemenceau, in an extemporaneous but eloquent speech, referred thus to the purposes of the congress:

We are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation, and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity.

Mr. Lloyd George in seconding the nomination reëmphazized the same thought:

The world is thirsting and hungering for peace. There are millions of people who want to get back to the world work of peace. And the fact that M. Clemenceau is in the chair will be proof that they will get there without any delays which are due to anything except the difficulties which are essential in what we have to perform.

Baron Sonnino, with much fervor, expressed the same sentiments, and then M. Clemenceau, in accepting the presidency, declared:

All . . . must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the nations who have taken part in this Great War and to the necessity of remaining friends. For the League of Nations is here. It is yourself. It is for you to make it live, and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts.

## The British Dominions

One of the interesting features of the Peace Congress is the admission of delegates from the British Dominions and India, separately from those from the United Kingdom. This is assumed to give to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa an international status comparable with that of Belgium and Serbia, and in some quarters it is anticipated that these states may place themselves in opposition to the United Kingdom on some subjects.

## Tribulations of Russia

Russian affairs remain in a chaotic state, with four separate governments seeking recognition and with war raging in the western and southern border provinces. Unity of command for the invading Allied forces in Siberia has been effected under the French General Janin, who has been leading the Czecho-Slovaks, and the Omsk



Government is receiving increased popular support. It was announced on January 17 that this Siberian army was about to effect a junction with the Allied army from Archangel at Ust Tsilma, on the Pichora River.

The forces of the Bolshevik Government were reported on January 20 to have captured Kiev and to have overthrown the Ukrainian Government. The next day news came that Esthonian troops, aided by Finns, had routed the Bolshevik army at Narva, on the Petrograd-Reval railway. The Polish Government was reported on January 16 to have taken over the administration of Lithuania, at the request of the President of that country, in order to give it protection against the Bolsheviks; and on January 18 it was announced from Warsaw that the Bolshevik troops had halted their advance upon the Polish frontier. As a result of these operations, Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, who was with the troops and himself narrowly escaped capture at Narva, announced that the Bolsheviks would probably have to abandon Petrograd, since they were unable to defend it.

A dispatch from Kiev on January 20 declared that White Russia had proclaimed its union with the Soviet Republic of Russia. The White Russians number about 5,000,000 and occupy eastern Lithuania, Minsk and Mohilev.

The Foreign Minister of the Bolshevik Government is reported to be endeavoring to obtain recognition for the Soviet regime from the Allied Powers, on the conditions that that regime be maintained intact, that all executions and massacres committed by it be condoned, and that its confiscation of property and capital be approved as lawful.

**The Armistice Extended** Allied and German commissioners met at Treves on January 17 and agreed upon an extension of the armistice for another month from that date. Germany is penalized by being compelled during that month to surrender 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds, and to permit the Allies, if they see fit, to occupy additional lands on the right bank of the Rhine. Russian prisoners of war are to be surrendered, property stolen from invaded countries is to be restored, all completed submarines are to be surrendered, and all unfinished ones destroyed, and the German merchant fleet is to be placed at the disposal of the Allies. Matthias Erzberger, the German commissioner, made a fruitless plea for the immediate raising of the blockade and full restoration of German commerce.

**The Guilt of the ex-Kaiser** Eminent French jurists have reported to M. Clemenceau that the ex-Kaiser is legally subject to being held personally responsible for the crimes committed by his army during hostilities. In their report, published on January 19, they quote from a letter written by the then Kaiser to the then Aus-



Stimson in Dayton Daily News

#### BEHIND THE CLOUDS LIES RUSSIA

trian Emperor early in the war, in which he said:

My soul is torn asunder, but everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged, must be cut, and not a tree nor a house left standing.

With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish before two months, while, if I use humanitarian methods, it may prolong for years. Despite all my repugnance, I have had to choose the first system.

The report adds that modern jurisprudence does not recognize irresponsible authority, not even at the head of a state, but brings the state itself down to submission to the rule of the judge. There can be no question, therefore, it concludes, of saving from the judge, thru either national or international law, the man who is "at the summit of hierarchy."



G. S. Jarrett, from Western Newspaper Union

#### THE FIRST AMERICAN TO FIGHT

On the day that Great Britain declared war on Germany G. S. Jarrett, later captain in the British army, landed from New York. He enlisted immediately upon his arrival in London and on August 15, 1914, was actually in the trenches. He spent the four years of the war on the western front.

**Some Relief for Germany** Brigadier General Smith, in charge of the civil administration of the sector of Germany occupied by our troops, at and about Coblenz, has arranged, with the sanction of the Allies, to permit German factories in that district to sell goods in either France or Germany, and to get the necessary amount of coal. It is believed that this will not restore any of Germany's military strength, but will give France some needed supplies and will avert the danger of disturbances and revolts in that part of Germany bordering upon France.

**The German Elections** General elections for delegates to a national constituent convention

were held thruout Germany on Sunday, January 19. The 39,000,000 voters were divided among 38 districts, and 433 delegates were elected, who are to meet in convention on February 10. Both the ante-election campaign and election day itself were marked with some violence, and in some places the holding of elections was rendered impossible. On the whole, however, the elections were orderly, and there was polled a large percentage of the votes of 21,000,000 women and 18,000,000 men. Each delegate was supposed to represent approximately a population of 150,000. The elections were conducted on the proportionate system, assuring minority representation of all except the smallest parties.

The result of the elections was a practical victory for the Provisional Government headed by Herr Ebert by a substantial plurality tho not a majority vote. Its party, the "Majority Socialists," polled about 44 per cent of the votes; the Liberals, or Democrats, 20 per cent; the Centrists, or Clericals, now joined by some Protestants as a "Christian People's Party," 18 per cent; the Conservatives, now called the National Party, 7.5 per cent; the Independents, or Radicals, 6.5 per cent; and the Junkers, or Pan-Germans, paradoxically calling themselves the People's Party, 4 per cent. Under the system of proportional representation, the strength of the various party delegations in the convention will approximate these same percentages. It is assumed that the Majority Socialists, with 44 per cent, and the Liberals, with 20 per cent, will act together, thus forming a coalition majority of nearly two-thirds of the convention.

**Collapse of the Spartacans** The Spartacan revolt at Berlin and elsewhere in Germany received, apparently, its death blow in the killing of its chief leaders, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, on January 15. Liebknecht had been arrested by the Government forces and was being conveyed to prison when he escape from his guards and was shot. Rosa Luxemburg also had been arrested and was being taken to prison when a mob halted the car in which she was riding, beat her into insensibility, shot



her then the head, and hung her body into the canal. Other Spartan leaders were arrested, but the former Chief of Police, Kautz, made his escape. Thereafter the Spartan movement generally declined. The Republic of Rastenburg, proclaimed by the Spartans, was abandoned on January 18 and a similar fate was anticipated for the organizations at Bremen, Düsseldorf and elsewhere.

#### The New German Constitution

The new constitution of Germany will be framed by the convention which is to meet on February 10. Seeing that the Ebert Government is practically certain to control that body, a forecast of what the constitution is likely to be may be found in a draft prepared by members of that Government and made public on January 20. This draft provides that Germany shall consist of its former constituent states and any other territories which under the rule of self-determination wish to be annexed—referring doubtless to the German provinces of Austria. The people are to have the right to form by division new states within the republic, of not less than two million population each. There is to be a President, elected for a single term of seven years by an absolute majority of the popular vote. War and peace must be made by the Parliament and it shall also have the power of ratifying treaties. The Chancellor and other Cabinet Ministers will be chosen by the President of the Parliament and will be responsible at all times to that body.

A significant feature of the scheme is the political elimination of Prussia by division into a number of separate states. Indeed, all Germany is thus to be rearranged into fifteen states, each with a local state government after the American plan, as follows: 1—Silesia, German Posen and German Bohemia; 2—The German parts of East and West Prussia; 3—Brandenburg, Pomerania and Mecklenburg; 4—Berlin and

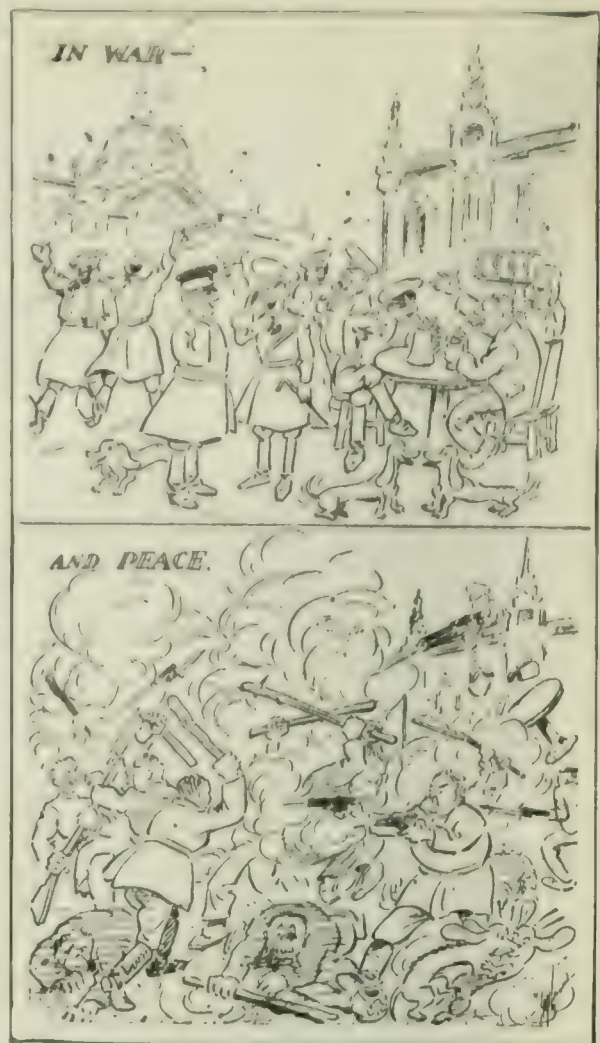
its environs; 5—Lower Saxony, Hanover and Schleswig Holstein; 6—Westphalia and Lippe; 7—The Rhineland; 8—Prussian Hesse and the Grand Duchy; 9—Thuringia; 10—Saxony; 11—Baden; 12—Württemberg; 13—Bavaria and parts of Bohemia; 14—German Austria; 15—Vienna and its environs.

#### Four Cabinets Changed

A new Italian Cabinet was announced on January 20, of which Signor Orlando remains Prime Minister and Baron Sonnino Foreign Minister. Most of the former members retain their portfolios, but Signor Stringher, president of the Bank of Italy, replaces as Finance Minister Signor Nitti, whose resignation led to the crisis; General Caviglia succeeds General Zupelli as Minister of War; Signor Facta replaces Signor Sacchi as Minister of Justice; and there are several other changes. Signor Villa, who resigned the place of Minister of Transport, was made Vice-Premier, a new office, which he will hold during the absence of the Prime Minister, Signor Orlando, in Paris. The new Ministers are all understood to uphold strongly Italy's claims to the Dalmatian coast.

A Cabinet crisis occurred at Budapest, and a new Hungarian Ministry was announced on January 20. Mr. Berinkey, a former Minister of Justice, became Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Justice and Minister of Nationality. The Socialists decided to coöperate with the Government and four of them accepted Cabinet places, including the portfolios of War, of Interior and of Public Instruction, and one Ministry without a portfolio.

The Serbian Prime Minister, Nikola P. Pashitch, resigned his place on January 17, and Prince Regent Alexander asked Stoyan Protitch, who had been Minister of Finance, to form a new Cabinet for the new Serb-Croat-Slovene kingdom.



Los Angeles Times

BERLIN

The resignation of Premier Malinoff and the whole Bulgarian Cabinet was announced on January 20. That Ministry had been in office since the armistice.

#### The Sinn Fein Republic

Dublin was the scene of an extraordinary performance on January 21, when the Sinn Fein National Assembly formally met at the Mansion House and proclaimed an independent Irish Republic, completely separated from the British Empire. Among its members were about half of those who had been elected to the British House of Commons but who, while accepting such election, had refused to sit at Westminster. The other half were in jail on charges or suspicion of sedition. A "Declaration of Independence" was read and other proceedings were conducted, all in the ancient Gaelic tongue. The meeting was orderly and dignified in tone, and was not interfered with in the least by the British authorities at the neighboring Dublin Castle. It is intended to send a delegation to the Peace Congress to ask for the international recognition of the new republic, and it is apparently expected that the British Government will acquiesce therein, as no preparations for the exercise of force are visible.

#### Reaction in Portugal

A reactionary revolution, for the restoration of the monarchy, was attempted in Portugal on January 20, which, despite the efforts of the Republican Government quickly attained menacing proportions. It was led, in the north, by Senhor Paiva Conceiro, who organized a provisional government at Oporto and proclaimed the reestablishment



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#### AT COBLENZ ON THE RHINE

This is one of the first photographs to show the American Army of Occupation crossing the Rhine on its entrance into Coblenz. The city has been taken over by the Americans as army headquarters and the center of Allied jurisdiction over that sector of Germany.



of the monarchy. The former King, Manoel, who had been living in England, is said to have deprecated any such attempt, not deeming the moment opportune for it. Nevertheless, upon the occurrence of the outbreak at Oporto he was reported to be missing from his English home and it was suspected that he was preparing to resume the throne if the movement gathered sufficient strength.

**The New Polish Government** Mr. Paderewski on January 16 reached an agreement with General Pilsudski, the Polish military dictator, for the organization of a provisional cabinet. It was at first intended that Mr. Paderewski should be Prime Minister and General Pilsudski Foreign Minister, but eventually the former took both those offices and the latter remained outside the cabinet. Twelve other Ministers were appointed. It was then announced that the National Parliament, or Constituent Assembly, elected by popular suffrage, would meet on February 9, to promulgate a constitution and to appoint a new and permanent Ministry.

**International Labor Meetings** Mr. Samuel Gompers and other American labor delegates reached England on January 17 and proceeded to Paris on January 22. In conference with British leaders they agreed upon a plan for an International Trades Union Congress, to meet simultaneously with the Peace Congress but to be entirely separate from the International Socialist and Labor Conference already arranged for at Berne. It is announced that German and Austrian delegates will attend the Berne meeting, as Mr. Arthur Henderson and other British representatives will do; but it is thought that Mr. Gompers and his American colleagues will have nothing to do with it.

**Soldier and Citizen Too** During the war 162,864 men in the American army have become citizens of the United States—an impressive total in view of the fact that the large percentage of our soldiers were already citizens. That this additional



Orr in Chicago Tribune

"BOLSHEVISM CANNOT BE STOPPED BY FORCE, BUT IT CAN BE STOPPED BY FOOD"  
—PRESIDENT WILSON

The cartoon at the right paraphrases President Wilson's statement by "A Square Meal—Poison to Anarchy." At the left is another illustration of the same idea, "The Cure of Bolshevism"

number is so large is due chiefly to the work of the Naturalization Bureau of the Department of Labor, which conducted an intensive campaign at army camps and cantonments. From time to time examiners and judges held a special session at each camp and alien soldiers were naturalized by the hundreds. The naturalization regulations were somewhat relaxed in favor of men in the army and it was held that a soldier's enlistment was equivalent to taking out his first naturalization papers.

#### **Ships Borrowed and Returned**

Three million tons of German shipping now in German ports have been borrowed by the Allies and America to be used to transport food to Europe and to carry home American and Australian soldiers. The arrangement whereby these ships are taken was made at a conference in 'Treves, conducted by Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board. The use of the ships is to continue at least during the armistice period. At the end of that time further arrangement may be made. Germany is to be paid for the ships at the average current rate and she must spend this payment for the food supplies to be brought her in the borrowed ships.

Most of the three million tonnage is in cargo ships; the 700,000 tons of passenger ships will be divided evenly between British and American troops. Among those coming to America is the "Imperator," the largest liner in the world.

Aside from its practical value this shipping conference is significant as the first economic agreement to be made with Germany.

The Dutch ships requisitioned by the Shipping Board for war emergency operation, with the exception of those engaged in Government service, are now to be turned back to their owners as fast as they become available in American ports.

The United States Shipping Board has also announced the release of all American owned steamships from requisition charter, excepting those in the



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

service of the War Department or employed in other Government service. In the case of these the owners are given privilege to obtain from the Shipping Board steamships of equal tonnage, which they will be permitted to operate on their own account.

#### **What Are Our Ships Worth?**

Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the Shipping Board, has proposed a post-war program for shipbuilding that contains the startling suggestion that the United States "write off" a third of the cost of the Emergency Fleet Corporation's ships, including those now under construction, in order to bring their fixed charge to a competitive basis with other ships. Since the total cost of our war program of shipbuilding is about \$3,800,000,000, this would mean a direct loss of more than a billion dollars, spent presumably to obtain speed in building ships. The Shipping Board substantiates its proposal with an explanation of the economic situation and argues the necessity of putting the United States fleet in a fair position to compete with ships of other nations.

Inasmuch as one of the very important factors in ship operating costs is that part of the overhead cost represented by interest and depreciation, it is recognized that a readjustment of ship values should be made. It is also evident that sound commercial practise and proper accounting methods require a reduction in values at which ships already built and now building under war conditions are carried. It is estimated from the figures so far obtained that the proposed write-off of from 30 to 40 per cent would be the minimum amount properly chargeable to the cost of the war.

The operating cost of the United States Government owned ships is necessarily high because of the high construction cost due to the war. The question of future rates, therefore, makes necessary a readjustment of the values at which American shipping is carried. The proposed reduction should put American shipping on an adequate post war footing, both as to values and cost of operation. Similar methods, it seems, might well be applied to a reduction in shipyard values.

The proposed new valuation of ships would put the United States, in so far as the present Government owned ships purchased or built during the war are concerned, in a position to name rates in competition with such rates as may be offered

#### **THE GREAT WAR**

January 16—Karl Liebknecht killed at Berlin. Turks surrender Medina.

January 17—Armistice extended one month. Paderewski Prime Minister of Poland.

January 18—Opening of Peace Congress at Paris. Spartan revolt in Germany crushed.

January 19—General elections for German Constituent Convention. New Italian Cabinet.

January 20—Peace Congress considered Russian problem. Monarchist revolt in Portugal.

January 21—Sinn Féin Republic proclaimed in Ireland. Bolshevik government of Russia seeks parley with the powers.

January 22—Supreme War Council decides to send commission to Poland. President Wilson presents Russian policy to Peace Congress.



by ships of other nations, and it is the intention of the United States Government that its own ships carry ocean rates at least as low as those offered by foreign shipping.

Protests are already forthcoming, however, from critics who consider the "striking off" plan a handsome present from the Government to the private interests that are expected ultimately to buy the ships. Another adverse criticism points out that the high cost of shipbuilding, which makes it necessary to pay a third more for the ships than they are worth, is due partly to the inflated wage scale that still prevails in the shipyards. At Hog Island, for example, time labor is paid for at about a dollar an hour.

A ten year program of Government control of the merchant marine has been advanced by one official of the Emergency Fleet Corporation as the only solution of our problem of shipbuilding and operation now. He points out that the cost of the fleet is so large that it could probably not be disposed of even at half its cost. Buyers are skeptical of the possibility of operating ships profitably under American registry and fearful of going into new enterprises in view of the heavy taxation to be faced. Another difficulty in the way of their sale is the necessity of making sure that the ships do not pass to foreign control. The best way to insure this is for the United States to keep the title to them.

**A New Angle of Railroad Control** The Interstate Commerce Commission has come to the front in the recent progress of the railroad problem. It announced on January 20 its authority to determine railroad rates of shipment and to revise rates fixed by the Director General, thus re-assuming the old power taken from it by the war emergency Federal control.

This assertion of its authority by the Interstate Commerce Commission came as the result of decision on a case brought against Federal controlled railroads and against the Director General of Railroads by eleven corporations engaged in the manufacture of lumber and forest products in the Humboldt Bay district of California. The corporations charged that unreasonable



Over in Chicago Tribune

ACROSS

rates were demanded of them by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company and that according to the Director General's plan natural modification by competition was forbidden. The Interstate Commerce Commission supported the lumber companies' claim and ordered the defendant railroads

to cease and desist on or before May 15, 1919, and thereafter from publishing, demanding, or collecting their present lumber rates as covered by the decision.

The importance of the case lies in the general principles it has brought out by the Interstate Commerce Commission's assertion of authority, by its somewhat antagonistic attitude toward the Director General's regime, and by its decision that for legal and business purposes the war is now in effect ended.

A measure giving practically complete control of the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission was introduced on January 21 in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. It proposes that the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission

be greatly extended, with power to regulate railroad security issues, new construction or extensions, train service and operation and to require pooling, interchange of equipment, terminals and other facilities. The commission under the bill also would have authority to fix minimum rates and to make investigations upon its own motion.

**The States vs. Mr. Burleson** Eighteen states have appealed to the courts in protest

against putting into operation the new telephone toll rates announced by Postmaster General Burleson last December, to take effect January 21. The new rates, according to the Postmaster General's statement, reduce telephone toll charges. They establish a basic charge of 6 1/4 mills a mile (air-line mileage), and discriminate between station to station calls, person to person calls, and calls which require messenger service, with additional charges made on a basis of service. The rates are decreased for night calls. According to the protesting states the general effect of the new rates is to increase rather than decrease toll charges. The Ohio Utilities Commission presented the objection succinctly in a report which contained the following clauses:

The rates, tolls and charges carried in the schedule are so greatly in excess of charges now being collected for similar service as to be injurious to business or interests of the public and ought not to be established without a showing that same are necessary.

Rates, tolls and charges do not appear to be based upon any investigation or data, but appear to be arbitrary and imposed for the purpose of creating a uniform standard of rates throughout the United States.

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts made objection from another viewpoint, that of the state's rights:

I see no reason why any of the states should surrender its rate making powers to the Federal Government. In times of



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#### CALIFORNIA'S FIRST ASSEMBLYWOMEN

For the first time in its history California has women members in the state assembly: the four women here photographed just after taking the oath of office at Sacramento. Mrs. Grace Dorris is at the extreme left, next Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Mrs. Anna L. Saylor, and Miss E. B. Broughton



war emergencies may arise making it advisable not to stand upon the Constitution, but at the present time I feel that the state's interests should be fully protected.

Public service schedules show that the average increase in toll charges by the new rates would be from 25 to 50 per cent, and that in some instances the increase would be 200 per cent. It is pointed out that Texas is the only state actually to benefit by the new rates.

William H. Lamar, solicitor of the Post Office Department, has issued a statement that

The Postmaster General is clothed with ample authority to fix the rates, and that his action in that respect cannot be set aside by an order of a state commission.

The state commission have asked to have a resolution proposed in Congress returning the telephone properties to private ownership.

**Another New York Strike** The signs of the times seem to be chiefly strikes just now in New York City. Last week it was a general tie-up of the harbor and the docks; this week it is the walkout of 35,000 workers who make women's waists and dresses.

The garment workers' strike, which is so far an orderly one, affects approximately a thousand shops. It has been long threatened and is based on the manufacturers' refusal to grant the workers a forty-four hour week, in order to make employment continuous instead of seasonal, and an increase of 15 per cent in wages to meet the increased cost of living. The chief point of contention seems to be, however, not so much these demands as the antagonism between the manufacturers and the union. "We will resist to the limit of our ability the union's attempt to enslave us" is the employers' statement. The union, on the other hand, announces that the strike is supported by a previous popular vote of the workers.

Some years ago the garment workers used to form the storm center of continual industrial trouble in New York. The famous "protocol of peace," drawn up in 1913, provided a solution of the disturbances that proved satisfactory to both sides and that by frequent renewals kept peace in the garment industry until it ran out in December, 1918. At that time the employers and workers failed to agree on the principle of distribution of work thruout the year and of the privilege to discharge workers for any cause save union activity. The workers maintain that if the employer is allowed to dismiss employees for anything but absolute inefficiency or the like, then he can punish shop representatives of the workers who do not follow the boss's lead in disputes.

**Feeding the World** The appropriation of \$100,000,000 asked for by Food Administrator Hoover to relieve famine in Europe and the Near East, was passed by the House of Representatives on a vote of 242 to 73, induced chiefly by a cabled

appeal from President Wilson in which he said:

Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solutions of peace; Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food, and all the leaders with whom I am in conference agree that concerted action in this matter is of immediate and vital importance.

I do not see how we can find definite powers with whom to conclude peace unless this means of stemming the tide of anarchism be employed.

When the bill came up for discussion in the Senate it met more opposition, both on the ground that it would put too heavy a burden of taxation on the people of the United States (an additional dollar per capita) and because some Senators objected to Mr. Hoover as the distributing agent. Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania, Gore of Oklahoma, Borah of Idaho and Kenyon of Iowa all scored Mr. Hoover as incompetent to handle the economic situation involved or as intending to use the \$100,000,000 in such a way as to benefit the business of the packers' trusts. In spite of opposition it is generally conceded that the bill will be carried.

An amendment offered by Senator Lodge was adopted adding Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria to Germany as countries which are prohibited from sharing in the distribution of the funds. This in no way prevents relief

from being given to the peoples of Armenia, Syria, etc., under enemy governments.

### South America Quiets Down

All strikes in Argentine, except those affecting work in the port of Buenos Aires, were called off by a conference of labor leaders on January 16. President Irigoyen of the Argentine Republic has promised to further as far as is possible the demands of the workmen, including substantial wage increases. Reserve troops called out to suppress the strike were kept on patrol duty for some days after the official announcement of the end of the strike.

In Buenos Aires a considerable commercial loss is feared from the continued strike of the harbor workers. Eleven British steamers waiting cargo announced on January 20 that they would be obliged to put out if the strike were not settled at once. The South American shippers see in the strike a menace to their future commercial relations with Great Britain.

The Peruvian Government dealt less gently than Argentine in its handling of the strikes. Troops had the situation more or less under control from the very beginning, and the Government announced on January 16 that the labor leaders had agreed to a settlement on the basis of an eight-hour day with no increase in wages.



Paul Thompson

### CONVERTING THE SALOONS TO FUTURE USEFULNESS

Even before the adoption of national prohibition some of the liquor interests saw it coming and began to pull up stakes or to effect a transformation of their business. The two New York saloons illustrated here sold out and their places were taken, both literally and figuratively, by community clubs, which provide comfortable neighborhood meeting places for entertainment or discussion.





*Courtesy of the Post Office Department*

All Handley Page biplanes not needed by the army, and hundreds of complete sets of parts, are being given to the Post Office Department

## THE FUTURE OF FLYING

Mr. Woodhouse is one of the Governors of the Aero Club of America, editor of "Flying," and author of "The Aero Blue Book," and of textbooks of aeronautics, both military and naval. He gives in the following article suggestions for the use of aeroplanes and motors released from war work

BY HENRY WOODHOUSE

**W**HAT are we going to do with the 10,000 aeroplanes and the 20,000 Liberty motors on hand?

What are the 25,000 United States Army, Navy and Marine aviators going to do?

How are we going to use the aeronautic equipment on which the country invested about \$1,500,000,000?

Immediately on the signing of the armistice the orders for military aeroplanes and motors were canceled and during the month of December a number of army aviation fields were closed down. Not less than ten thousand army aviators have already left the army or resigned.

The Post Office can easily use 5000 planes and 10,000 motors to establish a country wide aerial mail service.

The stupendous record of the aerial mail service between New York and Washington, which has operated for months, has created country wide demand for such service. The aviators have started daily on schedule time, rain or shine, and have reduced the time required to carry letters between these two cities to two hours.

The employment of high powered De Haviland military aeroplanes to start the New York to Chicago aerial mail route was not satisfactory, and the service has been postponed until some of the twin-motored Handley-Page biplanes can be assembled and put into use.

For cross country flying, to insure complete success it is necessary to have two motors, one always running in case the other stops, and to permit the running of the motors throttled, increasing thereby the life of the motors.

That single motored aeroplanes can be relied on for distance flights has been shown by the fact that not less than two-thirds of the aeroplanes used

in the war were single-motored. But twin-motored and multi-motored aeroplanes are better and safer and absolutely necessary to make a success of commercial aerial transportation.

When the war started the life of an aeroplane motor was supposed to be not much over fifty hours, and an aeroplane that had had one hundred hours in the air was supposed to be unsafe. But as the importance of the aeroplane in the war was demonstrated, and the warring nations spent hundreds of millions and employed the best in engineering talent, the construction of aeroplanes and motors was greatly improved, and now aeroplanes are being constructed with such a high factor of safety that if equipt with two motors and run throttled down, the life of the aeroplane runs up into thousands of hours and the life of the motor is almost indefinite. With proper attention and overhauling every one hundred hours of flying, the aeroplane and the motor can be run indefinitely.

Only a small per cent of the military aeroplanes can be utilized easily for peaceful purposes, where fuel consumption becomes an important factor.

There is little use in the commercial field for a military De Haviland biplane equipt with a 400 horse power motor which consumes about twenty gallons of gasoline an hour and is only adapted to transport two persons. On the other hand, the large Curtiss flying boats, the twin-motored Handley-Page biplanes and the three-motored Caproni triplanes can easily be adapted to commercial purposes.

The navy has about 500 large flying boats equipt with two or three Liberty motors. However, it is not likely that the navy can spare any of them because hundreds of these seaplanes are required to keep the naval aviators in training and whatever may not be required for naval purposes can be used by the Coast Guard and Life Saving Service.

The United States Army has more than 300 complete sets of parts for Handley-Page biplanes and is turning over whatever it does not need to the

Post Office. This is in accordance with the provision made in the National Defense Act of 1918, which provides that military aeroplanes and equipment which cannot be used by the army shall be turned over to the Post Office for use in the transportation of mail.

The aeroplane cuts down the time required to carry mail to a fraction of the time required by other methods. The pathfinding trips made between Chicago and New York showed that mail can be carried between New York and Chicago in seven hours, which is seventeen hours less than is required at present by rail. The employment of twin-motored aeroplanes means that letters mailed in the evening in New York will be delivered in Chicago the following morning!

The army has about 20,000 Liberty motors on hand. These motors are being stored away for future use. The plans for the extension of the aerial mail announced by Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report show that the Post Office could use one-half of them during the coming year. Postmaster Burleson's program directs, first, the establishment of an aerial mail service connecting the principal commercial centers of the country by a system of trunk lines and feeders, and, secondly, connecting this country with the West Indies, and Central and South America. The trunk lines and feeders decided on under this program are:

1. New York to San Francisco, with feeders from, a, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City; b, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; c, Cleveland to Pittsburgh.

2. Boston to Key West, with feeders from, a, Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; b, Washington to Cincinnati; c, Atlanta to New Orleans.

3. Key West, via Havana, to Panama.

4. Key West, via the West Indies, to South America.

On this program Postmaster Burleson reports progress as follows:

(1) Boston to Key West. Of this route the Washington-New York division has been operated since May 15 and is functioning perfectly.

The Boston-New York division has been tentatively laid out and will be



established whenever, in the opinion of the War Department, its operation will not conflict with the war needs of the country.

The Washington-Atlanta and Atlanta-Key West routes are now being worked out with a view to their immediate establishment at the close of the war.

(2) New York to San Francisco. Of this route the division from New York to Chicago has been carefully worked out. The War Department, under act of Congress of July 2, 1918, has released to the Post Office Department, for the use of this division, aeroplanes of 650 pounds' mail carrying capacity which are no longer suitable for war needs. The hangars have been ordered, landing fields obtained, and the route has been ordered established before the close of the present year. In a series of aeroplane flights by the Post Office Department, early in September, the route was carefully charted for emergency and regular landing fields. In this work one aeroplane made a record flight from Chicago to New York in less than fourteen hours, including all stops en route. The flights were made thru storm and heavy rains over parts of the route. The reconnaissance developed that it will be feasible to maintain a daily nine-hour schedule between New York and Chicago, as compared with the twenty-one hour schedule of the Twentieth Century Limited. The New York-Chicago schedule for the present will call for departing from New York at 6 a. m. and arriving at Chicago about 3 p. m., thus connecting with all city deliveries. The principal mail stop will be Cleveland. The time between Chicago

and Cleveland will be cut to 3 hours 45 minutes, and between New York and Cleveland to 5 hours 15 minutes. Mail from the Atlantic seaboard will be advanced from twelve to twenty-four hours to the West and Southwest by this new service. The feeder routes from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the remainder of the trunk line from Chicago to San Francisco will be worked out during the ensuing year with a view to

It is a stupendous plan which opens the great airways of South and Central America and Canada.

Over 3000 Army planes and motors are to be sold. Sealed proposals in duplicate, for the property scheduled below, will be received at the office of the Salvage Branch, Supply Section, Office of the Director of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C. The property to be sold is:

(1) One thousand aeroplanes, Stand-

ard J. 1, manufactured by the Standard Aircraft Corporation; two-seated biplane with Curtiss OX5-90 H. P. motor, located at the Aviation General Supply Depot, Houston, Texas.

(2) Two hundred aeroplanes, as No. 1, with Hispano-Suiza 150 H. P. motor, located as above.

(3) Two hundred aeroplanes, as No. 1, without motor, located as above.

(4) Ten aeroplanes, L. W. F.; two-seated biplane with Thom-

as 135 H. P. motor, at St. Paul, Minn.

(5) Two thousand motors, four cylinder, A 7 A., manufactured by Hall-Scott Motor Car Company, Berkeley, California, located at Aviation General Supply Depot, Houston, Texas.

The Army and Navy have trained about 25,000 aviators. According to the "peace" programs announced, less than 5000 aviators will be maintained in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps combined. The tentative plans announced show that it is proposed to cut down the Army Air Service to 500 aviators and the Navy Air Service to 350 aviators. About 10 per cent of them can be used by the Post Office during the coming year and 10 per cent more for aerial transportation lines, piloting aircraft for travel, civic and scientific purposes, sport and pleasure.



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Curtiss planes, here seen in formation, are one of the types easily adapted to commerce

their immediate inauguration at the close of the war.

(3) Key West to Panama, and

(4) Key West to the West Indies and South America. Negotiations looking to the conclusion of special aerial mail conventions between the United States and the foreign countries involved for the establishment of these routes to the West Indies and Central and South America are now in progress. It is realized that these overseas routes will require the most powerful aeroplanes with wireless installation and special construction to make them safe over the seas, but the enormous commercial advantage that will result by materially reducing the time between this country and Central and South America will justify the expenditure that such a service will entail.



The Haviland biplanes with Liberty motors must be modified for peace requirements chiefly because of their great gasoline consumption



# SHALL WE SINK THE GERMAN FLEET?

BY PARK BENJAMIN



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*The German fleet on its way to surrender to the Allies, photographed from one of the British vessels*

**W**HAT is to be done with the surrendered German fleet, it seems must await the decision of the Peace Conference. In the meantime any generally approved proposition is wanting. The question hinges chiefly upon the disposition of the ten battleships and six battle cruisers which *prima facie* are formidable enough to constitute a material addition to any established fighting force. In fact, their number happens to coincide with that specified by Secretary Daniels as the desired increase of capital ships in our own Navy during the coming three years.

If these important ships are to be regarded as prizes of the associated national fleets which jointly compelled their surrender, then it seems to follow that they should be apportioned among the captors. The difficulty arises in finding a basis for the apportionment. If the relative strengths of the several navies is solely to govern, then Great Britain would receive greatly the lion's share. If, on the other hand, each nation should claim that its proportion should depend upon the ratio which its ships in actual war service in the North Sea bears to its entire naval force, another result might be reached; or if again it should be argued that the division should be determined by the importance of the particular naval achievements of any one nation during the war as compared with those of the other nations interested, the problem would be further complicated, and one might discover the Italians, because of their brilliantly successful and spectacular work in the Adriatic, maintaining that a much greater share should be accorded them than, for example, to the French. Battleships are not exactly products saleable in the open market. Most people don't want them. A general auction of a fleet is also hardly conceivable, nor would there probably be any way of fixing upset valuations of the units, because no one knows at any particular instant of its history what a bargain-counter price for a battleship really would be; it depends so much on one's necessities, not to say emergencies, of the moment. Greece, five years ago, wanted our "Idaho" and "Mississippi"—good ships

for the times—and we let her have them at fairly remunerative price, subsequently putting the money into something big enough and powerful enough to use up, not two, but four similar vessels in case of actual combat; but that did not establish a "quotation" of battleship values which would influence any prudent investor in like commodities. Besides, no matter how any purchaser acquired battleship property, it would alter the relation of his naval force to that of other holders, and where naval forces are determined on sliding scales there might be troublesome and expensive readjustments needed all along the line.

A fortnight ago the country was somewhat surprized by a report which attributed to our representatives abroad the opinion that the Gordian knot should be cut by towing all the German vessels to sea and sinking them. This was afterward officially denied, but not until it had been vigorously denounced as a wicked waste of good material which it certainly should be possible to turn to some profitable account. More recently the same conclusion has been reaffirmed by one of the rear admirals of our fleet, and in support thereof a variety of reasons have been presented. It is pointed out that the differences in armament and construction between the German ships and those of the Allied Powers prevent proper coördination; that their upkeep even in idleness is very expensive; that they do not lend themselves to commercial uses and cannot be altered economically; that they are more or less deteriorated by their long stay in harbors; that many of them have been stripped of metals utilized in the construction of the U-boats; that even to break them up would not pay because of the expense, and the difficulty of reworking the material; that their prime cost is no criterion of value as material only, since the greater part of that cost represents labor; and that most of them are virtually obsolete and ineffective as compared with the battleships of recent construction and those which already enter into present naval programs.

The last reason is impressive. There are only two of the German battleships

and one battle cruiser which appear to have been completed during the war. The others are distributed over the years back to 1909. Ten years is a long time in the life of a battleship and at twenty she is a Methuselah so far as her effective power goes. We thought our "Oregon" pretty near the *ultima thule* of offensive strength in 1898—for did she not throw a weight of steel of 5660 pounds at a single broadside? The "Pennsylvania," flagship of the fleet just welcomed home, throws 17,508 pounds; and the ships which we expect to have within a year or two will throw 25,200 pounds, and nobody knows what else is under the horizon. And as for size and speed the "Oregon" and her sisters, the "Indiana" and the "Massachusetts," are each 348 feet long and can make sixteen knots per hour. But the British battle cruiser, the "Hood," now nearing completion, is 894 feet long and is expected to attain a speed of forty miles an hour. She is to have 15-inch guns. Our "Mississippi" and "New Mexico" have 14-inch, but the ships to come are to go the "Hood" one better with 16-inch. The projectile of a 14-inch gun weighs 1400, and of a 16-inch, 2100 pounds. It is getting a little difficult to produce warships which are not obsolete before they are launched.

All of this being so, it is not unnatural to ask why the present joint owners of the German vessels should bother themselves with questions of relative shares in property inherently of so little apparent value. What difference, so far as the result goes, whether they died gloriously in battle or now at the hands of executioners?

Nevertheless no one wants them executed—even apart from the alleged extravagance of the proceeding. It smacks of hanging prisoners of war, Austrian fashion. There they lie in the strange harbors just as able to fight wind and wave as ever they were. Of course it is the merest sentimentality, but every sailor will personify them as he always does a ship, and wish them some better end. And this leads to a suggestion:

When armor came into use upon war vessels the proving ground tests, which determined its resistance to penetration and im- [Continued on page 16]



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



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## "THAT'S A FUNNY SHOE"

The whole family—and some of the neighbors—have collected to listen to the comments of a doughboy who is studying "manners and customs of the French" at first hand. This is his initial introduction to a wooden shoe and there's lots of entertainment for both sides in the experience.

## "AU REVOIR, MON AMI"

It was the American army who freed this old French couple from the tyranny and hardship of German control in Alsace-Lorraine. Now that they are saying good-bye to "le brave Américain," there is real friendship as well as gratitude in their farewell.

Central News



## FRANCE IS SORRY TO SEE THE DOUGHBOYS GO

Not only on the battlefield have the American soldiers done real service in France. Among the people in the villages where they were billeted, along the line of march, on leave in Paris, they have established a feeling of friendliness and cordial understanding that will mean much to the two countries in the years to come. An American correspondent describes the cordiality of the French peasants to the American troops: "Along the roads, in the house windows, over the gates and doors hung the entwined flags of France and America; the men saluted, the women resting on their busy hoes waved from the fields."



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## THREE CHEERS FOR THE YANKS

These Americans with the Army of Occupation are giving some Belgian children a great treat by a ride on a real, live army horse.





© Downing, from Western Newspaper Union

## COUNT THEM!

There are two hundred and twelve aeroplanes in this exhibition flight of army aviators from Rockwell Field, California. They flew in battle formation over the city of San Diego, went thru fighting maneuvers for over two hours and landed—all of them—without a single mishap

## THE A. E. F. ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

These American soldiers have stopped to rest and try to get dry after seventeen hours of hard fighting thru mud and swamps in a vain attempt to flank retreating forces of the Bolsheviki

U. S. Official, from Central News

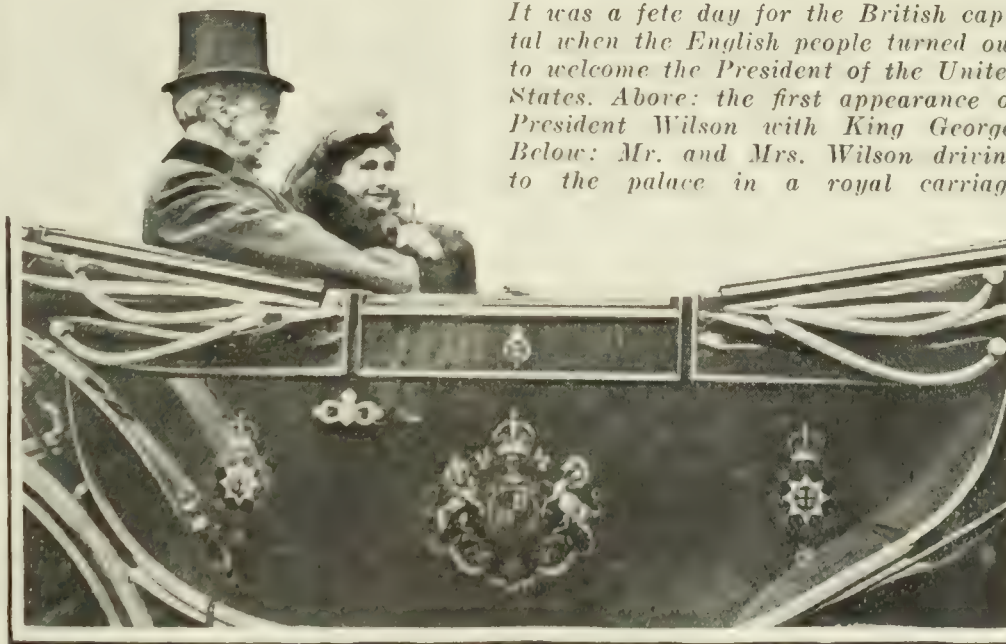




## THE PRESIDENT IN LONDON



Central News  
© Western Newspaper Union  
© International Film



It was a fete day for the British capital when the English people turned out to welcome the President of the United States. Above: the first appearance of President Wilson with King George. Below: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson driving to the palace in a royal carriage

### PRESENTED WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY

President Wilson is the third American chief magistrate to be made Freeman of London. The photograph at the right shows the Lord Mayor, in ceremonial robes, conferring the honor upon him at the Guildhall in London. President Wilson, seated, is just taking the honorary documents





FROM now on the road of the motorist will become more and more smooth, convenient and liberal. On the one hand an era of highway improvement is dawning in this country and the next few years will witness more far-reaching progress in this direction than has been the case in the past twenty or thirty years. On the other hand the recognition as a public utility rather than a luxury, which the emergency conditions of war have brought to the present automobile, will soon result in uniform regulation, the elimination of distracting taxation and the removal of the most often petty inconveniences which have so far been the path of the motorist and somewhat handicapped the progress of this valuable transportation agent.

The question of highway improvement is of first importance. It has been agitated ever since the birth of this nation; the emergency needs of the Civil War gave a new impetus which found fruition largely in the development of transcontinental railroads, and the advent of the bicycle redirected attention to the highways. With the development of motor travel came a new understanding of the need for good roads and a new and more intelligent effort to secure them. This organized work has been conducted by the American Automobile Association and allied interests, and reached its initial goal some two years ago when Congress enacted the first Federal Aid Law. This carried an appropriation of \$85,000,000 and provided for its distribution among the various states, each of which adds a sum equal to its allotment. At this writing another bill is before Congress increasing this appropriation to a half billion dollars. That more serious consideration is being given to this new bill than was the case with the former one appropriating one one-hundredth the amount, prior to its enactment, is a fair measure of the new light in which motor travel is now seen; a fair promise of much better conditions for the motorist in the near future.

There are today 2,500,000 miles of roads in the United States, according to figures supplied by President Arthur H. Blanchard, of the American Road Builders' Association, of which only 12 per cent are classed as improved. He estimates, however, that not more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent of the total mileage is suitable for heavy motor traffic. This is a sad reflection on the boasted civilization of this country, especially in view of the great systems of highways which are to be found in Europe. Incidentally some two million American soldiers are returning home with a profound appreciation of the character and value of these highway systems and they will exert a far reaching influence on road improvement here.

Many prominent Government officials are alive to the need of better highways to enable a comprehensive development of motor travel and motor transportation, themselves invaluable economic factors. In a recent address Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane said:

You can judge the civilization of a people of a continent or of any part of a nation by the character of its highways. If you will think over that proposition you will realize that what I have said is true; that those parts of this nation are most backward where people live most alone; where they develop those diseases of the mind which come from living alone; where they develop supreme content with what is done at Washington and with what is done in their own state legislature; where they are unhappy and discontented and movements that make against the welfare of our country arise, are those parts where there are poor highways and consequently a lack of communication between the people.

There is, perhaps, no better indications of the new understanding of the value of motor vehicles than that contained in the

following statement recently sent to my desk by Earl V. S. Howland, publisher of The Independent. In it he said:

We are interested in the promotion of motor travel and motor transportation for the same reasons that we are interested in other great national developments that contribute to the efficiency of American business and the greater comfort and welfare of the American family.

At a meeting just held in Chicago and attended by Chairmen of the War Service Committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a set of resolutions was unanimously adopted which are of special interest because of their source. They are as follows:

Whereas, the President of the United States in his recent message to Congress recognized the value of improved highways in the general transportation system of the nation and definitely recommended and urged their rapid development; and

Whereas, this work is necessary to give employment to our returning soldiers and also to furnish worthy projects on which unemployed labor can be engaged during the period of readjustment; and

Whereas, we recognize the necessity for a well defined and connected system of improved highways in order to expedite the distribution of large volumes of foodstuffs now wasted on account of the lack of prompt and adequate highway transportation and to better serve the economic and military needs of the nation;

Therefore be it resolved, that a Federal Highways Commission be created to promote and guide this powerful economic development of both highways and highway traffic and establish a National Highway System.

Be it further resolved, that the present appropriations for Federal aid to the states be continued and increased and the states urged to undertake extensive highway construction so as to keep pace with the development of this country and its transportation needs, and in carrying out the provisions of the present Federal Aid Act or any amendment thereto that the State Highway Departments shall operate with the Federal Highway Commission.

Be it further resolved, that all governmental activities with respect to highways be administered by the Federal Highway Commission.

In the matter of Federalized highway improvement there is without doubt no one more influential than United States Senator John H. Bankhead, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which all highway legislation in the upper branch of Congress is referred. Just the other day in commenting on the bills now pending Senator Bankhead wrote as follows:

The war has shown what the national strength could accomplish in the swift construction of rapid-transit highways and the use thereon of rapid-transit vehicles. The nation trained its Engineer Corps and sent it to Europe equipt for the quick construction of roads. The part which we took in the decisive campaign was rendered possible by the use of passenger cars and motor trucks over rapid-transit highways.

Now that the war is over are not highways as vitally important for the conduct of peace as they were for the conduct of war? With half the world going to bed hungry and thousands doomed to starvation, is not the swift construction of the highways to the farm products as urgent a necessity as were the roads in the battle zone? And if the need is as urgent should the nation slacken its effort or permit its road building equipment to be sold or dissipated? Should it not rather increase its efforts in this direction and proceed with the construction of highways at home on a scale commensurate with the importance and urgency of the need? It is for Congress to answer these questions and measures are pending designed to meet the situation.

Among the measures referred to by Senator Bankhead is one which authorizes the War Department to transfer to the Department of Agriculture all available and dispensable war material suitable for distribution to the several states for use by their highway departments. Another referred to hereinbefore provides an increase to the Federal Aid appropriation of \$125,000,000 for expenditures to June, 1920, and \$100,000,000 a year thereafter for four years. It is also proposed to increase the appropriation for national forest roads, now \$1,000,000 a year, to a sum sufficient to permit the construction of 17,000 miles of forest roads in the next ten years. The estimated cost of this alone is \$50,000,000.



Haynes

"An era of highway improvement is dawning in this country and the progress in this direction than has been the case in the past twenty or thirty years. On the other hand the recognition as a public utility rather than a luxury, which the emergency conditions of war have brought to the present automobile, will soon result in uniform regulation, the elimination of distracting taxation and the removal of the most often petty inconveniences which have so far been the path of the motorist and somewhat handicapped the progress of this valuable transportation agent."

## SMOOTHIN OF THE

BY JOHN H. BANKHEAD  
DIRECTOR OF THE IN



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In the city good streets for motor traffic are essential as a business necessity and public health, crowded with motor vehicles of every type.





and the next five years will witness more tang-  
past twenty years or more." This bit of country  
very small percentage of the country's highways  
s been made suitable for motor traffic

# THE ROAD TORIST

EUSTIS

NT MOTOR SERVICE



se the passenger automobile is no longer regarded  
any hour of the day Fifth Avenue, New York.  
ion, presents this same appearance

There are also amendments to the present road act freeing it from undesirable limitations, one of which will enable the Federal Government to construct at its own cost links in important highways. There are several other interesting bills pertaining to the same subject, but our limited space will not permit their discussion herein.

The great tire manufacturing industry of the United States has given invaluable aid toward solving the vexatious problems which have confronted motor travel and motor transportation. This aid has been largely of a practical nature, and has included interesting statistics and information resulting from carefully conducted investigations made at considerable expense and effort. An example of this is found in the following statement sent us by E. H. Broadwell, vice-president of the Fisk Rubber Company. He says in part:

The need for Federal road building is more essential than Government controlled or owned railroads. There is no one thing that will so thoroly develop this country as the building and improving of national highways. Intercity motor haulage and rural motor express are possible only where highways are improved. The value of such roads was demonstrated in the recent war emergency and where they existed contributed materially to the high national efficiency attained. As our Government is so vitally interested in the development of the country, it must turn to improved highways as the best means to secure this development. The highways are just as important as the waterways because they add another link to the chain of transportation.

Another example is found in a letter just received from E. C. Tibbitts, of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company. He says in part:

I believe the entire American public today is in favor of a national system of highways and they are bound to come. The business world is in favor of a Federal Highways Commission and the construction of national highways which will have regard to connecting up the present state highways systems. Our records show that in practically every state in the country the one neglected feature is that interstate highways have not been completed. As a concrete example of this three wealthy states like New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio have not yet completed the trunk route between Buffalo and Cleveland, which is the main artery of transportation between all the northern Mississippi valley and the eastern states. Another example is the Lincoln Highway connections between Ohio and Pennsylvania and between Ohio and Indiana, and there are many others.

Our highways today are considered on an entirely different plane than was the case a few years ago. They are regarded as business traffic lines not only for the motor truck but for the passenger automobile also. The utilitarian value of the latter was demonstrated when the use of gasoline was restricted on Sundays. This seriously affected highway travel and eventually it was the business of the country that caused the lifting of the ban on gasoline. Reports of the Highways Transport Committee and of the War Industries Board show that without the passenger car during the war emergency, industry, commerce, agriculture and even labor would have been seriously handicapped.

In considering the question of the regulation and taxation of motor vehicles especially in their use of the highways, interest centers in the action soon to be taken by Congress. It will be remembered that a year ago last fall Congress in planning to raise the tremendous sums of money needed for carrying on the war placed special taxation on all types of motor vehicles. At this writing the question is again before Congress and is being considered by the conference committee of both Houses. There is a likelihood that the tax will be reduced at least in the case of motor trucks and tractors. The significant feature, however, is the fact that the motor vehicle is being considered by our national lawmakers in quite a different light than was the case some fifteen months ago, and this promises well for the future.

The desideratum in the matter of regulation and taxation embodies uniform regulation thruout the United States including a uniform license arrangement and the

elimination of discriminating taxation. Motor vehicle interests recognized clearly that certain regulations are both desirable and necessary and that there must be some taxation. Arrangements whereby moneys collected thru such taxation are largely applied to highway improvement are strongly endorsed. The attitude of motor vehicle interests in this matter is well expressed by E. H. Broadwell, as follows:

There should be some form of equitable taxation which would permit of interstate privileges, and a certain percentage of the state tax for trucks should go to the Federal Government, as a contribution toward the maintenance of main highways. I have no doubt but that any company operating motor cars for profit, and profit in this instance would cover many things such as prompt delivery, personal control of delivery, etc., would be willing to pay a slight additional tax over the present state tax if they felt it was used for this purpose. I do not believe that there should be any limited franchise for passenger or freight motor vehicles except for the former within city limits where they confine themselves to a given route and operate sufficient equipment to be considered as surface cars without tracks.

Another question which is of vital concern in considering the growth of motor travel and transportation is that of the available supplies of fuel. Here again is a case where real benefits have resulted from the war. Gasoline is a byproduct in the manufacture of fuel oil and the latter has found greatly increased use in the past few years. This is particularly so with steamships, both naval and commercial, in which fuel oil is displacing coal under the boilers and in smaller craft is used directly in internal combustion engines. The demand for this fuel oil has grown tremendously and it now commands considerably higher prices. This condition has resulted in the drilling of hundreds of new wells which had not previously been opened because they could not be worked at a profit. Production of gasoline has thereby been stimulated and as the main product becomes more valuable the byproduct, gasoline, does not have to command such high prices in order to make the wells profitable. In other words there is a possibility, if not a likelihood, that for some years to come gasoline will not only be available in ample quantity but that its price will be lower than the prevailing level.

It is a well known fact that the engines of motor vehicles can be successfully operated on fuels other than gasoline including the so-called substitute fuels. It is therefore evident that any scarcity of gasoline or any prohibitive price will not materially handicap the development of motor travel and motor transportation. In this connection it is interesting to note that the "Liberty Fuel" devised for motor vehicle use and widely acclaimed some months ago by the Federal Fuel Administration is not even as successful as some other Government wartime developments which have also borne the name "Liberty." A recent report on the new fuel made by the Federal Fuel Administration shows that it contains 65 per cent of benzol, 25 to 30 per cent of kerosene and the remainder of a small percentage of amyl acetate, naphthalene, and alcohol. If the entire present production of benzol could be used for making the "Liberty Fuel" the total production of the latter would be on 2 per cent of the present production of gasoline. It also has a far greater tendency to carbonize than has gasoline.

Some interesting statistics pertaining to the manufacture and use of motor vehicles were recently compiled by State Controller Eugene M. Travis. These show that 5,500,000 motor vehicles of all types were registered in the United States during the year 1918. There are 230 manufacturers of passenger cars and 372 makers of motor trucks distributed among 32 states, with a total capitali {Continued on page 169}



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## PLANS FOR THE VICTORY GARDEN

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

AUTHOR OF "HOME VEGETABLE GARDENING" AND "GARDENING INDOORS AND UNDER GLASS"

THE Victory Garden this year is every bit as important as the War Garden was last year. There are just as many reasons for all home owners to make every possible effort to plant—food prices are as high; our Allies are as much in need of food supplies to combat the common enemy starvation as they were in need of food to help fight Germany last year; and fresh corn and brittle peas will be as much superior to the wilted products of the market as they ever were!

For those who are not fortunate enough to possess gardens of their own, the first step should be to make sure, early, of getting a garden plot. In a great many places last year all the garden plots available were used up long before the end of the planting season; in some cases before the beginning of it. Where the space available is not absolutely limited in extent it will be well to get as large a space as possible within reasonable bounds—say, up to a quarter or even a half acre. The initial work of getting the ground plowed and harrowed will cost little more on a space this size than on a smaller garden, and the extra returns which may be had from it will much more than make up for such additional expenses for fertilizers, etc., as may be required.

The next step toward having a really profitable garden is to *plant* it carefully. Most people are apt to make their gardens wrong end first by ordering the materials they think they will want, and then trying to make up a garden to fit what they have bought. The only sensible and efficient way is to decide on just what kind of a garden you want and what is to go into it *first*, and, afterward, to order such seeds, plants and roots as may be needed to make it.

The first thing of all to consider in planting your garden is the amount of time which will be available in which to take care of it. The time limit is really more important than the size of the garden, because the amount of time required properly to take care of any garden depends much more on what is being grown in it than upon its size. A few hundred feet of rows of onions, for instance, would take as much actual time and hard work as a quarter acre of sweet corn and squashes. One person, with some experience in gardening, should be able to take care of a plot as large as that represented by the plan on the next page, during the amount of spare time ordinarily available for such work. The point should be emphasized, however, that a half hour or an hour a day *regularly* will amount to as much as twice that amount of time used spasmodically at irregular intervals in keeping the garden clean and in good growing condition.

Altho, for obvious reasons, it is not possible to standardize gardens, nevertheless there are some general principles upon which a plan for a garden of any size should be based: the time of planting, the general arrangement of the different crops for most effective results, the approximate relative proportion of the different vegetables, etc., will be the same for most gardens, no matter how much they may be varied in detail to suit the individual gardener.

The vegetables to be planted should not be put in as they happen to come, as is usually done. They should be grouped together so that those which are similar in their cultural requirements will be next to each other; and so that the different things to be planted at approximately the same

time will be adjacent. The time of maturity should also be considered, so that those things which will be used at about the same time, leaving the ground available for a second planting on the same soil, will be grouped together on this basis. The arrangement of the vegetables ordinarily planted will be about as follows:

### April 1st to 15th

Cabbage	Plants	Peas (smooth)
Cauliflower		Lettuce (spring)
Lettuce		Kohlrabi
Beets		Turnips (early)
Radish		Beets
Spinach		Carrots

### May 1st to 15th

Lettuce (summer)	Beans (pole)
Beets	Tomato
Carrots	Peppers
Turnips	Egg-plant
Beans (bush)	Melons
Corn (early)	Cucumber
Corn (late)	Squash

### June 15th to July 15th

Lettuce (summer)	Second planting for fall and winter
Beets	
Carrots	
Rutabaga	
Beans (bush)	
Corn (early)	
Corn (late)	
Cabbage	
Celery	
Turnips	

### August 1st to 15th

Salsify	Onion sets
Parsnips	Swiss Chard and Barley
Onions	

This arrangement will serve as a basis for any garden plan which the individual gardener may want to make up to suit his own requirements. Further suggestions may be had by a careful study of the garden plan on the next page. In this case the tomatoes and pole beans have been put





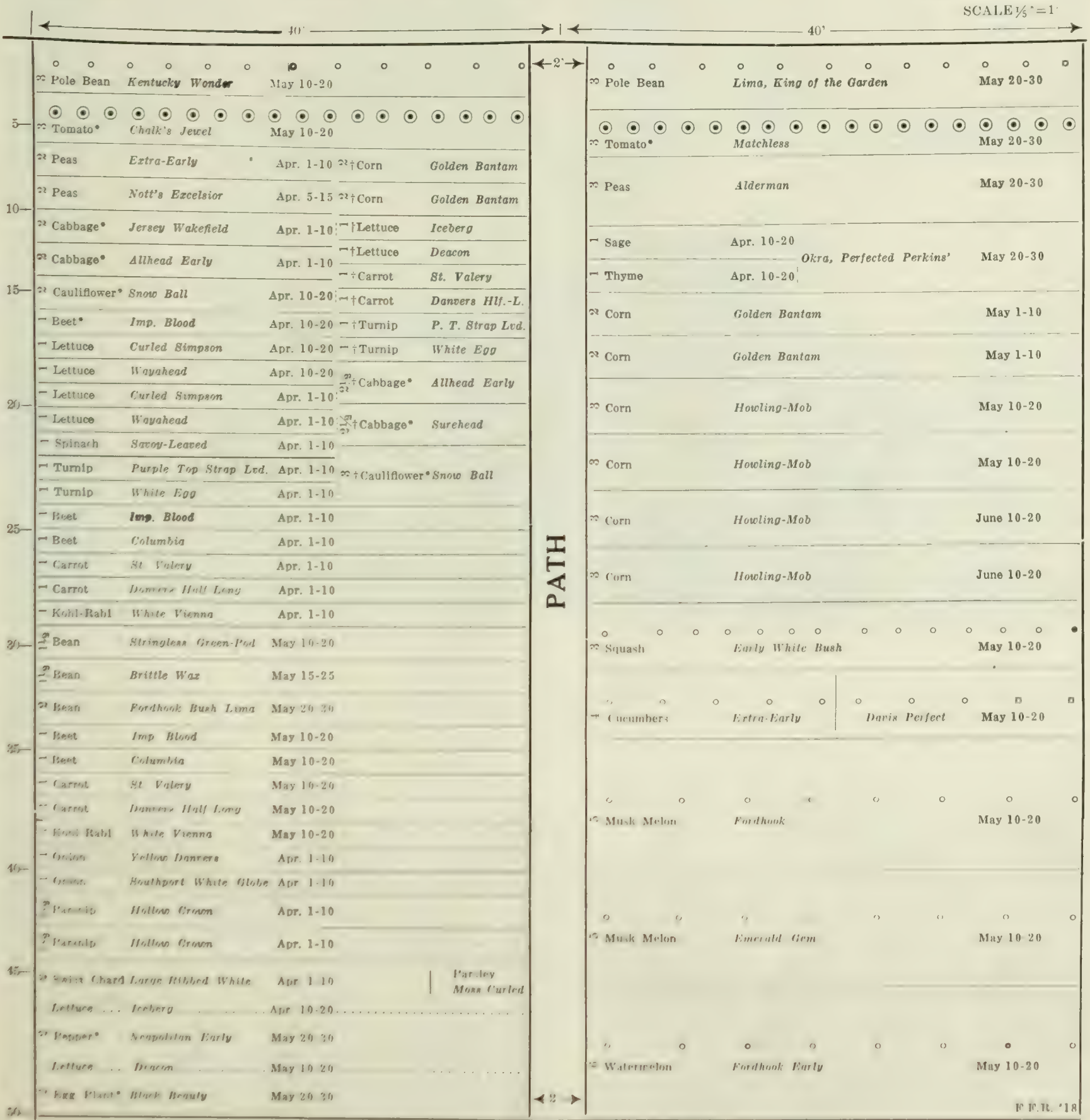
at the end and along the side of the garden plot instead of being left in the position indicated in the grouping of vegetables first suggested. This change has been made to economize space, as beans and tomatoes can be grown against a fence or on poles, at the very edge of the garden, where they will be most sheltered from cold winds and will not shade other things. The garden represented is large enough to supply a family of several persons with fresh vegetables from May until freezing winter, if planted on good soil. In making a garden of this style either larger or smaller, a different plan should be made, as satisfactory results will not be obtained by merely reducing or increasing everything in it in proportion. The vegetables which should be omitted or reduced in quantity for a small-

er garden, are: onions, peas, melons, winter squash, lettuce, peppers, egg-plants and celery. Those to increase or to add for a larger garden are: beans, corn, celery, cabbage, squash, beets, carrots, turnips, and rutabagas for winter use. For a comparatively large garden, where time is limited, the plantings of beans, cabbage, corn, squash, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, and turnips, or rutabagas, for winter use, may be increased to advantage, while such things as onions, carrots, beets, peas, lettuce, etc., which require a good deal more handwork and time, may be reduced in proportion.

Keep in mind that it is not enough merely to think these things over and decide upon them in a general way. An actual plan should be drawn up, representing the

size and shape of the garden, and showing exactly where each thing is to be planted, and how much space it will occupy. The making of such a plan may take several hours, but it will be time most profitably spent. In the first place the making of such a plan will in itself be a short education in gardening; in the second, it is a very easy matter to make changes as you discover them, on paper, where they would be irrevocably made in actual planting in the soil. And having a plan of this kind to go by, when planting time does come, you save several times as much work as is involved in making it.

With the garden plan made up you will be in a position to order, intelligently, the seeds, fertilizers, etc., which will be required for making [Continued on page 166



\*Transplanted plants. Start in hotbed or seed bed.  
†Plant when ground is cleared of preceding crop.  
Italic (see Lettuce above) indicate plantings between rows.



# DECORATING WITH NEEDLEWORK

BY CONSTANCE ARMFIELD

PERHAPS the artist seldom has a more direct and effective means of expression than the needlework. To the creative woman all that every object in a room presents a possible surface for her craft, and the modern worker, brimful of ideas and with some art training, should surely not lag behind her culture sister in fancy, nicety of planning or dexterity of workmanship. Instead of painting pictures that stack the walls of studios or attic, it were indeed well if the artworker should view the monotonous extent of upholstered furniture, screens, pillows, hangings, and begin to rescue homes from the stereotyped trail of the herd, and once more dignify and beautify the intimate interiors where we spend most of our time, with truly individual touches. For, after all, one attains but a slight measure of individuality thru the arrangement of fabrics and wallpapers. In embroidery, of all crafts, the ideas of the craftsman are most clearly and individually seen.

Furniture affords a convenient place for the embroiderer's art. To begin with, the backs of chairs or couches are usually ready-framed, offer their needlework pictures engagingly to view, and retire modestly into obscurity at the touch of a hand. They are always being changed around, so that the needlework is placed in different lights and fresh charms present themselves according to the subtleties of stitch and texture thus revealed. For unlike oil canvases and water colors which have a trick of "going dead," embroidery has nothing to lose and everything to gain by every variation of the play of light. A slanting shadow may turn a piece of work from delicacy to rugged magnificence, according as the design is seen with all its pristine severity of outline in a flat light, or, illumined sidewise, presents sudden depths and heights and varied planes. Silk or wool may lie flat, and yet certain lights will show every microscopic rise and fall in their relative surfaces.

Subjects suitable for furniture are legion. Repetition should be avoided, even tho old-fashioned workers were content to embark on six or even twelve complicated replicas in the way of chair-backs. A sense of unity can be preserved by setting one's palette for the set of chairs, and adhering punctiliously to that scheme of color, however varied the individual motif of each chair may be. A certain unity in subject and

Mrs. Armfield, who is a well known and successful interior decorator in New York, gives in the following article many practical suggestions for the use of embroidery where in most homes it is overlooked as a means of ornamentation. Those who realize its decorative qualities do not confine needlework exclusively to centerpieces and pillows



A corner of a room in which embroidery is used unsparingly but judiciously. The designs and colors on curtain, pillows and chair have been selected with a definite purpose

treatment is advisable, and further uniformity may be obtained by embroidering the designs on the same fabric. Yet, of course, one embroidered chair is enough to give piquancy to a room, and if I descant on the possibilities of sets, ambitiously, it is because visions of those Queen Anne and Georgian and Carolean "closets" rise up, and the needless tedium their repetitions involved.

The chair shown is of dull mahogany, and the back worked in cottons on hand-woven Italian linen of deep biscuit, almost pale mahogany hue. Greens, browns and grays are used, the fig pattern glowing into a golden lizard and deepening into purple figs. The central upright boughs are tinged with the mahogany browns, some almost Indian red.

A strip of black runs top and bottom of the embroidery, onto which the linen is buttonholed in mahogany cottons, and the seat of the chair is bright, deep emerald rep.

It stands in a room with golden-biscuit walls, or golden-gray, a cool yet glowing neutral hue that tones with the parquet flooring, hung largely with biscuit-colored fabric slightly patterned in green. All the furniture is mahogany, some of the chairs being partly of white wood and cushioned with deep purplish-rose on which

not to hide the green trees and magnolias. An open net has therefore been embroidered with a young leaf pattern, pendulous stalks with a few stitches blocking in the hanging half-fronted leaves: the design is elemental for while the border of the curtain needs strengthening, the last thing wanted is to distract attention from the view. Therefore the pattern is worked in thick golden-brown wool toning with the deep cream net and floor, and looks like airy hieroglyphics if one notices it at all. But the white window seat itself, while inviting flowers and plants to flourish in the light and air, gives opportunity for gay yet simple embroideries in the form of pillows. I say simple, because they are put in such close juxtaposition with growing plant forms, in and out, that any attempt at realistic imitation would be inharmonious. Therefore the simplest shorthand has been adopted, and a black hill set with checkers of emerald green trees, above bright blue and white checked rapids, on a gray ground with a purple cloud in either corner forms a not too striking design for one. On another the young leaf design is further carried out on a deep blue ground, with points of white couching the lemon-yellow stems and emerald leaves unfurling. The pillows on the windowseat are deliberately kept [Continued on page 170]

a simple leaf applique pattern is embroidered, golden as the flooring. But while embroidery is used here to pull the color scheme together, for the most part the embroidered furniture is graced by definite ideas.

A mahogany screen is a miracle of simplicity and utility in these dusty times. Wooden bars run top and bottom fitting into the frame, easily removable, on which the linen screens are stretched. This means quick and easy cleaning. Nor is a screen a ponderous thing to work, if panelled, with linen appliquéd onto the main fabric after the designs are executed.

But screens have backs and altho the fabric could very well be doubled and carried down the other side, some, instead, are decorated on the reverse side by smaller panels, and the buttonholing of the front panels that show thru is worked over and turned into a border for the insets.

A feature of the room in the illustration is a window running the whole width with a low window seat. It opens onto a park and the curtains must be transparent enough



# AN OLD HOUSE MADE NEW



THE CLAPBOARDED EXTERIOR CLEARED OF SCROLL WORK AND COVERED WITH STUCCO

*There is a shining example to discouraged owners of those ugly, well-constructed houses which we built so plentifully thirty or forty years ago in this actual transformation of a Queen Anne monstrosity into an unusually attractive modern home. The most noticeable change was effected by covering the dingy clapboards with a coat of natural gray stucco, relieved by dark green shutters*



QUEEN ANNE GABLES AND EXCRESCENCES COVERED BY A NEW ROOF OF STRAIGHT LINES

*"The ugly, broken lines of the roof were the chief problem," said Mr. Douglass Fitch, the architect who remodeled this house. "Finally I saw that the thing to do was to build an entire new roof over the old one, thus bringing the whole house into harmonious proportion." The new roof is a plain shingled Colonial type, broken by dormer windows. Built at the level of the highest point of the old roof, it gave space for three more rooms and a bath on the third story, making the total for the whole house fifteen rooms and three baths*

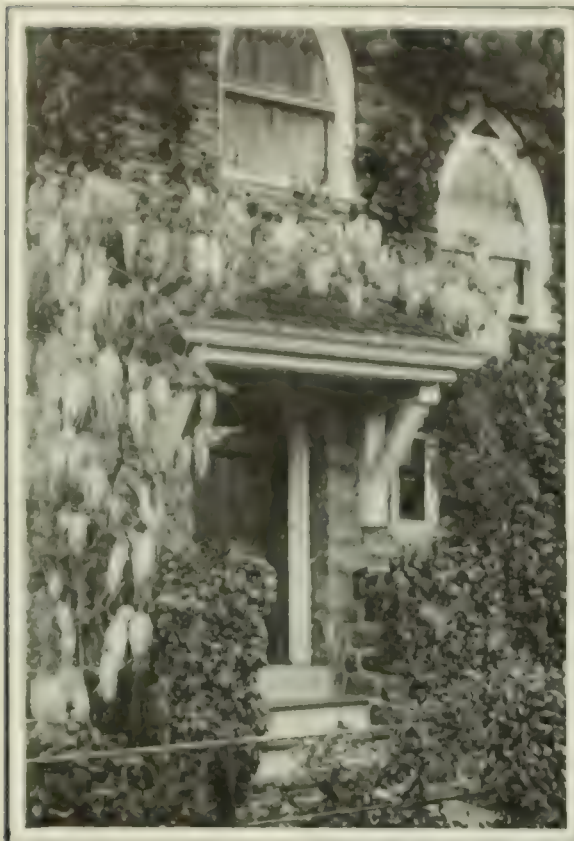


PORTICO, SUN PARLOR AND PORCHES CLEARED AWAY OR SIMPLIFIED

*With the roof and outer walls of the house remodeled there was practically nothing left to do in making this forty year old house "as good as new." The living porch and the veranda at the front were rebuilt to conform to the new architecture. By carrying the stucco around the base they were made to appear integral parts of the house. The chimney tops were relaid and covered with stucco*



# INTRODUCING THE CLINGING VINE



In Maytime, when wisterias hang their gentle drooping blossoms in profusion over favored porches, nearly everybody decides to plant a wisteria, for, flowering early and making a magnificent showing, these clusters of delicate purple excite a responsive feeling and a desire to have a similar content close at hand. Choose the Japanese (*W. floribunda*) as it is one of the best of the hardy kinds. Provide deep rich earth. Be prepared for slow development. Get instructions about training and pruning

Roses that climb the side of the house, nod at chamber windows, clamber along the shingles, caress the chimney, and shed fragrance, brightness and joy freely for all who pass, are surely desirable. They possess an exuberant friendliness to which no one can be wholly indifferent. Choose your colors. The true Rambler Rose is Japanese and has single white flowers. The crimson or pink Rambler came from China. Why not have both? The effect is good for the white blossoms accentuate the color

Another vine of a homely, that is to say a homelike, disposition, is the clematis in its many various species. A very charming variety is montana var. rubens, which has rose colored flowers about three inches across on an attractive vine, but the general favorite and the one most widely used probably is clematis paniculata, which has cheerful green foliage and pure white deliciously scented flowers blooming most profusely in August and September, followed by silvery pods. Succeeds almost anywhere



It is to importations from Japan, from China and beyond that we are indebted for the beginnings of a great number of our flowers of lovely form, striking color and pleasing fragrance. Not all plants, however, are chosen for beauty only. The luffa vines (sometimes called dish-cloth gourds and vegetable stones) are frail annual tendrill-climbing herbs, which carry a curious and interesting fruit amid the close leaves that make an acceptable shade for a back entrance or not-too-prominent window

For the dignified house of stone, whether old or new, the genuine ivy or the more hardy ampelopsis veitchii, have an appropriate personal manner of their own, growing methodically and surely with an evident ambition to cover the structure in good time; and this they generally do if enough vines are planted, and if when set out they are cut down to a height of about six inches so that all growth will at once begin to cling with the disc-like flattened tendrils that insure the vine permanence

But why stop with one vine? They are companionable growers, and associate agreeably. For quick growth where shade or awning-like protection is wanted, plant the kudzu (*pueraria*), whose large leaves and healthy stems make a fine tangle. For fragrance, to bring the bees and the humming birds, plant honeysuckle. Good form and color are found in the trumpet creeper, Dutchman's pipe, cinnamon vine and the climbing hydrangea, whose large white trusses make a grand display in summer



# RESTOCKING THE POULTRY YARD

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

**A**MERICAN poultry keepers are trying to restore the poultry business in this country and in France to its normal basis. Flocks in many sections have become so depleted that more chickens must be hatched this season than ever before. The poultry shortage has been reflected in the unprecedented high prices during the past winter, and by the almost exhausted reserve in the cold storage warehouses. For several weeks only a comparatively small stock of eggs prevented a genuine egg famine. The Government recognizes the gravity of the situation, and is urging poultry keepers everywhere to enlarge their flocks, while its experts in Washington are doing everything they can to help the novice. Poultry clubs are being formed among the school children all over the country for this plan proved practical last year. Altho grain prices have not dropt to the extent expected, there seems to be a more confident feeling among poultry keepers of all classes.

One promising feature of the business is the disposition of poultry raisers to set a higher standard as to the birds and the quality of the eggs they produce, as well as the elimination of wasteful practises. Flocks are being culled more closely than ever, the so-called boarders or non-producing hens being sent to the block. Dealers say that fewer aged eggs are coming to them, which indicates that farmers are exercising much greater care.

One of the most important factors in rehabilitating the poultry industry this spring will be early hatching, for it is the early hatched chicken which makes the early fall layer, and with plenty of pullets laying early next fall, there should be less scarcity than in the past season. This does not mean hatching too early, tho, for chickens got out in January or February are likely to molt the same season. They may lay a few eggs first, but will quickly stop. March and April are the best months for hatching such breeds as the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes. Satisfactory results will be obtained if the smaller breeds, like the Leghorns and Anconas, are hatched in April and May.

Early hatching necessarily involves the use of incubators. There are seldom many broody hens until the weather begins to get warm. It isn't necessary to own an incubator, because the growth of the custom hatching industry has made it possible for amateurs to have their eggs hatched for them at small expense. Beginners often prefer to buy day-old chicks from hatching establishments, an easy method, altho one is seldom sure as to the quality of the stock one gets. All too often the big hatching plants simply buy up all the eggs they can



*Day old chicks are often bought by beginners from hatching establishments*

get from nearby farmers, without much question as to the character of the stock which produced them.

After all, the one way to carry on a poultry business, even with a back yard plant, so as to get the best results, is to hatch one's own chickens, and constantly strive to improve one's flock. Many factors enter into the hatching and rearing of chickens successfully. It is necessary to begin with the breeding pens, as a matter of fact. Experts have learned that it is most important to have a male bird coming from a strain of heavy laying hens. It is best to mate one male to ten or a dozen hens, when Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds are being kept. One male to twelve or fifteen is enough among the smaller breeds. It is desirable, altho not necessary, to have two male birds to each pen, alternating them every few days. This plan usually results in greater fertility. People often ask how long a time must elapse before eggs are fertile after breeding pens are made up. In some experiments made at the Maryland Experiment Station, fertile eggs were obtained within fifty-two hours, while most of the eggs were fertile on the fourth day. Usually, tho, it is best to wait five or six days with Leghorns and eight or ten days with the larger breeds.

It does not always follow that a good hatch will be obtained from successful mating. Unless attention is given to the care of the eggs, they may not hatch well, even tho they are fertile. Only normal eggs should be used anyway. Those that are thin shelled, that have a rough surface, and that are very large or small, should be set aside. Amateurs often hold their eggs too long before setting them. Ten days should be the outside limit. While the eggs are being kept they should be stored in a dry place where the temperature is not below 40 or above 70 degrees, and it is best to turn them daily. If the amateur cannot get enough eggs from his own flock to fill his incubator without waiting two or three weeks, he would be wise to buy a few settings. Even when using hens, much time is saved if two or three of them are set at the same time.

You can't expect to get a good hatch with an incubator unless the machine is given a proper location. The house cellar is usually the most convenient place, and the most satisfactory, too, because an even tempera-

ture is easily maintained. Incubators are supposed to be self-regulating, but this is true only to a limited extent. The direct rays of the sun should not fall upon them, and they should not be close to an open window. At the same time, there must be plenty of ventilation in the cellar. This is an important fact which has often been overlooked with disastrous results. An easy way to ventilate the cellar is to hinge a window so that it will open inward from the bottom. Then a thin muslin curtain may be tacked over the window frame to eliminate air currents.

Pethaps one reason why women are especially successful in the operation of incubators is because they give more painstaking care to the burners than the average man. No incubator will hatch chickens successfully unless the wick is kept clean, and the lamp filled. This is a task which must be made a part of the daily routine. Perhaps the best time to care for the lamp is in the morning, as then there will be less danger from the lamp running up.

It is always best to run the machine for two or three days before the eggs are put into it, even if it is an incubator which has been used before. This precaution may save the loss of a great many eggs.

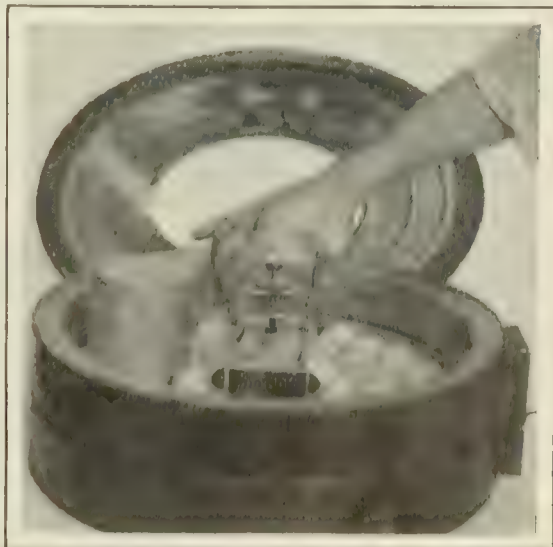
From the third to the eighteenth day the eggs must be turned, to use the generally accepted term. This practise does not necessarily mean reversing the position of the eggs, as some people seem to think. It is only necessary to move them around with the hands, so that their position will be altered and the contents prevented from adhering to the shell. Cooling will take place at the same time, as a matter of necessity. It is the common theory that the eggs should be cooled for from five to fifteen minutes, but careful experiments seem to show that this is not necessary, just as good hatches are obtained when no cooling is practised except that incidental to the turning of the eggs.

It is best to keep the temperature at exactly 103 degrees all thru the hatching period, and the machine must be watched carefully near the end of the third week, as the temperature is likely to rise then because of the extra heat generated by the chickens. Some latitude can be allowed then, for no harm will be done if the temperature goes up to 104 or half a degree higher. It is best not to try readjusting the regulation of the machine up to this point.

Twice during the hatch eggs should be tested with a lamp or electric light. Testing devices come with most incubators and are easily used. Sometimes a strong electric light bulb is simply held under the tray of eggs. Of course all unfertile eggs should be removed. If [Continued on page 164]



*An arrangement of nests for setting hens*



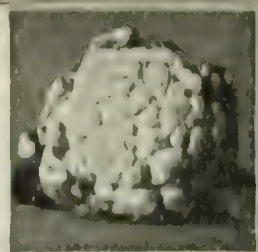
*One popular type of electric incubator*





# What to Do In February

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY



## NORTH

### The Flower Garden

**Planting Plans** Before planting Akebia, Virginia Creeper, Boston Ivy and other vines so that they may cover a fence, pergola, old stump or wall plan to dig a large hole 3 feet square and 3 feet deep and fill this with a rich loam.

Study carefully the color scheme, season of bloom, height of plant, adaptability of plants to climate and soil and the moisture supply before making your garden plans for next year.

Now is the time to order material for a water garden. Such sub-aquatic plants are suited to the water edge, March Marigold, Japanese Iris, Arrow Arum, Reed Mace, etc. Order your water lilies early.

### Fruit and Berries

**Spring Planting** Order your trees and berries this month. It is always safe to buy from a point north rather than south of you. State in order when you wish plants delivered. Notify station agent to let you know when plants arrive. A day in the hot car may mean a large per cent of loss. If the holes are not ready in which to plant, when your trees arrive, heel them in. Never allow the roots to become dry. Order one to two year old apple trees and build the head you desire. Low head is considered the best.

**Spray Material** Get in a supply of Paris green, arsenate of lead, hellebore or slug shot, to keep in check the chewing insects such as tent caterpillars and potato beetles. Concentrated lime sulfur is the best check for San Jose, oyster shell scale and scurvy bark louse. Spray on calm days, when the trees are dormant, with a solution of one part lime sulfur to eight parts of water. Bordeaux or Pyrox may be used to spray peach trees later in the season.

**Disease** Destroy all wild cherry and plum trees along the road or in the fence rows. These trees only harbor disease and insects. Cut out all black-knot from plum or cherry trees; burn. Gather and burn all "mummy" plums. Branches affected with fire blight or New York apple tree canker should be cut out and burned. Disinfect the saw or knife after removing each affected limb.

**Pruning Hints** Have a saw with teeth only on one edge. Have teeth sharp, clean and well set. Prune out dead limbs. Don't leave stumps. Cut out all water-sprouts and suckers. Don't over-prune. Don't pile apple wood near orchard; this is only a harbor for insects. Don't fail to burn all prunings.

### The Vegetable Garden

**Hotbeds** Place in the bottom of the hot-bed about four inches of ashes. Pack in eighteen to twenty-four inches of fresh, heating, horse manure. If the manure does not heat quickly, wet it down with hot water and cover the frame with the sash. Place over the surface four to six inches of clean garden loam. Place a standard thermometer in the manure in the center of the hotbed. Do not plant seed until the thermometer drops to 80° F. Use mats and straw to cover the hotbed during cold nights. Plant the seed of Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage, White Plume or Golden Self-branching celery, Early Snowball cauliflower, Detroit Dark Red beets and Loose Leaf Grand Rapids lettuce. These plants may be transplanted to the cold frames later. Keep the air fresh and close the sash early in the afternoon.

**Onions** The last of the month, sow the seed of Danvers Yellow Globe and Southport White Globe, or Prize-taker onions in flats. Onion seedlings should never be transplanted twice. Sow the seed sparingly so that the plants may not be crowded and easily transplanted from the seed flat to the open garden.

**Seedage** Buy seed from a reliable firm. Keep them away from rats or mice. Do not keep seed in a moist room. Test the seed before planting in the hotbed or garden. Select a few stand and varieties. Plan to keep a notebook of all garden activities throughout the year. Do not start the tender plants such as tomatoes and peppers until March or April. Never mix manure with soil in which seed is to be sown. It is good practise to scatter a little well-decayed manure about the bottom of the flat before filling it with garden loam. Shape all flats until the seed germinates. Water and ventilate with great

care. Seedlings should never suffer from drought. Too much moisture causes damping off.

### The Greenhouse

**Seedage** Celery seed sown now may be transplanted into the garden in the latter part of May and harvested in July.

Start early tomatoes, peppers, eggplant and cucumbers this month.

Perennials such as larkspur and hollyhocks if started this month will bloom by fall.

Sow the seed of ageratum, lobelia, petunia, heliotrope, pansies, verbenia, salvia, primula, begonia and asters, if planted the first of the month, will give an early bloom.

Seed of cyclamens and gloxinia, if planted now, will give a strong bloom by the following spring.

Sow the seed of cuphea llavae the last of the month to be used for spring planting in vases and hanging baskets.

Start roots of cannas, caladiums and dahlias in a rich soil and place them under the benches in a cool greenhouse.

**Bulbs** Easter lily bulbs should be brought forward and gradually forced so as to have a bloom by April.

**Cuttings** Pot all cuttings of chrysanthemums, carnations, coleus and geraniums as soon as they form roots in the propagating bed, then reset a new lot of cuttings. Pinch back all calceus so as to form a branching, stocky plant.

**Roses** Spray the bench and put roses with clear water on bright days.

Do not overwater. Have foliage, walks and bench sides dry before dark. Top dress the surface soil with decayed cow manure and little bone meal.

**Carnations** Keep the dead leaves and the foliage affected with carnation rust cleaned off. Apply a little lime to the surface soil and work this into the first inch. Disbud all single stem flowers. Spray on bright days to keep the red spider in check. Harvest the bloom early in the morning.

## SOUTH

**Upper South** Virginia, North Carolina, North Georgia, North Alabama, Tennessee.

**Middle South** Lower South Carolina, South Georgia, Middle and South Alabama, Mississippi.

**Far South** Southern Louisiana and Florida.

### UPPER SOUTH

**Vegetables** Fill the hotbeds with 18 inches of fresh horse manure, packed tightly, and place from 2 to 4 inches of clean garden loam on this. Place a thermometer so that the base of it is in the manure. The temperature will go up in a few hours, but after it drops to 80° F. sow the seed of cabbage, cauliflower, beets, lettuce, onions, eggplants, peppers, radish and tomatoes. After decreasing the moisture and increasing the ventilation so that the plants are hardened, transplant to the open the last of the month, cabbage and cauliflower plants; also onion seedlings and lettuce plants. Where the soil is well prepared and is not too full of moisture sow in the open the seed of beets, carrots, kale, parsley, radish and celery. Set out onions and plant rhubarb and horse radish roots.

### MIDDLE SOUTH

**Vegetables** One of the best varieties of early potatoes to plant now is the Irish Cobbler. Sow the

## FERTILIZER

**Barnyard Manure (fresh).** A fine manure to apply to a stiff soil if turned under in the fall. Also to mix into a compost heap. Nitrogen, 45 per cent; potash, 52 per cent; phosphoric acid, 21 per cent; lime, 57 per cent.

**Barnyard Manure (decayed).** Good for any garden crop or top dressing. A leaf builder for such crops as lettuce. Nitrogen, 58 per cent; potash, 5 per cent; phosphoric acid, 3 per cent; lime, 88 per cent.

**Hen Manure.** Apply very sparingly. Especially good for onions. Nitrogen, 1.63 per cent; potash, .85 per cent; phosphoric acid, 1.54 per cent; lime, .24 per cent.

**Unleached Wood Ashes.** One source of potash. Apply freely for general crops. Not for potatoes. Potassium oxide, 8.72 per cent; phosphoric acid, .32 per cent; calcium oxide, 28.61 per cent. Stem builder.

**Ground Bone (fine).** This fertilizer is available slowly and gives best returns if mixt with stable manure. Good for shrub borders, perennial beds, fruit trees, grape vines and all garden crops. Nitrogen, 4 per cent; total phosphoric acid, 19.49 per cent; most of this is insoluble.

**Dried Blood.** Especially fine for poinsetta plants. The foliage takes on a dark green color and the bloom lasts a long time if fed dried blood. Good for hastening all leaf crops. Nitrogen, 8.24 per cent.

**Sulfate of Ammonia.** With 20 per cent of nitrogen available it is applied sparingly to leaf crops.

**Nitrate of Soda.** Two pounds is sufficient for one square rod of soil and should be applied just before a rain. If applied in solution, 1½ pounds to 14 gallons of water. Nitrogen, 15 per cent.

**Acid Phosphate.** Available, 16 per cent. Fifty pounds to one-quarter acre. Sources of this fertilizer are ground rock acid phosphate, 5 pounds to one square rod. Dissolved bone, 2 pounds to one square rod. Basic slag, 5 pounds to one square rod. The dissolved bone meal is considered the best. Fruit builder.

**Kainit.** Potassium oxide, 14.04 per cent. Three and one-half pounds is sufficient for one square rod. Stem builder.

Both sulfate and muriate of potash are difficult to secure.

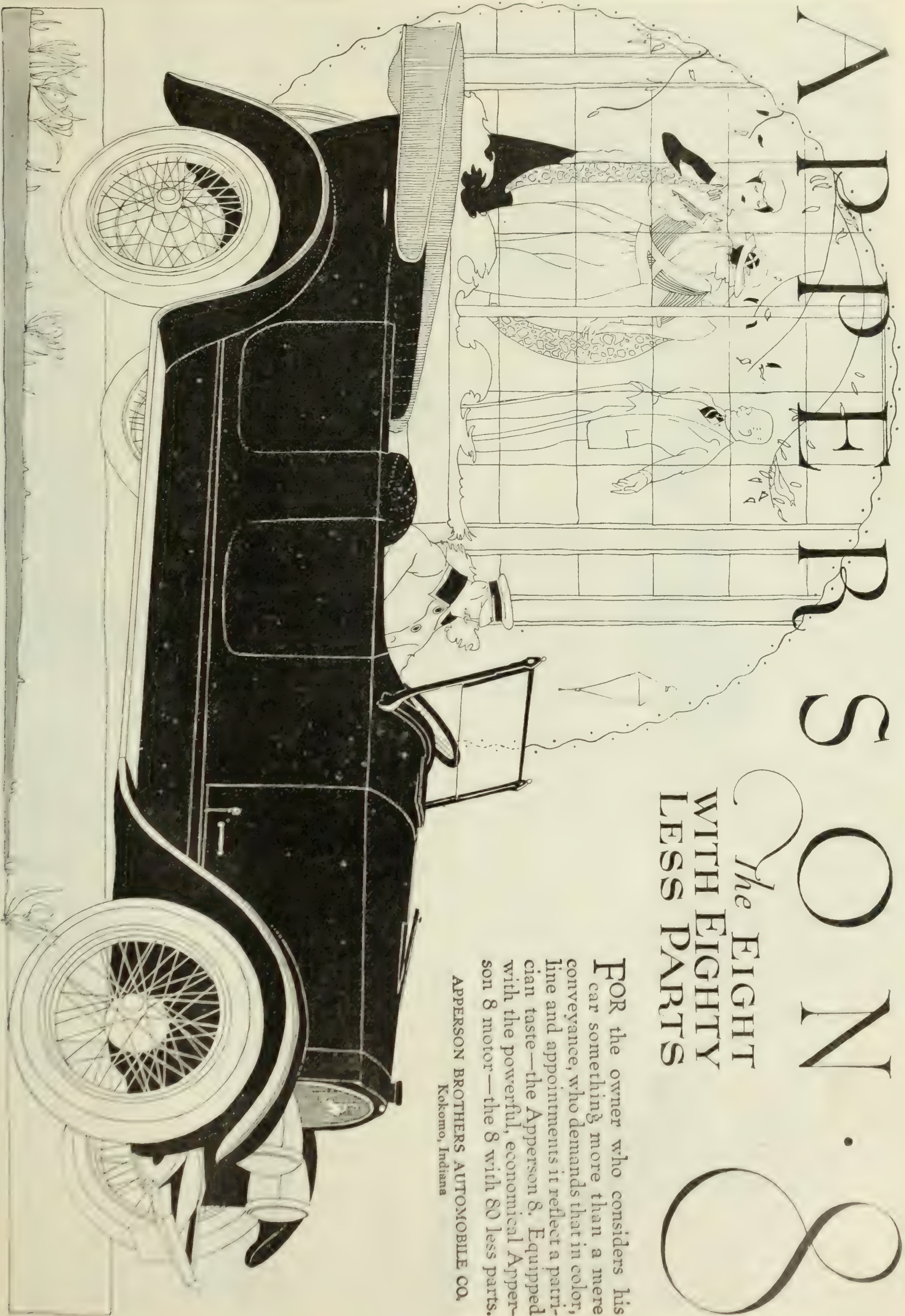


# APPERSOON.<sup>8</sup>

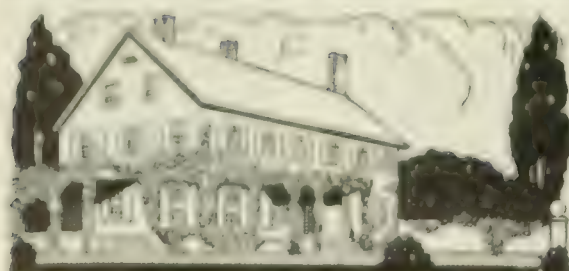
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smooth varieties of English peas. Sow in the open in a rich deep soil the seeds of carrots, beets, mustard, radish, turnips and beets. Plant out cabbage plants and onion seedlings. Start a few pots or boxes of cucumbers and melons in the hotbeds.

### FAR SOUTH

**Vegetables** Begin to harden the tomatoes, eggplants and peppers. Plant out but protect melons and squash. Plant all of the seed of the hardy vegetables. The last of the month early corn and bush lima and string beans may be planted. Transplant to the open all hardy plants such as cabbage and cauliflower. Plant all varieties of peas and asparagus seed.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

This is a good month to pull stumps. Co-operate with your neighbors and buy the best type of stump puller.

Make plans to select cotton varieties that are resistant to the wilt. Ask for information from your state experiment station.

This is a good month to plant out fruit trees that are still dormant.

Remove all borers by following the burrow and cutting out the wood. A long wire may be used by inserting it in the burrow, and if the tip is wet on drawing the wire out, it is evident that the insect has been punctured.

Scraping the old bark from the apple trees exposes the scale insects so that the lime sulfur may kill them. This spray also kills the spores of fungus.

Cut out decayed branches and all surplus growths. Burn all prunings.

Break the surface soil with a light plow and whenever possible plow under a light coating of stable manure. Form a dust mulch on the surface by harrowing.

Spray the grapes to prevent blackrot before the buds open. Bordeaux, 3 pounds copper sulfate, 4 pounds lime, 50 gallons water.

Plant out young fruit trees. The standard varieties should be planted 40 feet by 40 feet apart. Between the rows of trees plant strawberries.

Plant in the open, bulbs, climbing vines, such as Boston Ivy, Virginia Creeper, climbing rose, etc. Also clumps of perennials and hardy annuals such as carnations, larkspur, pansy and verbenas.

Plan to check the work of the cut worm by mixing 25 parts wheat bran and one-half part Paris green and then add enough molasses to make the mash sweet. Scatter this about the plants and the cut worm will eat this before attacking the plants.

Plan to plow a little deeper each year and do it.

## RESTOCKING THE POULTRY YARD

(Continued from page 161)

broody hens can be obtained, it is an excellent plan to set two or three at the same time the incubator is started. Then the eggs under them can be removed to replace those tested from the machine. Some poultrymen like to reverse the process so that the hens may bring out the chickens.

The matter of moisture is important in sections of the country where the air is very dry and perhaps in furnace heated cellars. Some machines have sand trays, but with others it is necessary to sprinkle the floor under them or to keep a bucket of water on the floor. Sprinkling the eggs twice a day from the seventeenth day on is another plan, the water being about 103 degrees.

One common mistake is opening the incubator before all the chickens are out of the shell. A wet chick is very easily chilled. It is best to keep the machine closed until all the chicks are out and dry, altho this may mean waiting twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Meantime the brooder can be heated up and ready to receive the chickens when they are transferred.

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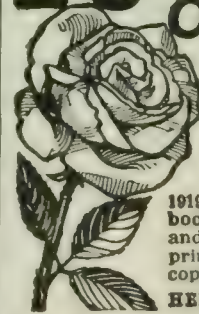
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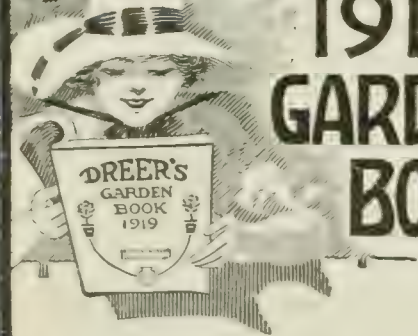
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## SHALL WE SINK THE GERMAN FLEET

(Continued from page 150)

pact, were made upon plates bolted to heavy backing and fired upon at short range. One of the first—if not the first of ordnance experts—to propose that tests should be made, not merely of the plates but of the structures to which the armor was affixed, was Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, United States Navy, who while Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance caused to be constructed on land a replica of one of the turrets of the "Massachusetts." Firing upon this, he secured much useful data.

This led to the utilization of old and obsolete ships as targets for the gun fire of their successors, and in this country we have used the "Texas" and one of the monitors for that purpose. The British navy have also likewise got rid of and incidentally utilized several superannuated vessels, and in one instance carried out the test with such attention to detail that the attacked vessel was not only fitted up with every equipment, but wooden men replaced the crew at their stations and even the china and glassware of the wardroom was left in the closets. The "Majestic" steaming past her victim fired for seventeen minutes and all the results were carefully noted and tabulated. Of course there are two chief difficulties in this sort of experimentation, the first being that the target cannot hit back and therefore the attacking ship is not troubled with the somewhat important necessity of protecting herself, which always is disturbing to the ease and comfort of one's gunfire; and the second, that the attacked ship was used up or obsolete and therefore, whatever the effects of the shells or torpedoes might be upon her they were not the same as a modern ship "fit to lie in the line" might be expected to withstand. Naturally, no nation has hitherto shown itself prepared to expend a ten or fifteen million dollar battleship to acquire this sort of information.

The first difficulty cannot well be overcome—but as to the second why not devote the German ships—any one of them far more modern than any vessel hitherto used as a target—to precisely this purpose? It would be of great professional interest to determine exactly what the effects of the "New Mexico's" fire would be upon the lately completed "Bayern." If we are about to adopt 16 inch guns, and rumor says that 18-inch are not far off, might they not be profitably tried out on the German ships? Does any one now certainly know what would actually happen to a modern dreadnaught if such a weight of metal as that delivered at a single broadside by the "Pennsylvania" or the "Hood" should squarely strike her? Or how turrets would behave under such abnormally tremendous blows? There are a host of gunnery problems which are asking for solution and which have never before been soluble under such circumstances as are apparently now at command. The battleship is not a true product of evolution but an aggregation of things put together more or less empirically as need have arisen. The more practical knowledge we can get of its reacting capabilities, the better the chances of eliminating the imperfect and unnecessary, and the greater the progress we make toward reduction of armaments.

The trials should, of course, be international, and the data obtained common property, always assuming the League of Nations comes into existence. The rivalries would then be generous ones, and relative efficiencies demonstrated not against one another but against the targets provided by the common enemy.



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## PLANS FOR THE VICTORY GARDEN

(Continued from page 157)

it. In the table the amount of seed or the number of plants required to sow or set out in a hundred feet of row is given. You can readily tell, therefore, the amount of the different seeds that it will take to plant the garden properly, without either running short or having extensive surpluses left over. In figuring the amounts of seed, allowance should be made, of course, for successive plantings and for late plantings for winter use.

All this preliminary work should be done before one is in position to make really intelligent use of the seed catalogs. To proceed by the other method and sit down with a bunch of new catalogs before you have made up your mind what to grow, is a bewildering task. You will not have looked thru many pages, jotting down the new things you would like to try, before you find that you are getting helplessly mixed insofar as getting the makings of a complete, well-balanced garden is concerned. And, in using your catalogs, keep in mind that most seed catalogs are written more from the point of view of the man who has seeds to sell, than from that of the man who has a garden to plant. Instead of confining your order to the *varieties* which are given most space and colored plates, make your selections according to *types* as suggested in the outline of groupings. The varieties of vegetables named on the plan that is reproduced are representative of these types. If you cannot procure all of them where you happen to be ordering your seeds, you can get varieties which are similar in type.

In selecting the garden site of course it is generally a case of taking such soil as may be obtained, without having any opportunity to pick and choose. Where possible, however, the ground for the garden should be chosen according to its fitness for this particular purpose. The ideal soil for vegetable growing is a sandy loam. If it is possible to obtain soil that has been used for gardening before, that will be a great advantage, as it is very hard work to get ground that is in heavy sod, or that has been lying idle for a number of years, into first class condition for the growing of vegetables. Ideal ground which has been producing big crops of weeds is objectionable because it will be full of weed seeds. Nevertheless, such soil generally is fertile.

In handling ground which is in heavy sod, one of the two following methods should be used to get satisfactory results. If it is not too heavy, and the grass is short, it may, by careful work, be turned under completely enough so as not to interfere with planting and cultivating. If the plot is so small that it has to be turned up by hand, it is often easier to remove the sod before taking up the ground. In doing this simply the top layer, as thin as possible, should be taken up, so as to leave as much as possible of the fiber and roots in the soil to supply humus. The part removed should be carefully stacked up to be allowed to rot and will make an excellent compost for use later on.

When the only soil which may be available is a resistant heavy clay, special treatment will be required. All the wood ashes obtainable should be used, and unless these can be had in large quantity, sifted coal ashes should also be applied. A layer even three or four inches thick will be none too much if thoroughly worked into the soil. This will help greatly in lightening it up—in fact, will practically make a new soil. Lime, also, is very beneficial on such soil. If the lime must be applied only a short

## BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS

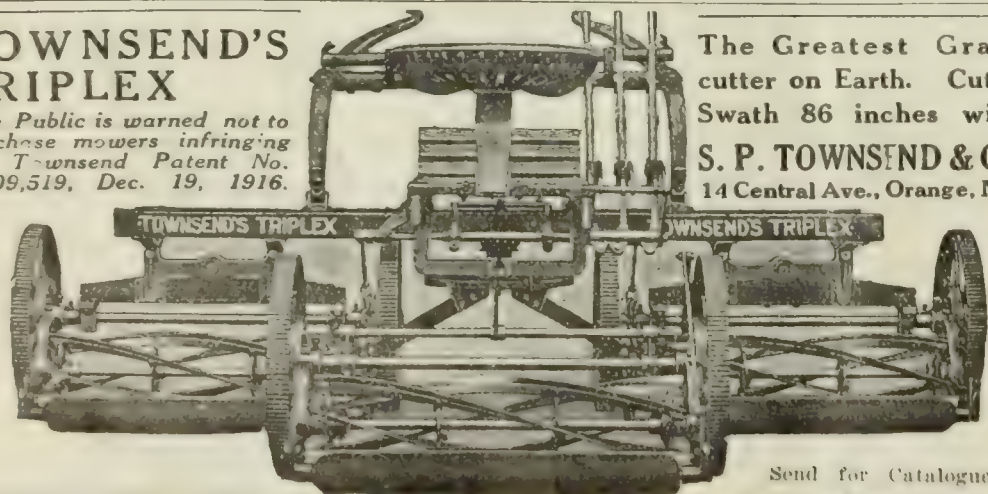
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time before planting, it is best to use a raw, ground limestone instead of hydrated lime. If applied in the fall, or some weeks before planting, either kind may be used. Four or five pounds of the hydrated lime, or eight to ten pounds of the ground limestone, per hundred square feet of soil, will make a good application. The value of the lime, of course, is not limited to its useful effect upon the soil. It also corrects any acidity which may exist, thus favoring the growth of the various soil bacteria which are essential to the production of good crops. Sandy soils are less likely than clay soils to be too acid, but lime also helps them by tending to bind the soil particles.

If possible, the ground selected for the garden should be protected from north and west winds. This will make a great difference during the first few weeks when the temperature of the soil is one of the chief factors in the amount of growth. If, in addition to such protection, the garden plot has a slight fall to the south or east, it will be quite ideal in location.

The disadvantages in the way of expense in preparing the soil and buying fertilizers and seeds for a small garden can often be overcome to a very large extent by the co-operation of a number of gardeners in one locality. In many cities and small towns there are now garden clubs, which have become prominent and which have helped tremendously in making the small home garden a practical thing for their members. Thru such a society, or club, arrangements for plowing and harrowing, buying seed, putting on manure and fertilizers, etc., can be made, with very great advantage to the individual, compared to what he would be able to do "on his own hook."

In addition to the making of a detailed plan and procuring the seed, there are a number of other things which should be attended to *early* to make sure that everything will be in readiness for a successful garden when planting time comes. The first and most important of these is providing an abundant supply of plant food.

In former days, when there was no trouble in procuring all the stable manure one might need, this was a much simpler matter than it is now. Not only has the price of animal manure gone up, until, in many cases, it is no longer the most economic form in which to buy plant food, but, frequently, it is impossible to get manure of good quality, at any price. Finding a satisfactory substitute is a very important factor in starting a successful garden.

Most gardeners do not fully realize that the benefits from manure are due not only to the actual plant food it contains, but also to the humus and bacteria it adds to the soil. It is for that reason that merely using the chemical fertilizers that contain the same amount of available plant food as manure, as a substitute for the latter, almost always fail to give satisfactory results, and, if fertilizers alone are used for several succeeding years, the result will be less and less satisfactory each season, as the natural humus or decaying vegetable matter in the soil becomes exhausted.

Some of the disadvantages of using fertilizers can be lessened by taking care to purchase fertilizers from organic sources, such as bone, guano, tankage, dried blood, etc., instead of ready-made commercial fertilizers, made up chiefly from chemical sources. Where no manure at all may be used it is all right to use a complete ready-made fertilizer, but only the *highest grade* should be purchased, both because this is really the *cheapest* form in which to buy the plant food, and because the materials used in making a high-grade mixture are much better for the soil than those employed in low-grade, complete fertilizers.

In every garden it is a good plan to have



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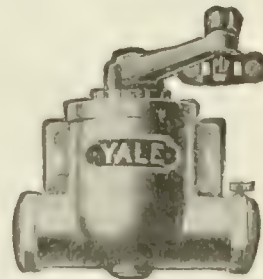
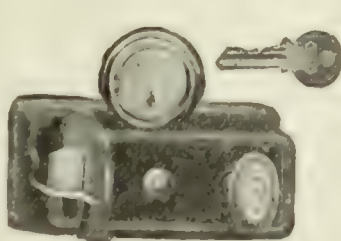
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Head of History Department, Julia Rich-  
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a supply of nitrate of soda on hand for special purposes, such as hastening early growth, stimulating warm weather plants, when they first come up, and the weather is still so cold as to make their growth itself dependent upon the process of nitrification in the soil very slow. It is also useful in helping any plants which may be attacked by insects or diseases.

As a further substitute for manure in combination with fertilizers, commercial humus is of great value on soils which have been cropped for a number of years and which are, naturally, too light and sandy for good growth. This humus is decayed vegetable matter, which has been dried and ground, and treated, until it is fairly uniform in analysis and can, therefore, be sold as a standard product. In addition to improving the useful condition of the soil to which it is applied, it is, itself, very spongy and absorbent, and, therefore, helps in large measure to retain the surplus moisture after heavy rains.

While these materials can be used to take the place of manure, at least part of the garden fertility should be supplied in the form of manure, if it is possible to procure it. Spread as much as can be obtained evenly over the entire garden, even if it makes only a thin layer. This should be put on, of course, before the ground is plowed or spaded up. A sufficient quantity of fertilizer should be procured to supply two to four pounds per one hundred square feet, according to the amount of manure and the general condition of the soil. In addition to the amount for this purpose, a small quantity of fine ground bone and of dried blood, or tangake, should be kept on hand for special purposes, such as to use in transplanting plants, top dressing, growing crops, etc. As suggested above, it would be well to make arrangements for all of these things now as materials will be short and transportation still uncertain this spring.

## SMOOTHING THE ROAD OF THE MOTORIST

(Continued from page 155)

zation of \$736,000,000, and employ-  
ing 280,000 workers at an annual  
total wage of \$275,000,000. Manufac-  
turers of bodies, parts, and accessories,  
total 1080, with a capitalization of \$336,-  
000,000, employing 320,000 workers and  
paying annually in wages \$288,800,000.  
In addition there are some 27,000 automo-  
bile dealers with a capital investment of  
\$184,000,000 and employing 230,000 per-  
sons. Controller Travis further estimates  
the present value of motor vehicles in use  
in the United States at \$5,000,000,000.  
The purchase of motor vehicles during  
1918 reached the total of 1,726,194, worth  
\$917,470,938. The production of automo-  
bile tires last year was 18,000,000, valued  
at \$150,000,000. License fees collected by  
the various states during the same period  
totaled \$25,000,000. If it were possible to  
add the money spent during 1918 for acces-  
sories, repairs, gasoline, lubricating oils,  
etc., the grand total spent would approxi-  
mate that of a Liberty Loan. There should  
also be included the wages of chauffeurs.  
There are some 350,000 of these registered  
and licensed in the United States, and at  
an average wage of \$15 per week their  
total annual wage is \$373,000,000.

Dry as the foregoing figures may be to  
the reader, they nevertheless show that  
there is an industrial organization both for  
the manufacture and maintenance of motor  
vehicles of sufficient size and strength to  
insure the development of motor travel and  
motor transportation within any reason-  
able limits.

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## DECORATING WITH NEEDLEWORK

(Continued from page 158)

finished in color scheme, three or four colors at most being used, and dark blue, dull purple, biscuit, emerald green, black and gray (with a little variation in the hues of the embroidery silks) being adhered to, because all kinds of flowers appear from day to day and every color should be in place and welcome.

The set scheme beloved of the interior decorator too often disdains the modest function of a background, and yet all permanent decoration of a home should be a background. All kinds of gowns, flowers, vases, and infinitely varied objects will come in, sometimes to stay, sometimes to pass them, and so the essentials, the necessities, while forming a united whole, should be hospitably adaptable, and allow of unlimited combinations with the transient visiting hues.

The room described has been, of course, carefully thought out as a whole; but embroidery must not be regarded as a rare exotic, to be employed only in set schemes of decoration. Whatever room one happens to live in, and at whatever state or stage of artistic development one happens to be, embroidery fulfills an honest function. Even the stamped house and table linen described and illustrated in the women's magazines often show some sort of fitness in their monograms and baskets of roses and add comfort and refinement to the homes they dignify.

Period design is an established fact in many people's understanding, and of all crafts embroidery is essentially a craft of periods. What could link the past more amiably with the present than the intelligent use of period tradition in the expression of the embroiderer's individual ideas?

Nor must the combination of framed embroideries and chintz-covered furniture and hangings be overlooked. A small room, with big windows on two sides and two doors, for instance, had little space for pictures, and when the windows had been hung with dark blue and cream flowered chintz and the furniture liberally upholstered, the old-fashioned air of the room seemed too cozy and intimate to spoil with incongruous realistic prints or photographs. But some embroideries of herbs and birds and even one of little figures in a scrolly mesh of flowers, set in narrow black frames, were just the thing to give a livable and interesting air. From a little way off, the needlework became blurred of pattern like the chintz—and yet it had plenty of variety and intelligent idea and fun and fancy hidden away for the inquisitive to find. It also gave that sense of restfulness and leisure we associate with the past, but which is the inheritance of all good and honest craftsmanship, and especially the craftsman-ship of that most sensitive and delicate of tools, the needle.

Finally the exquisite nicety of stitches, the meticulous workmanship of these small embroidery panels, added to the snugness of the little room. One was close to the treasures, and could examine them conveniently and appreciate their qualities with zest. Old samplers have their place in such small rooms, and how charmingly they harmonize with daguerrotypes and miniatures and prints and relics of Colonial days!

But while we enjoy the old embroideries we must not forget that the needle is still with us, and that embroidery is a soothing occupation which many busy workers might profit by in leisure moments—to the enrichment of their homes and their descendants.

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# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOOK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Shall We Sink the German Fleet? By Park Benjamin.

1. Write a properly numbered and lettered brief of the article.
2. In a single short paragraph sum up the thought of the entire article.
3. Explain orally why the problem of the disposal of the German fleet is so great.
4. Present a vigorous argument for or against sinking the German fleet.
5. Write an original story that could be developed into a moving picture scenario giving a possible, tho not necessarily a probable, solution of the problem of disposing of the German fleet.
6. Write a picturesque description of the scene of the surrender of the German fleet. Be careful to select an appropriate point of view. Follow time order and space order. Use as many connotative or suggestive words as possible.
7. Point out the means by which the article has been made coherent.
8. Explain the reason for the use of every comma in column 1.

#### II. The Future of Flying. By Henry Woodhouse.

1. In a few words present the problem suggested by the article.
2. In long complex sentences present possible answers to the three questions that begin the article.
3. Write an original story of adventure in an airplane.

#### III. Decorating with Needlework. By Constance Armfield.

1. It is to be supposed that you understand the English language. With how many of the following words are you familiar? craft, dexterity, stereotyped, fabrics, subtleties, replicas, motif, tedium, ponderous, hieroglyphics, juxtaposition, adhered, disdains, transient, hues, exotic, function, monogram, literally, incongruous, meticulous, daguerreotypes. What is the meaning of every one of the above words? How many words are there in the English language? How many words are used by a person of ordinary education? How can you enlarge your vocabulary?
2. Imagine that you are an agent endeavoring to increase the sale of needlework. Explain as if to the proprietor of a department store what fields are open to needlework.
3. Write a pleasantly suggestive description of the picture presented with the article.
4. Write the autobiography of your great-great-grandmother's sampler.

#### IV. Plans for the Victory Garden. By F. F. Rockwell.

1. What is the value of tabulation, diagram, and illustration as shown in this article?
2. What methods does the author employ to make his thought emphatic?
3. Give brief oral directions for planting a victory garden.

#### V. The Story of the Week.

1. In "Julius Caesar" and in "Macbeth" you read of many tragic events. Write in dramatic form an account of the deaths of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.
2. Explain in what ways the new constitution of Germany is better, or worse, than the former constitution.
3. Imagine that you are Sherlock Holmes. What reasons lead you to believe that the letter purporting to have been written by the Kaiser is genuine, and what reasons prompt you to think that it is not genuine?
4. Give a clear oral explanation of the present situation in Russia.
5. Read aloud the passages quoted from the addresses at the opening of the Peace Conference. Explain in full the meaning of every quotation.
6. Summarize the problems to be solved by the Peace Congress.
7. A man for whom you work has a business correspondent in Buenos Aires. Write a letter from him concerning business conditions in South America.
8. Write a letter from one of the leaders of the Portuguese monarchical party to former King Manoel, and then write the King's reply.
9. Give a talk summarizing the important news of the week concerning the United States.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Russia—"The Acid Test of Russia," "Tribulations of Russia."

1. Do you agree with the principles of action enunciated in the two quotations from the President's speeches? What difficulties stand in the way of our acting as the President desires?
2. Analyze as completely as you can the various factions contending for ultimate power in Russia. Should we support any one of them?
3. "These repeated appeals . . . met with no official response," etc. Why not? ". . . but we now learn . . . that the British Government favors receiving delegates of the Soviet Government," etc. Why?
4. Why is M. Pichon opposed to dealing with representatives of the Soviet Government?
5. What is to be the "acid test" of Russia as mentioned in the leading editorial?

#### II. The Peace Congress—"The Opening Addresses," "Program of the Congress."

1. What was the dominant note sounded in the opening meeting of the Congress?
2. What questions have thus far been discussed? How will these questions probably be answered?
3. How would you answer the German delegates if they asked for the things indicated in the news item?

#### III. Germany—"Collapse of the Spartacans," "The New German Constitution."

1. Why was the killing of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg probably the deathblow of the Spartacans?
2. What conclusions do you draw from the evidence of the German elections of January 19?
3. What will be the effect if Germany is rearranged geographically according to the scheme outlined in the last paragraph of the news item on "The New German Constitution" on page 144?

#### IV. Political Unrest in Europe—"Four Cabinets Changed," "Reaction in Portugal," "The New Polish Government," "The Sinn Fein Republic."

1. What caused the cabinet changes referred to in the first news item?
2. Why should there be a monarchical reaction in Portugal at the present time?
3. On what basis did the party of Mr. Paderewski and that of General Pilsudski combine?
4. Contrast the present attitude of the British Government toward the Sinn Fein movement with that of the spring of 1916.

#### V. Problems of Transportation—"Smoothing the Road of the Motorist," "The Future of Flying."

1. "It [highway improvement] has been agitated ever since the birth of the nation." Review the history of road building, canal construction and railroad promotion as a proof of this statement.
2. Test your own locality by Secretary Lane's dictum: "You can judge the civilization of a people . . . by the character of its highways."
3. Discuss the relation of the fuel problem to the problem of motor transportation.
4. How far has aeroplane transportation of the mails proceeded thus far? Can you suggest any probable future development of the uses of the roads of the air?

#### VI. Our Shipping Program—"Ships Borrowed and Returned," "What Are Our Ships Worth?"

1. On what basis did the Allies arrange for taking over German ships now in German ports? What will probably be done with the German ships seized at the outbreak of the war?
2. Why does Chairman Hurley propose "to write off" a third of the cost of the Emergency Fleet Corporation's ships? What do you think of this proposal?
3. What are the alleged handicaps upon American ships in their competition with ships owned abroad? How can these alleged handicaps be overcome?



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# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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#### NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## POETS OF TODAY

Irene R. McLeod became known first as the author of "Songs to Save a Soul," spontaneous, passionate poems of youth seeking expression. In "Before Dawn," published by B. W. Huebsch, she has left far behind these characteristics of her earlier work. Her poetry is more formal, less vigorous and simple. This sonnet, second of the sequence, shows the trend of her present poetic mood:

Many shall say I do forget the times,  
Turning my eyes from death to sing of love,  
For love is dead, they say, and lover's  
rimes  
No more have grace men's burdened hearts  
to move.  
But I, too long death's constant intimate,  
Making one brief in that vast sisterhood  
Whose only life is still to hope and wait  
Till hope's cause be removed, and whose  
best good  
Snatches from death maimed men all too  
secure—  
Having most weary leisure to survey  
These times, yea, time itself, whose years  
immure  
My chafing spirit from our realms of day,  
Still cry: "Love lives!" Even now he rends  
the gloom  
Which we, forgetting him, once made his  
tomb!

"Growing Pains" is Jean Starr Untermeyer's title for her first volume, published by B. W. Huebsch, of introspective, intense poetry that seems to snatch at pictures and emotions. There is oftentimes a tendency to force each poem to a definite conclusion whether it follows or not. "High Tide" has the quality of an etching:

#### HIGH-TIDE

I edged back against the night.  
The sea growled assault on the wave bitten  
shore.  
And the breakers,  
Like young and impatient hounds,  
Sprang, with rough joy on the shrinking  
sand  
Surging—but were drawn back slowly,  
With a long, relentless pull,  
Whispering, into the dark.  
Then I saw who held them captive;  
And I saw how they were bound  
With a broad and quivering leash of light,  
Held by the moon.  
Ah, calm and unrolling,  
She walked the deep fields of the sky.

"The Leaf on the Water" is a characteristic bit from *Chinese Lyrics*, poems of clear cut images and porcelain-like delicacy, translated by James Whitall, published by B. W. Huebsch:

#### THE LEAF ON THE WATER

The wind tears a leaf from the willow tree;  
it falls lightly upon the water,  
and the waves carry it away.

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Time has gradually effaced a memory  
from my heart,  
and I watch the willow leaf drifting away  
on the waves;  
since I have forgotten her  
whom I loved,  
I dream the day thru in sadness,  
lying at the water's edge.

But the willow leaf floated back  
under the tree,  
and it seemed to me  
that the memory could never be effaced  
from my heart.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

J. G. HUNEKER—The majority of operas depict soul-states in a sanatorium.

E. W. HOWE—Socialism is actually not as popular as generally believed.

NICHOLAI LENINE—The revolutionary phrase is the greatest danger to our party.

HENRI BARBUSSE—Wilson is one of the loftiest figures in this war and in our times, if not the loftiest.

ALBA B. JOHNSON—There is a peculiarly Prussian and offensively Prussian thing about state railways.

HARRY H. MERRICK—Sometimes we of Chicago refer to ourselves in our modest way as the heart of the United States.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—A young fellow who appears with a cane is very likely to be asked if he isn't afraid of catching cold without it.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU—After forty-eight years of public life I am satisfied that the larger the committee is the less it accomplishes.

PRESIDENT WILSON—One of the things that has interested me most since I have lived in Washington was that every time I do anything that is perfectly natural it is said to be unprecedented.

VISCOUNT UCHIDA—There can be no League of Nations unless there is among its members as complete unity of confidence and trust, one in the other, as there is of purpose and of counsel.

AGNES M. ELIAS—To take a few hundred women out of their homes and put them in a factory is like taking a couple of hundred mechanics and putting them in entire charge of a baby hospital.

SENATOR HARDING—Instead of saying we were going to war because Germany had violated American rights the President said we were making war for democracy's sake. It has been a lie from the beginning.

H. G. WELLS—This war and all the blood and loss of it is because the new things are entangled among old and dead things—worn out and silly things; and we've not had the vigor to set them free.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—There is need that the farmers of the nation have at their disposal full and complete information as to what crops are being grown and when the harvest will be on.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—Emerging so gloriously and victoriously from a period of strife, friction and turmoil between nations, we are entering into a period of domestic uncertainty, a time as propitious for good or for evil as that which has just preceded.

SENATOR FRANCE—Was not Russia legally, when we invaded her territory, a neutral country? And if we invaded that neutral country in order to fight the Germans what grievance can we justly urge against Germany because she invaded helpless Belgium to fight the French?

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Bolshevism is most emphatically not, as superficial observers think, a system invented by murderers and robbers, but an ideal structure of great state, and already there are growing up around it, amid vast devastated areas, useful plants of a quite new variety.



# THE KEYSTONE OF PEACE

## President Wilson's Address Proposing the League of Nations

Paris, January 25

I consider it a distinguished privilege to be permitted to open the discussion in this conference on the League of Nations. We have assembled for two purposes: to make the present settlements which have been rendered necessary by this war and also to secure the peace of the world, not only by the present settlements but by the arrangements we shall make at this conference for its maintenance.

The League of Nations seems to me to be necessary for both of these purposes. There are many complicated questions connected with the present settlements, which perhaps cannot be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue by the decisions we shall arrive at here. I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need subsequent consideration; that many of the decisions we make shall need subsequent alteration in some degree, for if I may judge by my own study of some of these questions they are not susceptible for confident judgments at present.

It is therefore necessary that we should set up some machinery by which the work of this conference should be rendered complete.

We have assembled here for the purpose of doing very much more than making the present settlements that are necessary. We are assembled under very peculiar conditions of world opinion. I may say, without straining the point, that we are not the representatives of governments, but representatives of the peoples.

It will not suffice to satisfy governmental circles anywhere. It is necessary that we should satisfy the opinion of mankind.

The burdens of this war have fallen in an unusual degree upon the whole population of the countries involved. I do not need to draw for you the picture of how the burden has been thrown back from the front upon the older men, upon the women, upon the children, upon the homes of the civilized world, and how the real strain of the war has come where the eyes of the government could not reach, but where the heart of humanity beats.

We are bidden by these people to make a peace which will make them secure. We are bidden by these people to see to it that this strain does not come upon them again. And I venture to say that it has been possible for them to bear this strain because they hoped that those who represented them could get together after this war and make such another sacrifice unnecessary. It is a solemn obligation on our part, therefore, to make permanent arrangements that justice shall be rendered and peace maintained.

This is the central object of our meeting. Settlements may be temporary, but the action of the nations in the interest of peace and justice must be permanent. We can set up permanent processes. We may not be able to set up a permanent decision.

Therefore, it seems to me that we must take as far as we can a picture of the world into our minds. Is it not a startling circumstance, for one thing, that the great discoveries of science, that the quiet studies of men in laboratories, that the thoughtful developments which have taken place in quiet lecture rooms have now been turned

to the destruction of civilization? The powers of destruction have not so much multiplied as they have gained facilities.

The enemy, whom we have just overcome, had at his seats of learning some of the principal centers of scientific study and discovery, and he used them in order to make destruction sudden and complete. And only the watchful and continuous cooperation of men can see to it that science, as well as armed men, is kept within the harness of civilization.

In a sense the United States is less interested in this subject than the other nations here assembled. With her great territory and her extensive sea borders, it is less likely that the United States should suffer from the attack of enemies than that other nations should suffer. And the ardor of the United States—for it is a very deep and genuine ardor—for the society of nations is not an ardor springing out of fear or apprehension, but an ardor springing out of the ideals which have come in the consciousness of this war.

In coming into this war the United States never for a moment thought that she was intervening in the politics of Europe, or the politics of Asia, or the politics of any part of the world. Her thought was that all the world had now become conscious that there was a single cause of justice and of liberty for men of every kind and place.

Therefore, the United States should feel that its part in this war should be played in vain if there ensued upon it abortive European settlements. It would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing those European settlements unless that guarantee involved the continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world.

Therefore, it seems to me that we must concern our best judgment in order to make this League of Nations a vital thing—a

pectations of the peoples. This is what their thought centers upon.

I have had the very delightful experience of visiting several nations since I came to this side of the water, and every time the voice of the body of the people reached me, thru any representative, at the front of the plea stood the hope of the League of Nations.

Gentlemen, the select classes of mankind are no longer the governors of mankind. The fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of the plain people of the whole world. Satisfy them, and you have justified their confidence not only, but have established peace. Fail to satisfy them, and no arrangement that you can make will either set up or steady the peace of the world.

You can imagine, I dare say, the sentiments and the purpose with which the representatives of the United States support this great project for a League of Nations. We regard it as the keynote of the whole, which express our purposes and ideals in this war and which the associated nations have accepted as the basis of a settlement.

If we return to the United States without having made every effort in our power to realize this program, we should return to meet the merited scorn of our fellow-citizens. For they are a body that constitute a great democracy. They expect their leaders to speak; their representatives to be their servants.

We have no choice but to obey their mandate. But it is with the greatest enthusiasm and pleasure that we accept that mandate. And because this is the keynote of the whole fabric, we have pledged our every purpose to it, as we have to every item of the fabric. We would not dare abate a single item of the program which constitutes our instructions; we would not dare to compromise upon any matter as the champion of this thing—this peace of the world, this attitude of justice, this principle that we are the masters of no peoples, but are here to see that every people in the world shall choose its own masters and govern its own destinies, not as we wish, but as they wish.

We are here to see, in short, that the very foundations of this war are swept away. Those foundations were the private choice of a small coterie of civil rulers and military staffs. Those foundations were the aggression of great powers upon the small. Those foundations were the holding together of empires of unwilling subjects by the duress of arms. Those foundations were the power of small bodies of men to wield either their will and use mankind as pawns in a game. And nothing less than the emancipation of the world from these things will accomplish peace.

You can see that the representatives of the United States are, therefore, never put to the embarrassment of choosing a way of expediency, because they have had laid down before them the unalterable lines of principles. And, thank God, these lines have been accepted as the lines of settlements by all the high-minded men who have had to do with the beginning of this great business.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, when it is known, as I feel confi- [Continued on page 203]

### THE BASIS OF THE LEAGUE

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE ON JANUARY 25

*The conference, having considered the proposals for the creation of a League of Nations, resolved that:*

*It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement which the associated nations are now met to establish that a League of Nations be created to promote international obligations and to provide safeguards against war. This league should be created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects.*

*The members of the league should periodically meet in international conference and should have a permanent organization and secretaries to carry on the business of the league in the intervals between the conferences.*

*The conference therefore appoints a committee representative of the associated governments to work out the details of the constitution and the function of the league.*

thing sometimes called into life to meet an exigency—but always functioning in watchful attendance upon the interests of the nations, and that its continuity should be a vital continuity; that its functions are continuing functions that do not permit an intermission of its watchfulness and of its labor; that it should be the eye of the nations, to keep watch upon the common interest—an eye that did not slumber, an eye that was everywhere watchful and attentive.

And if we do not make it vital, what shall we do? We shall disappoint the ex-



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## WHAT HAPPENED AT OMSK

**T**HOSE who delight to exercise their detective skill at unraveling a mystery story from such misleading clues as the author introduces will find it interesting to turn their attention toward the drama that is being enacted in the Siberian city of Omsk, for they will find it a fascinating pastime to interpret the various and discordant versions of events found in the newspapers.

At Omsk last October an attempt was made to get together all the remnants of legal authority remaining in Russia and to establish a stable and democratic government which might, with the support of the Allies, serve as a center for an anti-Bolshevik campaign. This All-Russian Provisional Government at Omsk came nearer to being true to its name than any other of the five governments that have been set up in Omsk under the protection of the Allies, for it was composed of members of the old Constituent Assembly that was elected after the revolution but dismissed by the Bolsheviks. It included representatives of all parties except the Bolsheviks and it was supported by the Duma, the zemstvos (provincial assemblies) and municipalities and by the Independent Government of Siberia. It was established by aid of the Czech troops, who defended it against the Bolsheviks and turned over to it the \$175,000,000 that they got in their raid on the Lena gold mines and the \$325,000,000 in gold that they captured at Kazan.

But in November, at the very time when it was asking recognition at Washington as the only legitimate government of Russia, its president and leading members were seized by the military and thrown into prison. Admiral Kolchak, who as Secretary of War in this ministry was nominally in command of the military, declared himself Supreme Governor and rewarded the Cossack officer who carried out the *coup d'état*, Colonel Volkov, by appointing him to the command of the 5th Army Corps in place of General Semenov, who refused to concede Kolchak's authority. An attempt was made to remove Semenov by assassination, but the bomb that was exploded under him in the theater at Chita only shattered his leg without shaking his spirit. He took the offensive and with the favor and, it is rumored, the support of the Japanese he pushed his control of the railroad westward to Verkhne Udinsk near to Lake Baikal and threatened to cut off Kolchak from the outside world.

There was a general protest against Kolchak's seizure of power from members of the Duma, Constituent Assembly, zemstvos and municipalities, but he put down opposition with an iron hand. History proved, he said, that republics needed in such emergencies a military dictator, but he declared his intention of holding elections for a new national assembly when the country was restored to a normal state. Meantime he is ruling like a little Czar. He has revived the laws discriminating against the Jews and is hunting down

the Socialists, even tho these are anti-Bolshevik. He has started up the distilleries and by selling vodka at six rubles (\$3) a pint is getting a large revenue, altho it means that a million bushels of grain will be converted into alcohol while Omsk is overcrowded with starving refugees.

Kolchak was admiral of the Black Sea fleet at the time of the revolution. He took part with General Kornilov in the attempt to overthrow Kerensky. This failed, but it threw the country into the hands of the Bolsheviks, for the Soviets, who had hitherto been anti-Bolsheviks, joined with them when they learned of Kornilov's intention to dissolve the Soviets. After leaving Russia Kolchak came to America and later was attached to the British army in Mesopotamia.

The motto of Kolchak as "Supreme Governor" seems to be "safety first," if we may judge from the following decree issued by him:

Any attempt on the life or health of the Supreme Governor or any forcible endeavor to wrest power from him, will be punished with death; any attempt to destroy the existing Government or to divide the country into parts by force, will be punished with death; an offense against the Supreme Governor by words, writing, or printing, will be punishable with imprisonment; and failure wittingly to execute his orders and decrees will be punished with deprivation of civil rights and penal servitude.

The Czechs, being a democratic people, were highly incensed at the Kolchak régime and were disposed at first to withdraw and leave Omsk to be captured by the Bolsheviks from the other side of the Urals. General Syrov, commander-in-chief of the Czech army, said in November:

The change of Government has killed our soldiers. They say that for four years they have been fighting for democracy, and that now that a dictator ruled in Omsk they are no longer fighting for democracy. Since the armistice all the soldiers want to go home to fight the Germans and Magyars in their own country and not fight the Russians.

But Syrov was removed by Kolchak, and a Russian, General Hanchin, put in command of the Czechs, much to their disgust. General Diterichs, another Czech officer who had done valiant service against the Bolsheviks, was also deposed for refusal to submit to Kolchak. The Czech General Gaida obeyed Kolchak's orders to arrest President Tchernov and other members of the All-Russian Constitutional Assembly, but they sought sanctuary at the headquarters of the Czech National Council at Ekaterinburg and were there protected by the Czechs, even when a hundred Russian officers tried to assassinate them with bombs. Later these survivors of the last legal government of Russia fled to Ufa, on the European side of the Urals, but here they were captured by Kolchak's troops and taken to Omsk for imprisonment. Of these twenty-seven men, thirteen were members of the Assembly. But Tcher-



now, who was at first reported taken in the raid, appears to have escaped. An attempt was made one night to release them from jail by a crowd of workmen and soldiers who are called "Bolsheviki," the how the Bolsheviki could be in such force in Kolchak's own capital and why they should want to release their enemies is one of the minor mysteries. The prisoners, naturally fearing a trap, refused at first to leave and some came back voluntarily next day. Others were put down in the street, and forty-seven persons concerned in the jail delivery were shot. A simultaneous rising of the railroad men was also put down, with seventy executed and sixty killed. Kolchak had thirteen of the prison guards shot for failure to keep their prisoners, but the soldiers he put in their place seem to have been no better, for a few nights later a military raid was made on the jail and eight of the members of the Assembly taken out and shot.

Readers will remember that the Washington correspondents gave out the impression that the American Government was glad to hear of Kolchak's dictatorship and wished him success. When this was telegraphed to Omsk it naturally caused great disappointment to those Russians who were struggling to maintain some sort of a popular government. The Czechs were induced to remain on the front by urgent messages from President Masaryk and the hope of speedy reinforcement of Allied and American troops. American Ambassador Francis, American Consul Poole and American Consul Harris are all quoted as having given assurances of support. The Omsk papers are not allowed to publish anything contradictory of this expectation of military aid.

On the other side of the Urals the Bolsheviki are collecting what is said by their enemies to be a large and well managed army. They have regained Ufa and Orenburg and threaten Ekaterinburg. But they have met with one severe setback. General Gaida, with his Czechs and some Siberian troops, crossed the Urals and attacked Perm, where he took some 30,000 Bolsheviki prisoners with an immense amount of supplies and railroad stock. That is one story. The other is that this victory was won solely by Kolchak's new army under Russian command, and that there was only one Czech regiment in the movement, and this did not get within seventy miles of Perm. At any rate, Gaida was removed by Kolchak for doing whatever he did or did not do contrary to orders.

The latest and most reliable information we have from Omsk is a despatch to the *New York Times* from Carl W. Ackerman, an American journalist, who has shown peculiar ability in keeping a level head in perplexing situations, so what he says is worth quoting, tho it rather adds to the mystery than clears it up:

When I first visited Omsk the All-Russian Government was in control of that part of Russia free from the Bolsheviki, and gave promise of being a real Russian Government which might ultimately be powerful enough to move into Moscow and Petrograd to dislodge the Bolsheviki. But between my first and second visits to the temporary capital the All-Russian Directory was overthrown, a Dictator was named, the National Assembly was dissolved, and the members escorted to another city under protection of the Czech Army. The complete story of this coup d'état cannot be told at this time because of the part played in it by certain important powers, but this much can be truthfully said: When the All-Russian Government was overthrown, the Liberal or Democratic forces of Russia, as distinguished between the Bolsheviki and the reactionary or monarchistic party, suffered a defeat the extent of which cannot be estimated.

It may be stated now and proved later, when all the facts can be published, that the foreigners in Russia had more to do with the collapse of the All-Russian Government than the Russians, and that if several foreign powers thru their official representatives had not been interfering with Russia's internal affairs the Government would very likely still be in Omsk. Secondly, after once announcing military intervention in Siberia and Archangel the Allies made a fatal mistake in not keeping their promise. Thirdly, by refusing to pay serious attention to the struggle of the Liberal forces of Russia to establish a representative government in Omsk, by delaying recognition of the All-Russian Gov-

ernment and by not working in harmony with each other, the Allies contributed to the establishment of the present Kolchak dictatorship.

These, then, are the main points of this mystery story, which we respectfully submit to our puzzle-loving readers. We don't give the answer because we don't know it. The title of this editorial should be printed with an interrogation point. The question "What happened at Omsk?" and the further question "What does it all mean?" need to be answered, for Kolchak is the chief claimant for recognition as the true Russian Government before the Paris Conference. There are 8000 American boys in Siberia and 5000 in Archangel, and Americans are entitled to know what they are fighting for.

## THE CAPRICES OF DORA

THE Defense of the Realm Act, which the English according to their custom compress into "Dora," is a source of amusement as well as of annoyance. On another page of this issue we show what she—or he or it—did with a Sinn Fein electioneering poster in the late election. But the Irish seem to have read between the lines, for the Sinn Fein candidates were elected. We might suppose that the operation of the Act would be limited to the Realm, but it appears that Dora, like the Pope, has the keys to heaven and hell. In a book called "The Glamour of Dublin," recently published in Ireland, the author referred to the leaders of the Irish revolt, Pearce and Connolly, as "now in heaven," but the censor deleted these three words, doubtless because he did not think it was true.

The British police in their raids on the pacifist centers confiscated an edition of Mill's essay on "Liberty" and a leaflet composed entirely of New Testament texts. The sinking of the British battleship "Audacious" by a German mine off the Irish coast on October 27, 1914, was not allowed to be printed in England until November 13, 1918, altho the American papers published accounts of eye-witnesses with photographs. Previous to 1917 nothing bad about the Czar could be said and since then nothing good about the Bolsheviki. The peace conferences may be public, but the reports of them are intercepted. The powers of Dora even extend to America, for most of our foreign news passes thru London, as it always has.

## WAR AND PESTILENCE

IN the good old days of the lyceum when the American people took pleasure in endless discussion of indeterminate problems one of the favorite questions was: "Resolved, that war is a greater scourge of humanity than pestilence." If such debates were still in vogue the negative could get some useful data from the present, when the two scourges have, as often before, afflicted mankind simultaneously. The British medical authorities estimate that the combined influenza and pneumonia epidemic has caused the death of 6,000,000 persons in twelve weeks. This covers the whole world and half of the number are ascribed to India. Now the number of men reported as killed or died from wounds in the armies of France, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Austria totals 6,500,000. When the minor belligerents are reported and those counted as missing but actually killed are included, this total will doubtless be raised to 7,000,000 or more for the four and a quarter years of war. Considering then the different lengths of time these two destructive forces have been active the pestilence has proved more than ten times as deadly as war.

The fatalities in the American army during the year of fighting were 36,154. The fatalities in the United States during the months of October, November and December due to the Spanish flu were about 350,000, nearly ten times as many, or forty times as deadly. The war is over, but the plague still rages around the world. The sunny islands of



the Pacific, sheltered from the war, have not escaped the pestilence. The natives of Tahiti and Samoa, not having been immunized by previous epidemics, have been more than decimated by this new disease. The interior of Africa, Asia and South America have been invaded. The number of those who have survived the attack but have suffered permanent injury from it are probably as numerous in proportion to the fatalities as are the wounded who can never entirely recover.

We heard a great deal in our newspapers about the air raids on England but very little about the influenza there. Yet the victims of the Zeppelins and airplanes numbered only 554, while more than 10,000 equally innocent men, women and children were killed by the epidemic. It is evident that war attracts attention and arouses terror far out of proportion to its real danger. We rightly honor those who imperil their lives on the field of battle, but we ignore the physicians, nurses and relatives who have run as much risk at the bedside. The difference in attitude seems to be due to the erroneous idea that deaths from any disease are natural and inevitable. Yet it would probably be no more difficult to abolish influenza than to abolish war, easier in fact, because nobody believes in influenza while unfortunately some people do believe in war. Smallpox and typhoid, the pestilences that accompanied former wars and often claimed more victims, have now been brought under control. If there were as many societies for combating the grip as there are for preventing war and as much money spent in studying its causes and prevention as has been expended so far without effect on peace propaganda and peace conferences, could we not expect that its ravages would be greatly reduced if not altogether eliminated?

## LEST WE FORGET

**I**N every community touched by the war there will be for the next half-century men fighting against the handicaps given them on the battlefields where they defended the cause of all humanity. Blinded, crippled, sapped of nerve vigor, they have paid this price that the rest of us might live more abundantly. A debt that never can be paid, a responsibility ever to be met, is thereby ours. John Galsworthy puts its lesson squarely in "The Sacred Work":

The great public of our countries do not yet, I think, see that they have their part in the sacred work. So far they only seem to feel: "Here's a wounded hero; let's take him to the movies, and give him tea." Instead of choking him with cheap kindness each member of the public should seek to reinspire the disabled man with the feeling that he is no more out of the main stream of life than they are themselves; and each, according to his or her private chances, should help him to find that special niche which he can best, most cheerfully, and most usefully fill in the long future.

To lift up the man who has been stricken on the battlefield, restore him to the utmost of health and agility, give him an adequate pension, and reëquip him with an occupation suited to the forces left him—that is a process which does not cease till the sufferer fronts the future keen, hopeful and secure.

## THE LABOR SITUATION

**T**HE labor cauldron is no longer simmering; it is boiling, and the witches' broth is throwing off steam.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has left London for Paris, and will presently go on to Berne, not to participate in the International Congress of Socialists, but to help organize an International Trade Union Congress. Mr. Gompers and his followers are at odds with Mr. Arthur Henderson and his followers, and a merry time is anticipated.

Meanwhile an American Labor Party has been organized and while the various trade unions are flocking into it the Socialist Party has issued a manifesto announcing that it will fight the newly formed party wherever that organization is dominated by "old party influences." The Socialist manifesto reminds "every Socialist member" that the state

and national constitutions of the Socialist Party demand an undivided allegiance. No member may join any other political organization or indorse or support it. The American Socialist Party will be represented at the Pan-American Socialist and Labor Conference to be held in April.

All in all, American wage earners are to be conservative supporters of plain old fashioned trade unionism. Apparently British wage earners also for the most part are non-socialistic trade-unionists, but the Socialists are talking more and are more energetically active. Undoubtedly they are gaining ground, and it would be incautious to assume that the Socialist cause thruout the English speaking countries will not recover from the set-back which the war gave it.

This seems to be the belief of Mr. Gompers, altho he does not admit it. He has, however, in an interview given to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, warned the public that inadequate pay and depressing surroundings are forces which degenerate wage earners and drive them toward Bolshevism. He asserts that Bolshevism is a German device to divert the minds of the people, and that capital and labor must coöperate "to escape the cataclysm of horror which German agents are trying to bring about."

Bolshevism has many more roots than Mr. Gompers perceives, but economic distress, wherever it exists, is undoubtedly one of them. In fact, this influence works more certainly to make Bolsheviks than to make constructive Socialists. It is therefore a serious matter that idleness is now rapidly increasing in the United States. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has submitted to the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives a report showing more than 125,000 men now unemployed in twenty American cities. He urges Congress to stop immigration until normal times return, and to provide for the employment of returning soldiers.

Secretary Lane, as is well known, believes that emergency measures to provide employment are demanded, and he would make this occasion an opportunity to develop our unproductive lands. Senator Kenyon of Iowa has introduced a bill to expend \$100,000,000 on public works to prevent unemployment.

Plainly the situation is not reassuring. Every business concern should feel responsibility to provide and maintain employment to the utmost of its ability. Every citizen should constitute himself a committee of one to help discharged soldiers to obtain remunerative occupation. Everybody should avoid excited speech and action and try to contribute his bit to constructive effort instead of to turmoil and discontent.

The last appeal of the despairing rummies—spread as a half-page advertisement in the dailies—is that Bolshevism and prohibition are much the same. That is queer when we read in the same papers about the drunken orgies of the Bolsheviks and remember that it was the Czar who abolished vodka.

Before the war Russia used to export \$50,000,000 worth of eggs. Now according to Prince Lvov, "people in Russia are sometimes lucky enough to buy an egg for \$17." The Bolsheviks seem to have killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

Jean Paul Richter said: "In the longest period of peace, man does not tell so many lies or talk so much nonsense as in the shortest war." This has been a long war and is it over yet?

On account of their hatred of German the Chicago Board of Education has prohibited the teaching of French in the city schools.

Have we got to go and learn Dail Eireann in addition to Duma, Soviet, Rada, Skupshtina, Sobranje, Majlis, Rigsdag and Storting?

The Allies have asked the Bolsheviks to go to—well, they call it the Princes' Islands, but they have been longer known under the name of Insulae Demeonesi.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Peace Congress Resolutions

Five important resolutions were adopted by the Peace Congress at its second plenary session, on January 25. The first of these, introduced by President Wilson in an impressive address (both given fully elsewhere in these pages), provided for the appointment of a commission to consider and formulate a plan for a League of Nations.

A second provided for a commission to investigate and report upon responsibility for the war and for the crimes against international law which were committed in the waging of it, including the personal responsibility of individuals of no matter how high position.

The third provided for a commission to investigate and report upon the amount of indemnity due for reparation of war damages, the amount that the enemy nations will be able to pay, and the method and time of collection of it.

The fourth provided a commission on international labor legislation, with a view to ameliorating the conditions of labor, so far as possible, without interfering with local rights. The fifth similarly dealt with the subject of international control of ports, waterways and railroads.

The five principal powers were all to be fully represented on all of these commissions, with much less representation for the nineteen minor powers. This arrangement at first caused some expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of the latter, but this feeling was tactfully allayed, and on January 27 the appointment of the five commissions was practically completed to general satisfaction.

## THE GREAT WAR

*January 23*—Supreme Council of Peace Congress agrees on principle of League of Nations. Siberian government declines to enter conference with Bolsheviks.

*January 24*—Supreme Council issues warning against land-grabbing. Lithuanians defeat Bolsheviks near Vilna.

*January 25*—Peace Congress votes to appoint commissions on League of Nations, responsibility for war, reparation, international labor laws, and control of ports, waterways and railroads.

*January 26*—M. Clemenceau, president of Peace Congress, appoints commissions. Great strikes in Great Britain and Ireland.

*January 27*—Supreme Council discusses freedom of seas and disposition of German colonies. Fighting in Northern Russia. Revolt in Rumania.

*January 28*—Supreme Council discusses disposition of German colonies. Allies repulse Bolsheviks in Northern Russia.

*January 29*—Allied governments receive memorial from Russian ambassadors and business men concerning rehabilitation of that country.

tional labor questions. It shall benevolently aid and guide the new states that are being formed, so far as they shall need it. It shall exclude from membership the Central Powers of Europe until such time as it shall be convinced of their fitness for membership. It shall look to public opinion rather than to military force for the enforcements of the edicts of the League. All existing treaties between powers which would be incompatible with the principles and operation of the League shall be canceled. Finally, the League shall provide a solution of the problem of general disarmament.

## Warning Against Land Grabbing

The Peace Congress on January 24 sent out by wireless telegraphy a solemn warning to all whom it might concern against the forcible seizure of territory, the rightful title to which the Congress is to be asked to determine. Possession thus gained by force, it was said, would seriously prejudice the claims of those who used this means. No mention of specific cases or nations was made, but it was notorious that in several parts of Europe such efforts at seizure of territory were being made.

**British Plan for League of Nations** No intimation has yet been given of the plan for a League of Nations which the commission appointed by the Peace Congress will recommend. A belief seems to prevail, however, that it will not differ widely from the plan which the British delegates are said to have agreed upon and to intend urging upon the commission. This British plan provides that the League shall create an international court for the settlement of disputes among nations, and a board to consider and determine all interna-

## The German Colonies

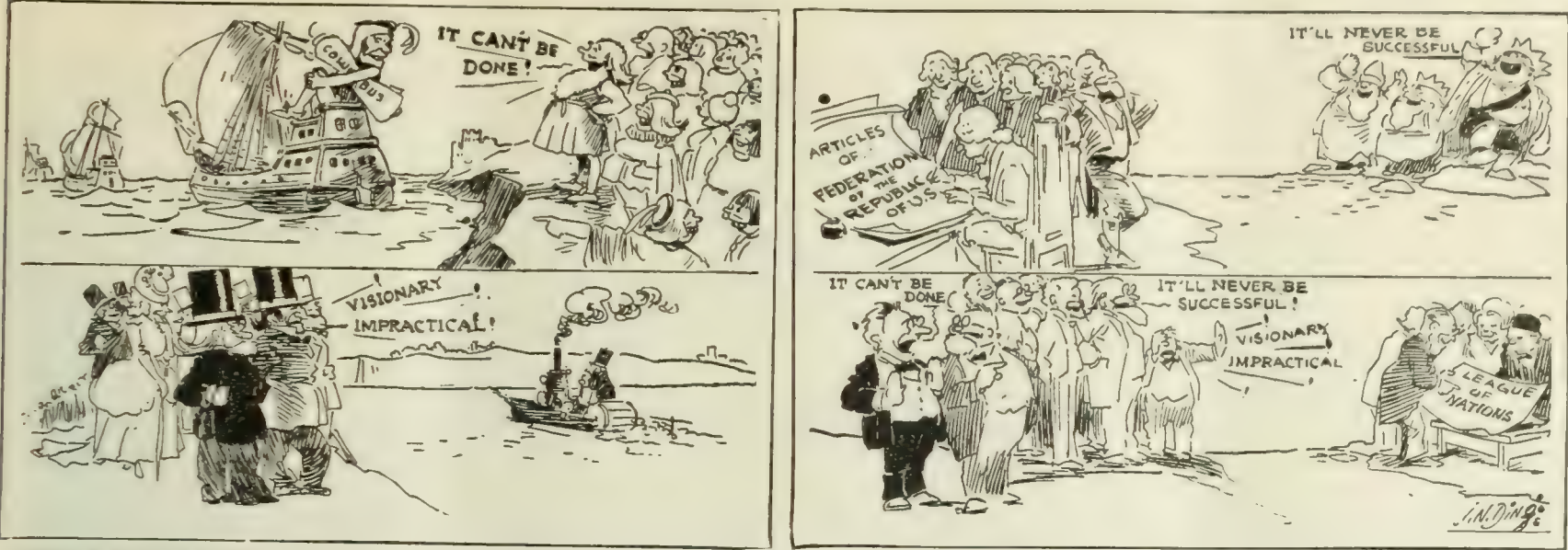
The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress, comprising the representatives of the five great powers, devoted January 27 chiefly to an exchange of views concerning the disposition of the former German colonies in Africa, Asia and the Pacific Ocean. President Wilson is understood to have favored some method of international control for most of them, while France and Great Britain were resolutely opposed to the return of any portion of them to Germany. The British attitude was



## THE COMMITTEE ON GERMAN REPARATION

Bernard M. Baruch, Vance McCormick and John W. Davis (left to right) are the three United States representatives on the peace conference committee appointed by Premier Clemenceau to consider the terms of German reparation for war damage. On the committee are also representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.





Darling in New York Tribune

IT IS SURPRIZING HOW MANY GREAT MEN OF HISTORY HAVE COME FROM MISSOURI

largely determined by the demands of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, those self-governing Dominions insisting that the German territories adjacent to them shall be given to them. No final plan was agreed upon, but the impression prevailed that ultimately the Kamerouns and part of Togoland would be given to France, the rest of Togoland and most of East Africa to Great Britain, part of East Africa to Belgium, Southwest Africa to the Union of South Africa, New Guinea and other islands to Australia, Samoa to New Zealand, the Caroline and Marshall Islands to Great Britain and Japan, and Kiao-chau back to China.

Such distribution, excepting of Kiao-chau, may, however, be made under the principle suggested by General Smuts and advocated by President Wilson, to which the other powers are said to have agreed. That is, that the various powers shall thus take former German territory not absolutely but for a prescribed period and in trust as the mandatories of the League of Nations, thus assuring that an open commercial door and equality of opportunity will be maintained in all. Such an arrangement shall, it is proposed, be made for ten years, at the end of which time the League of Nations shall determine the further disposition of the territory.

Czecho-Slovaks and Poles

The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress devoted January 29 largely to consideration of the interests of the Czecho-Slovaks and Poles, and the establishment of the new order of affairs in their countries. It formulated the instructions which are to be given to the Allied Mission to those countries, which was recently created and which will soon go on its errand. Representatives of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia were invited before the council to present their views.

The Parley with Russia

The invitation of the Peace Congress to the various Russian factions to cease their strife and to send representatives to a friendly conference on Princes' Island in the Sea of Marmora, has not yet been accepted. The anti Bolshevik leaders, at Archang-

gel, Omsk and elsewhere, object to entering into conference with those whom they regard as traitors and criminals, while the Bolshevik Government objects to the place of meeting as too remote, and demands that before any such conference is held the Allies shall withdraw all their forces from Russian territory.

The President at Rheims

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and a few others, on January 26 visited Rheims and other places which had been devastated by the war, including the Chateau Thierry region, in which the American troops did some of their first heavy fighting. At Rheims the party was conducted thru the ruins of the cathedral by Cardinal Lucon. On his return the President's comment was: "No one can put into words the impressions I have received among such scenes of desolation and ruin."

Great Strikes in Britain

Labor troubles in the United Kingdom culminated in widespread strikes in shipyards, mines and elsewhere. On January 27 it was reported that the strikers who had ceased work comprized 100,000 shipyard employees

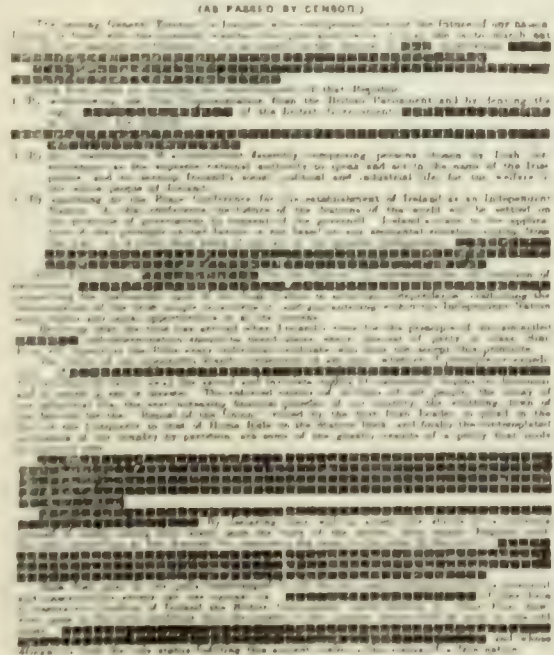
and electricians at Belfast, 15,000 dry-dock and shipyard workmen in London, 20,000 on the Clyde, 4000 at Manchester, 5000 at Edinburgh and Leith, and 24,000 miners in Fifeshire and 6000 in South Wales. There is no general reason for the strike, each locality having its special cause. In London it is for higher wages; at Manchester, because one foreman is a non-unionist; in South Wales, to compel the reinstatement of discharged soldiers; in Fifeshire, Edinburgh and Leith, over hours of labor. Some of the strikes are not sanctioned by the officials of the labor unions.

The Irish Problem

The meeting of the Sinn Fein Congress at Dublin, with its Declaration of Irish Independence, was permitted to pass without disturbance, and without official notice of any perceptible kind. It was followed on January 23 by a meeting of Moderate Home Rulers, which proposed a scheme of Home Rule with three Parliaments, one for Ulster, one for Munster, and one for Leinster and Connaught. The next day the council of the Irish Unionist Alliance met, also in Dublin, and adopted resolutions reaffirming "unalterable opposition to Home Rule for the whole or any part of Ireland."

Portuguese Revolution

While elsewhere monarchies are becoming republics, a determined effort seems to be making to turn the Portuguese republic back into a monarchy. Serious fighting occurred at Oporto on January 23, the monarchists defending the place against the Government fleet. The next day a part of the Lisbon garrison went over to the revolutionists, the royal flag was raised at Santarem, and nearly all of northern Portugal was in revolt against the republic. On January 27 the monarchists were said to be in complete control of two provinces in the north, and to be expecting the arrival of the former King, Manoel, to resume his throne. The republican Government, however, was putting forth all possible force against the rebels, and exprest entire confidence in its ability to suppress them.



ELECTIONEERING UNDER DIFFICULTIES This is what the British Censor did to a Sinn Fein poster in the last election



### Famine Mortality in Germany

The German Government announces, as the result of elaborate official investigations, that during the last two years of the war there were more than 500,000 deaths of civilians in the empire caused by lack of proper food and thus "due to the blockade." These statistics are assumed to be put forward at this time in an attempt to counterbalance the Allied charges of cruelty and inhumanity against Germany, tho the German Government takes pains to explain that it publishes them not as propaganda but strictly for the sake of establishing the truth.

### The German Elections

Complete returns from the general elections in Germany show the choice of 166 Majority Socialists, against 89 in the last Reichstag; 93 of the Christian People's party, composed of the old Centrum and some Protestants, against 91; 75 Democrats, formerly Progressives and National Liberals, against 90; 60 National People's and People's party, formerly Conservatives and Free Conservatives or Junkers, against 71; 22 Minority Socialists against 19; and five "wild ones." There were elected 34 women delegates, including some from every party save the former National Liberal. It is expected that the Majority Socialists will form an alliance with the Democrats, making a majority of 241 out of 421. Preparations are being made for the sessions of the National Assembly at Weimar.

### Germans Protest "French Cruelty"

Many official and public complaints are made in Germany of the terms exacted by Generalissimo Foch for the extension of the armistice, which are described as "unnatural French cruelty exerted in demands not justified by the terms of the armistice." As a protest against such "cruelty" General von Winterfeldt has resigned from the German Armistice



Winous in New York Times

### WHY THE PEACE CONFERENCE NEEDS PUBLICITY

"If we could only put out that light we could sneak in," say the "powers of darkness" hanging on the outskirts of peace negotiations

Commission. This "cruelty" on the part of France appears chiefly to consist in requiring Germany to surrender or to replace machinery and goods stolen from France and Belgium.

### "Hoch, der Kaiser!"

The anniversary of the birth of the former German Emperor was generally observed in Germany, with articles in many leading papers eulogizing William Hohenzollern and expressing loyalty to him. Some of them openly urged the reestablishment of the empire, with him on the throne. The German National Party, composed of Junkers and Pan-Germans, sent him a message avowing their undiminished loyalty to him.

### German Captives Set to Work

The French Cabinet has decided to employ German prisoners of war on reconstruction works in those parts of France which were ravaged by the war. A minimum of 200,000 will, it is an-

nounced, thus be at work by March 20. It will be recalled that under the terms of the armistice all Allied prisoners in Germany were to be released, without any reciprocal release of German prisoners by the Allies. It is thus that the French Government will be able to utilize the labor of hundreds of thousands of Germans in repairing the damage which they themselves and their comrades did to France.

### Disturbances in Russia

Fighting continues at various points in Russia, with varying results. It was reported on January 23 that the Bolsheviki forces were evacuating Petrograd and that the Government was removing to Nijni Novgorod. Four days later the Bolsheviki sent four strong columns against the American and Allied troops at the north and compelled them to evacuate Shenskursk. They were also reported to have captured Libau and other places on the Baltic coast.

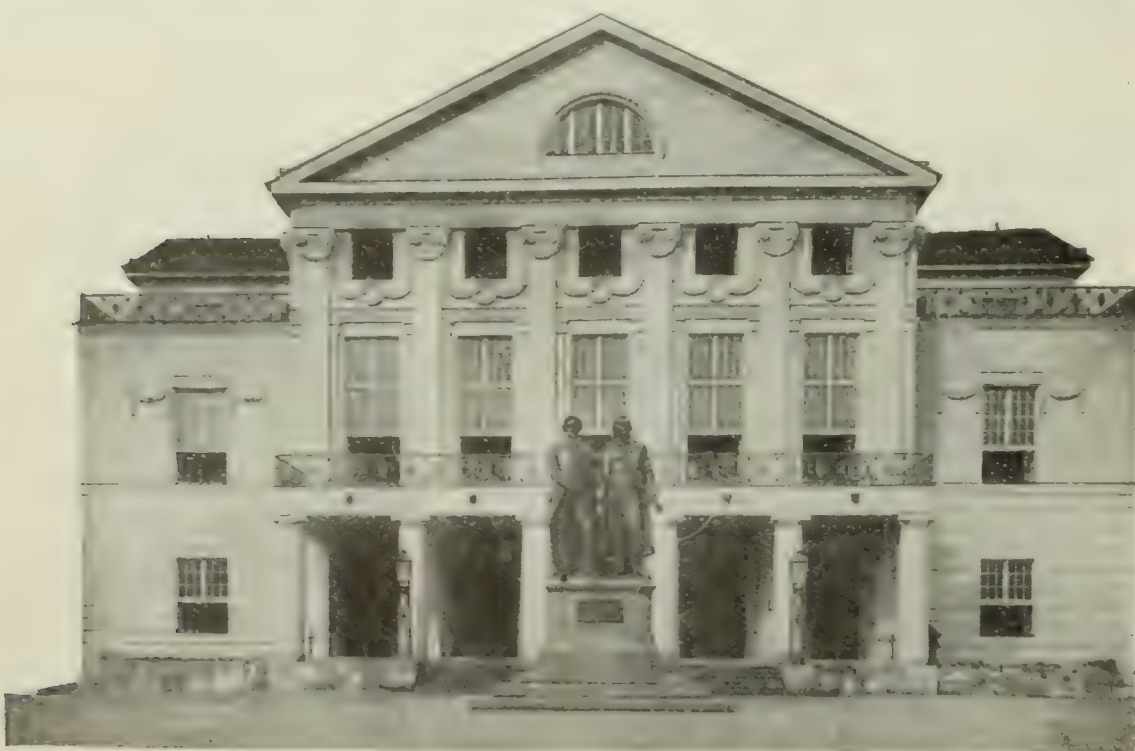
At the south, British forces on January 26 advanced from Baku and occupied the Trans-Caucasian railway, and also Petrovsk and Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga River. This was supposed to offer possibility of water communication between the British at the south and the Allies, Czechoslovaks and friendly Russians at the north, who are on the upper reaches of the Volga.

French and Rumanian forces were reported on January 27 to have entered Kiev, the capital of Ukrainia, which was lately reported to be in the hands of the Bolsheviki.

The government at Omsk, under Admiral Kolchak, has suffered a setback in the loss of Orenburg. Reinforcements could not reach General Dutov and he was obliged to surrender this important junction to the Bolsheviki.

### Memorial from Russians

What was called a "conference of Russian Ambassadors and business men in Paris" on January 29 presented to the Allied Governments a detailed memorial concerning the state



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### THE SEAT OF THE NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT

The recently elected government of the German republic has chosen this theater at Weimar as the seat of power



of Russia and plans for its rehabilitation. This document declared that the old order of Czarism could not be restored. There must be a new order, founded upon the sovereignty of the people, without special privileges or class distinctions and with equality for all in the sight of the law. Agrarian and industrial reforms were demanded; Polish independence must be recognized, and the Baltic provinces must have autonomy.

The signers of this memorial were representatives of the first revolution in Russia, which overthrew Czarism, but was itself overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

**Revolt in Rumania** A peasant revolt occurred on January 28 in Rumania, according to dispatches from Budapest, extending generally thruout the country, including the capital, Bucharest. It appeared to have been planned in advance and to have started simultaneously in all places at a given hour. Soldiers returning from the war were said to have been among the leaders.

**Crimes Charged to Soldiers** The *Matin* newspaper of Paris quotes statistics showing that during the month of December there occurred in the Department of the Seine, comprizing the city of Paris, no fewer than thirty-four cases of manslaughter, 220 assaults and nearly 500 serious fights or brawls, all due to American soldiers. At that time, it is pointed out, the American police in Paris, charged with control of the soldiery, consisted chiefly of officers and men who had been wounded and who were unable to deal with serious disorders and crimes. Since then the force has been much strengthened and a decided improvement is noticed.

**Prohibition Proclaimed** The State Department made a formal proclamation on January 29 that the national prohibition amendment had become a valid part of the United States Constitution. The date upon which it will become operative, however, will probably be January 16, 1920, one year from the date of its ratification by the thirty-sixth state.

Forty-four states now have ratified the prohibition amendment, and the dry forces contend that not a single state in the Union will go on record against it.

**\$100,000,000 for Food** The Senate passed on January 24, by a vote of 53 to 18, the food relief bill asked for by President Wilson to relieve famine in Europe and in the Near East. The bill provides that the money shall not be used in Germany, German Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Provision is made, however, for including Armenians, Syrians, Greek and other Christian and Jewish populations of Asia Minor, now or formerly subject to Turkey, among the peoples to receive relief.

The \$100,000,000 voted by the United States is to be part of a food relief fund of \$300,000,000, the other two-thirds

contributed by the Allies, and it is to be expended by the Interallied Food Commission, of which Herbert Hoover is chairman. Advices from Europe state that this fund will hardly be sufficient to avert the danger of widespread starvation until the next harvest.

The bill passed by the Congress of the United States requires that its appropriation of \$100,000,000 be spent, as far as is possible, in this country in order to distribute our increasing surplus of pork and wheat.

**Wheat at War Prices** To carry out its promise to pay the farmers \$2.20 a bushel for the wheat crop of 1919 the Administration sent to Congress on January 28 a bill calling for an appropriation of \$1,250,000,000. This money, according to the terms recommended by the Federal Food Administration, is to be at the disposal of the President of the United States to enable him to "carry out the guarantees for 1918 and 1919 wheat with such agents or agencies as he may desire to create. He is furthermore authorized to buy and sell not only wheat and wheat products, but foods and foodstuffs," and is given power to assume "absolute control over dealers, millers, elevators, exchanges and all others having anything to do with the distribution," by means of a license system. The President is given complete control of all exports and imports of "wheat, wheat products and other foodstuffs and feeds," and to dispose of the American surplus of wheat he is empowered to enter foreign markets.

That the bill will pass Congress in its present form is considered extremely unlikely. The general opinion seems to be that there can be no question of anything but "strict accountability" on the Government's promise to the farmers of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat, but that the sweeping powers delegated by an appropriation of \$1,250,000,000,

with complete control of its expenditure, will have to be curtailed, or at least much more explicitly defined, before Congress will approve the measure.

#### The Next National Amendment

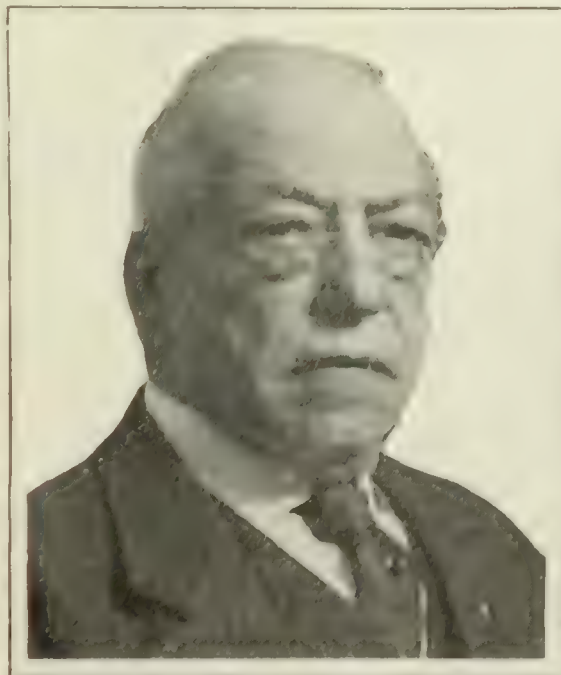
There are now seventeen state legislatures which have passed resolutions favoring woman suffrage and calling upon the United States Senate to take immediate action for a national woman suffrage amendment.

New York comes first in chronological order, then California, Michigan, North Dakota, Colorado, Indiana, South Dakota, Arizona, Idaho and Minnesota. Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Utah and Texas added their appeals to the list during the week of January 20.

The national amendment for woman suffrage was passed by the House of Representatives in January, 1918, by a vote of 274 to 136, but failed by a very narrow margin to pass the Senate.

**Soldiers and Jobs** There are many reasons that combine to make the unemployment problem of the returning soldiers a serious one just now. It is the dullest season of the year for getting jobs. Enterprizes requiring outdoor work will not begin till spring. Manufacturers and business men are wary of expanding peacetime industries until the question of taxation is finally settled for 1919. Money with which to back new enterprizes is particularly "tight." The soldiers themselves are restless, often far from desirous of fitting back into the grooves of work for which their pre-war experience fitted them.

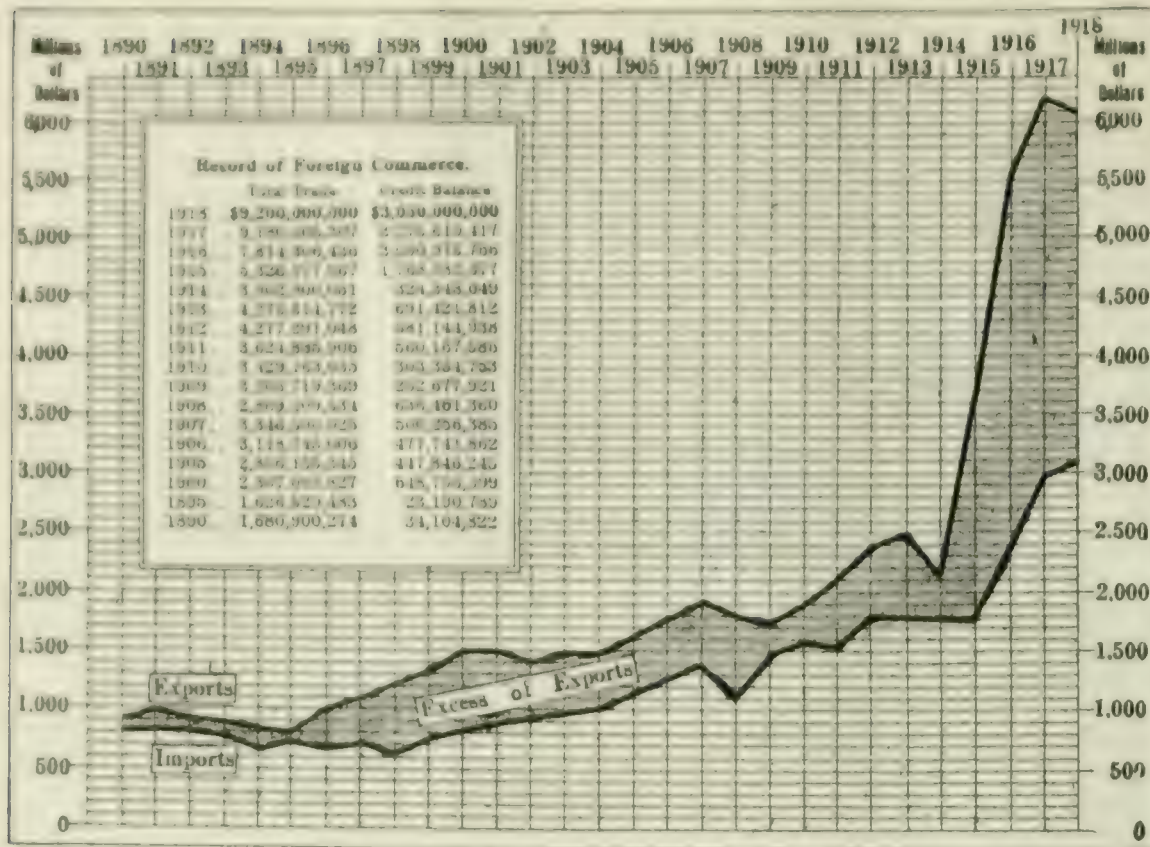
The result is summed up in the figures given recently by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor to a committee of the House of Representatives. According to Mr. Morrison's statement there are more than 125,000 men unemployed in twenty-



#### TO DRAW UP INTERNATIONAL LABOR LEGISLATION

The representatives of the United States on the committee of the peace conference appointed by Premier Clemenceau to consider international labor legislation are Samuel Gompers (left) and Edward N. Hurley. Mr. Gompers is President of the American Federation of Labor and delegate from the United States to the International Labor Conference in Paris. Mr. Hurley is head of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation. He was chairman of the Federal Trade Commission previous to 1917.





Courtesy of New York Times

#### THE INCREASE OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE

This record of the trade from 1890 to 1918 shows, with the exception of the first five years, a continued increase in both our imports and exports. Since the beginning of the war, exports, of course, have made an enormous gain, reaching in 1918 more than six billion dollars.

one cities of the United States, New York excluded. Because it is the demobilization point of the largest number of returning troops New York presents abnormal conditions of unemployment. Forty thousand men discharged from service were looking for work in New York at the end of January, according to a statement made by the American Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Association in that city.

The War Department has taken a step to relieve the immediate difficulties of the situation by ordering that any man in the army may remain temporarily in service until he can find civilian employment, and will then be given his discharge at his own request. This order has a further advantage in continuing the soldier's allotments to his dependents as long as he is in the army.

Congress has passed a bill authorizing the payment of thirty days' pay and five cents a mile traveling expenses home to discharged officers and enlisted men, and permitting soldiers to retain their uniforms.

**The Workers Win** Fifty-five thousand garment workers in New York City went back to work again last week when their strike was settled by the employers' grant of a forty-four hour week to all workers. The strikers' demand for a forty-four hour week was due not only to the desire for shorter hours but to the fact that a shorter week will serve to spread their work thruout the year and prevent it from being unduly heavy in season and slack between times.

A chief difficulty in settling disputes in the clothing trades has always been the seasonal nature of the work. The advisory board, headed by Felix Frankfurter, which brought the present

strike to an adjustment made the following recommendation on this point:

The hope is earnestly expressed that the forty-four-hour week will be recognized thruout the industry, in view of the desirability of bringing about proper standardization. It would be unfortunate if the hours of labor should vary in this industry in the several important centers where it is extensively conducted.

Movements urging the adoption of the shorter hours of work are already in progress in Boston, Rochester, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

On the question of wages, in which the strikers asked an increase of 15 to 20 per cent, the board postponed decision pending a further investigation of the cost of living and the existing basis of compensation.

**The I. W. W. Found Guilty** Forty-six men and women members of the Industrial Workers of the World under trial for conspiracy to violate the conscription act of the United States, were found guilty in the Federal District Court of Sacramento, California. The charge was based upon the dynamiting of the home of Governor William D. Stephens on December 17, 1917. Thirty alleged members of the I. W. W. were arrested within five days after the explosion.

The general charge in all the indictments was a conspiracy to violate the Constitution of the United States and the Espionage Act. The indictments also charged that the defendants sought to accomplish the object of the organization by threats, assaults, injuries, intimidations and murders of persons, and the injury and destruction of property by sabotage, the forcible resistance to the execution of all laws, and finally the forcible revolutionary overthrow of all existing governmental authority in the United States.

#### A Meaty Discussion

The testimony of the packers before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives continues to focus attention on the after-war problems of the meat industry. During the war, of course, production and trade were enormously stimulated. In the case of fats, for example, our exports increased from 25,000 tons a month in the summer of 1917 to 200,000 tons in January, 1919. Now, with the after-war demand for lower prices, the packers face the difficulty of getting rid of their huge surplus without losing all their profits.

In the course of the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Co., testified that a monopoly of the entire meat industry of the country under Government supervision seemed to him the only plan which would enable the producers to make fair profits and at the same time cut down the cost of meat to the consumer. Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., also urged a continuance of Federal supervision over the meat industry in order to control prices and to arrange shipments abroad.

The problem is one of far more serious concern than packers' profits, as Food Administrator Hoover pointed out in a statement issued from Paris on January 26:

The dominating food problem is the problem of the American farmer. If the packer's profit of 2 or 3 per cent on his turnover is too high, it is the duty of Congress to tax it out of him. If the farmer's prices threaten to fall below the level of a fair return, it behooves the country to do some quick, clear thinking.

Taking it broadly, before the European war began we exported about five million tons of food a year. This year we are prepared to export at the rate of from fifteen to twenty millions of tons. The increase represents the patriotic service of the American farmer, plus the voluntary sacrifice of the average American.

The submarine had so shortened the world's shipping that the Allies were unable to reach the distant markets of the Southern Hemisphere, and we were bound

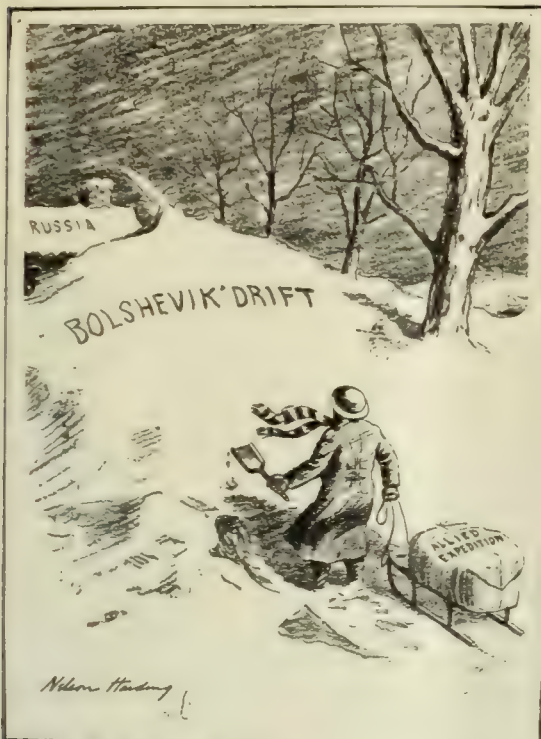


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from Underwood & Underwood

#### A "Y" WORKER WITH THE A. E. F.

No critic of the Y. M. C. A., however harsh, has had any complaint to make of Mutt, the soldiers' dog. During the fighting it was his job to carry cigarets from the supply depot to the men in the trenches.





Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

## THE A. E. F. IN RUSSIA

A case of sending a boy to do a man's work to create in America sufficient food to carry Europe.

The armistice came suddenly, freeing shipping from military use and reopening to the Allies the cheaper Southern Hemisphere and the colonial markets.

We are thus faced with a serious problem with respect to our own great supplies, patriotically accumulated. If an early peace is signed and the markets of Europe are opened freely to trade there will be a greater demand for food from the new mouths than ever this surplus could supply. But in the period between the armistice and peace we have a very difficult situation.

We have found it possible to protect the American farmer in the two and one-half months since the armistice. This we have done by cooperating with the Allies, in opening wider markets to neutral countries and by relief shipments into the liberated territories.

By next May, if we have peace and freedom, any surplus that accumulates now will be turned into another world shortage of fats. Indeed, if the entire consuming populations of the world were able to obtain fats today there would be a shortage at this moment, even with our great surplus production.

The real solution lies in the hope of early peace and, in the meantime, the steady demobilization for all restrictions on free marketing of surplus foods, except in enemy territory, thus reestablishing the law of supply and demand.

## Losing Money on Railroads

Three-quarters of a billion is the sum asked for by Director General Hines to keep the railroads running under Government control in 1919.

This appropriation is sought from Congress in addition to the \$500,000,000 which was granted in the Railroad Control Act, and which was called the revolving fund.

Director General Hines, in his letter to Secretary Glass, shows that it will take \$221,206,904 for the Railroad Administration to settle its accounts for 1918. After applying the original appropriation of \$500,000,000 made by Congress in the revolving fund toward this settlement, there will still be needed \$221,206,904.

From the appropriation of \$750,000,000 asked Mr. Hines proposes to meet the requirement of \$221,206,904, which will leave a balance of \$368,183,096

toward meeting the capital expenditures for 1919.

That this sum is the minimum amount necessary to continue the administration of the railroads and to protect the Government's own financial interest in them, and that the money will eventually be repaid, is Mr. Hines's contention. He says in conclusion:

It is highly important that adequate funds for these purposes should be provided so as to give the Railroad Administration a reasonable margin for encouraging the making of such railroad improvements as may seem justifiable from the railroad standpoint, especially since such improvements will aid in stabilizing the general industrial situation.

Whether Government control shall continue until the end of the twenty-one months period or shall be terminated in the next few months, it is equally necessary that the appropriation above recommended be made.

If the control continues to the end of the twenty-one months period, it is my belief and the belief of my associates in the Railroad Administration that we cannot count upon the railroad companies financing during the calendar year 1919 any greater portion of their capital expenditures than it is above assumed they will finance.

On the other hand, if control should be terminated in the next few months, it will still be true that a very large part of the capital expenditures for 1919 will have been made, and, besides, the possession of an adequate fund to facilitate the transfer back to private control and to give temporary aid in financing will be highly desirable.

The request that Congress appropriate a large additional sum to be expended on the railroads has been for some time prophesied as the only alternative to a considerable increase in railroad rates.

## Bringing Home the Men

Return home and demobilization of all the remaining 1,800,000 troops overseas will be accomplished before the 1st of August under plans worked out by the War Department and laid before the Senate Military Affairs Committee by General March, Chief of Staff.



Leads in Baltimore American

WILL SOME ONE TELL HIM WHERE HE GETS OFF?

This achievement will require the transportation of 300,000 men a month and it is made possible by the use of ships allotted by the Allies and by the German passenger tonnage to be placed in service soon under terms of the armistice and later agreements made by Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board.

The 785,000 men still in training camps in this country are all to be demobilized before the 1st of March, with the exception of a small number retained for "overhead duty."

The length of the period during which an army of occupation must be maintained in Germany is of course another question, depending entirely on decisions reached by the associated governments at the Peace Conference and upon conditions in Germany. The army of occupation is made up chiefly of regular army units and experienced divisions.



Underwood &amp; Underwood

## AN AEROPLANE OF TIN

Canadian soldiers in northern France are inspecting this fallen German plane, which is unusual, being made entirely of metal. The wings are proof against gunfire.





*Day after day in war-torn Palestine where they play Ring a Ring a Rosie and eat bread and milk each morning are part of America's job*

**I**F you stood in the middle of Germany today and surveyed all of Europe, you would see that virtually all its population of four hundred million human beings is short of food. Not all, but many, are starving. Wherever—except in France—the hand of Germany has reached out over its borders, there starvation is the threat—starvation and disorder. And England, even, is suffering discomfort, more than France! And the French, British and Italians still have one hundred and twenty million persons on rations, a condition that has less disastrous results in war than in peace, when victory is over the horizon. Then, too, there are forty millions of people in the neutral nations. And, in addition, a hundred millions in the enemy nations. In fact, of all the areas of Europe there are only three considerable ones which need not import a great deal of food before the next harvest—southern Russia, Hungary and Denmark.

In Poland, Finland, Serbia, Armenia and central and northern Russia people are actually dying of starvation—which is an easier thing than might be imagined, for those who, thru four long years, have suffered undernutrition. But starvation is, in its physical and political consequences, a relative matter. That is, whereas thousands in starvation areas die from the sheer need of food, many thousands more die from attendant ills which make bitter progression when all physical resistance is down, when the tissues and bones of children, even, seem like dead little birches in a wind, to give way. And by the same rule, so the history of Europe is demonstrating, starvation may directly claim five or fifty thousand, and attendant ills five times as many. The impress of the fifty who die last, perhaps, may be greater far, in its enduring quality, than the shallow impress of all the thousands of graves that were dug before. In Belgium and northern France, for instance, Mr. Hoover has said ten millions of persons would have died from starvation but for the pitiable bread-line help afforded. We know what the consequences of the violation of the rights of the Belgians have been; we can imagine what, if ten millions had died, they would have been.

Now it is east of the Rhine that trouble is brewing, and brewing by no means quickest in Germany.

"Our first and deepest concern," adds Mr. Hoover, "must be for the little Allies, who were under the German yoke—the Belgians, Serbians, Rumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs," and the odds and ends of those new, embryonic republics fringing what was Russia, which, with the nationalities mentioned by Mr. Hoover, have about seventy-five millions of hungry or starving persons. "If we do not feed these nationalities Heaven only knows what the consequences will be," said one of Mr. Hoover's associates.

"Our next concern," Mr. Hoover went on, "must be to relax blockade measures to the end that the neutral states of Europe which are now on short rations shall be able to take care of their people and prevent the growth of anarchy. This group constitutes about forty millions. Another problem lies in the fifty million people of northern Russia, a large part of whom are inaccessible owing to the breakdown of transportation, and thru sheer anarchy. Millions of these are beyond all help this winter. At this moment Germany has not alone sucked the food and animals from those masses she has dominated and left starving, but she has left behind her a total wreckage of social institutions, and these people are now confronted with engulfment in absolute anarchy."

The President has insisted on substantially the same points in his appeal to Congress. "Food relief," he said, "is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solution of peace." The \$100,000,000—about a fourth of the total required in Europe—which Congress promptly voted, "will not be spent for Germany itself, because Germany can buy its food, but it will be spent for financing the movement of food to our real friends in Poland and to the people of the liberated units of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and to our associates in the Balkans."

One hundred million dollars—twenty-five cents for each of four hundred million hungry persons—is nothing—nothing for America with its full hands and mouths, while over there men and women and children are starving; less than nothing when it is remembered that about the only way in which we are likely to get our loans back from some of our debtor nations is by helping them to their feet now, when, more

# FEEDING A STARVING WORLD

BY DONALD WILHELM

than ever they need help; less than nothing when we remember that the Government guaranteed the farmers more than \$2 a bushel for their wheat crops until May 31, 1920, and the only way in the world that Congress can hope to get its money back is to make a market for that wheat, for it is clear now that the natural laws of international demand and supply will not make sufficient market for it. It is the stuff that tragedy is made of, in fact, this spectacle of one side of the world enjoying a plenty while over there, almost within the handclasp of modern transportation ingenuities, people by the thousand are starving.

War is bad enough, of course. When war is over such conditions seem vastly more deplorable, especially when we remember, as Frederic Wolcott of the Food Administration, who has just left for Poland to direct the work of relief there, says, "the loss from starvation includes among its victims a large percentage of children and women of the next generation and the mothers of a nation. In consequence of the lowered vitality of all the working classes, the decreased resistance to disease and the decline of the birth rate, the losses suffered in this war by the nations short of food is actually far greater than the losses of those called into battle."

"I went to Poland, which is typical of the worst," explained one of Mr. Hoover's associates. "The country had been twice devastated. First the Russian army swept thru it, and then the Germans. Along the roadside from Warsaw to Pinsk, near half a million people had died of hunger and cold. The way was strewn with their bones picked clean by the crows. With their usual thrift, the Germans were collecting the larger bones to be milled into fertilizer, but finger and toe bones lay on the ground with the mud covered and rain soaked clothing. Wicker baskets were scattered along the way—the basket in which the baby swings from the rafter in every peasant home. Every mile there were scores of them. I started to count. That road was more than 200 miles. I gave it up, there were so many."

Four hundred thousand people died in Poland, following the German invasion, Dr. Wolcott avers. Altogether a fourth of Poland's millions have died, cables Mr. Hoover. In Serbia, other experts say, a million people out of three millions have perished in the last four years—and Mr. Hoover estimates at least a fourth have died. And now other nations are in the procession.

But what strikes hardest in all this situation is that the world has food enough for all. Then why are people



starving? Because transportation facilities, including ships, 40 per cent of all, were destroyed, and some regions, as a result, cannot be reached; because other regions have not the money, even Italy has not sufficient, and must have credit; because other regions are as No Man's Lands in which thousands of families are starving, beyond which, along yonder bulwarks, the Red Flag flies, forbidding relief, "which relief," said one of the associates of Mr. Hoover, "we have to take in baskets, as it were, to make sure that the people get it who should. Then we must stand by to watch them eat it, to make sure that they are permitted to eat it."

No one knows precisely how much food is needed in the world. All during the war there has been only one European nation, England, which has kept its statistical order and acumen in regard to food. All the others have been more or less victims of circumstances, with the result that even when France was called upon for estimates, those estimates usually were found hurried and inexact. And if such disorder has been the rule in nations as staunch as France and Italy, the condition in some of the other nations of Europe can be guessed—in the Balkan countries, for instance, in Poland, in other areas large and small which were nations and now are not, or were not and now are.

The Food Administration states that there is food enough for all if it can be allocated, and some of the authoritative agencies of the Agricultural Department helped the writer to draw the following conclusions: That, getting up in the morning, the world discovers promptly, perhaps, that there is an ample supply of coffee in the world, thanks to the fact that the Central Powers, which were among the world's greatest coffee users, have been cut off from the supply in Brazil and the other coffee centers, and coffee hence has accumulated. Bread, likewise, exists and will continue to exist, in plenty; that is, our wheat crop promises to approximate, in 1919, something like a billion bushels, and the accumulated supply in the Argentine and in Australia is tremendous. The Argentine is figuring on an exportable surplus of 185,000,000 (which is a trade opinion, by the way) and some of it is already in transit, and the Australian Wheat Pool estimates that, when the crop now being gathered is in, Australia will have an exportable surplus of about 210,000,000 bushels. And India, with about 50,000,000 exportable surplus, and Canada, with about 100,000,000 exportable surplus, and the Ukraine, are also in the running. Sugar exists in sufficient quantity—the half the sugar beet industry of Europe has been out of commission the rest of the world has tremendously increased its production. And likewise rice: British India had a bumper crop, and tho the acreage this year is about 11 per cent less, still another goodly crop is in order, and the Japanese (this, again, is not an official figure, but a trade estimate) put their hulled rice at 226,000,000 bushels, an increase of 9,000,000 over last year, so that about

an average world crop is promised. Then people have learned to eat rye, with the result that we in the United States have a rye crop on hand which is just about double that of the average of the years 1912-1916. And estimates indicate that there is about a 9.5 per cent increase in the total barley crop of the Northern Hemisphere over last year, and 12¼ per cent over the average for the years 1912-1916; and that the oats crop is 1.8 per cent greater, in the Northern Hemisphere, than last year and 17.3 per cent greater than the average for the years 1912-1916. Corn, for the Northern Hemisphere, is 13 per cent less than last year's crop, but about equal to an average crop.

Now, if we supplement our lunch with salad, made from garden products which exist rather generally in quantity, we shall find an ample supply of cottonseed oil. Out of the 1917 crop of cotton they made 1,188,000,000 pounds, with olive oil on the way. And if we supplement our lunch with dinner, which is something inconceivable to millions of people in Europe these days, we find that the authorities are fairly well agreed on the world meat situation; that is, Europe will need, in the coming year, about 25,000,000,000 pounds, and so far as surveys now indicate Europe can supply about 7½ billions of pounds, and the rest of the world can supply Europe about an equal amount, 4½ billions of pounds of which are due from America. But this estimate may be low; at any rate the reports coming back from Europe from the Allied investigators indicate that meats, fats—notably butter—and milk are so scarce that in all the famine regions they are sorely missed, especially by children, who need fats in large quantity normally, and need them especially after four years of fasting.

The countries along the western

fringe of Europe—Norway, Sweden, England, France, Denmark, Belgium and Holland—can get by until the new harvests with our help. Among the countries in the west of Europe the worst off, of course, is Belgium.

Belgium was an intense little country of only about 11,000 square miles—about as large as the State of New Jersey, one-fourth as large as the State of Pennsylvania. It had more miles of canals and railroads for its size than any other similar area in the world, with a population of 654 to the square mile—nearly twice that of Great Britain and twice that of Germany, three times that of France and twenty-three times that of the United States; with exports twice as great as those of Great Britain, three times those of Germany or France, and imports twice those of Great Britain, three times of Germany, seven times those of the United States. It was, it may be seen, a land in which everything, industrial, agricultural and otherwise, was closely interrelated and interdependent. There for four years the people have lived on the bread and soup of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, if indeed they were that fortunate. Many of them have been in slavery behind the German lines and are now being returned in hundreds of thousands, depleted in physical strength to an extent that Americans, apparently, hardly can understand. But Belgium is happily off when it is compared with some of the small, new nations around the other fringes of the land that perpetrated all the wo.

The whole black problem of starvation in Europe is illustrated, not by Italy with its 35,000,000 in population and 110,000 square miles of territory, which is in intermediate position and condition, but rather by the poor and overcrowded door-mat for the mighty —Poland. [Continued on page 200]





# PUTTING PRICES ON A PEACE BASIS

BY ARCHER WALL DOUGLAS

*Mr. Douglas, who heads the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has recently completed an investigation of general business and crop conditions for the Government. In the following article he gives the gist of his findings, pointing out the necessity of a readjustment of prices to bring them to a lower level gradually*

THE coming of peace found this country in the midst of unexampled prosperity. The harvest for 1918 was one of abundant crops, save in some sections of the Northwest and Southwest, where the heat and drought of the previous summer practically destroyed all growing vegetation. Farm products were selling at high figures, unknown since the ending of our Civil War. Live stock of all kinds was increasing throughout the country, especially in the southern states, which are fast becoming one of the great cattle and hog raising regions of the world, as the Texas cattle tick is becoming exterminated. Meat, as well as grain and cotton, was at record breaking prices, so that the farmers enjoyed a welfare and prosperity beyond all previous experience. The European conflict gave definite evidence of both the willingness and ability of the American farmer to render possible the winning of the war by an unparalleled food production under most trying and difficult conditions.

Every important industry was running full time and still unable to take care of its orders, so great was the combined Government and domestic demand. Labor was fully employed at the largest wages ever paid. So scarce was man power in industrial centers that women were called in to make good the deficiency in almost every phase of activity.

General business was inevitably in large volume under these conditions, so widespread and high was the general purchasing power among the many. If we were spending much we were also saving much, despite foolish and unknowing talk to the contrary in economic and financial circles.

Even the enormous and unprecedented buying of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps exercised only a very slight depressing and temporary effect upon the general volume of business.

Practically the only speculation was the buying of merchandise far in advance of actual needs. But the unhealthy speculative side of this was practically rendered of no effect by the extreme difficulty in getting goods promptly and the fact that the goods were sold to the consuming trade as soon as received, so that there was no undue accumulation of high priced stocks of merchandise in any section.

There was little of that demoralization in some directions that we have regarded as the inevitable accompaniment of war. Instead there was a widespread and constantly growing patri-

otism which realized the potential dangers of the situation and sought to avoid them by the exercise of ceaseless vigilance, self-restraint and self-denial.

The most unhealthy feature of the situation were the excessive profits which were common to every phase of business endeavor and which consequently added much to a cost of living already unduly high. The prices of commodities advanced faster than wages and salaries, as is always the case under such circumstances. The result bore heavily upon the many thus affected, and only very general employment proved a saving grace to the situation. There were more people working in each family than ever before and consequently more bread winners and fewer dependents.

The war was so prolonged that, with the aptitude and ease of human nature to adjust itself even to untoward and artificial conditions, there arose a tendency among those earning unprecedented high wages to consider the passing circumstances as things of permanence and to adjust their mode of living accordingly.

More than two months have elapsed since the armistice was signed, and outwardly there is little change in the situation. The volume of business is somewhat less. There are some declines in prices where previously only advances occurred. Labor is somewhat more plentiful, for the Government is fast canceling its contracts and releasing those whom it formerly employed. In truth, however, the change is profound and far reaching. The former enthusiasm for winning the war has given place to a sober, serious consideration of the problems of peace. In the beginning these problems center

around the question of falling prices as a natural reaction from

the unreasonably high figures which prevailed during the war and as a necessary result of the lessening demand occasioned largely by the Government withdrawal from the markets in such great measure.

Because of the prospective decline in prices, in fact, it has already commenced, there follows naturally that caution and conservatism in purchases which always accompanies a falling market.

The operation of all these causes means a reduced production to accommodate itself to a lessened demand—which in turn brings up the portentous question of the employment of labor. So that whatever may be our portion in the somewhat removed future in the way of great expansion of trade, both at home and abroad, it is very certain that the things which lie immediately ahead of us are in the sequence I have recited, and so our chief concern must be for them.

The very first step must be a return to a lower and more natural level of prices, for we shall not get anywhere in the problem of readjustment without that as a starting point. Not only is there no real warrant for the present level of prices in most lines of commodities, but they constitute a very serious menace to both social and economic life. They were a part of the abnormal atmosphere of war, and both the cause and reason for their being have passed away. If let alone, untrammelled and unregulated either by Government fiat or trade combinations, prices will soon find the natural levels always established for them by competition and the law of supply and demand. Today, for instance, were it not for Government regulation, the price of wheat would be a little more than half its present figures, and the cost of hogs about 25 per cent less.

We have been on a war basis of prices and we shall have to get back to a peace basis, despite much optimistic prophecy to the contrary. Just what that basis will be is beyond human ken, but there is no expectation of a return to the level of pre-war prices, nor any apprehension among the many that the fall in prices will either be so precipitate or so widespread as to bring about one of those commercial cataclysms which marked the business depressions of 1893-96 and 1907-08. This recession in prices promises to be rather an orderly retreat than the disastrous rout which characterized our former business panics. The talk of high prices continuing after war does not get far with the great mass of people who are accustomed to face facts and are not given to fooling themselves.

The problem of labor hangs largely upon the prices of commodities. The demand for higher wages and salaries during the war arose largely from the increased cost of living. For wages and salaries have [Continued on page 201]



Saturday Evening Post

WILL HE HAVE TO USE A BRICK?



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

## GREAT MOMENTS



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### DECORATED BY GENERAL PERSHING

Nick Connors, a private in the Rainbow division, is trying not to look too pleased at the proudest moment of his life when General Pershing presented him with the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery in the battle of Chateau Thierry



© International Film

### THE LIBERATION OF CAMBRAI

Premier Clemenceau (center) and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig congratulating the Curé of Cambrai upon the deliverance of the city from German rule. It was chiefly the British troops under General Haig who accomplished the defeat of the Germans



© Underwood & Underwood

### ACROSS THE RHINE

A detachment of the Allied army of occupation leading the way across the Rhine into Cologne to enforce the armistice in Germany



# REBUILDING T OF F

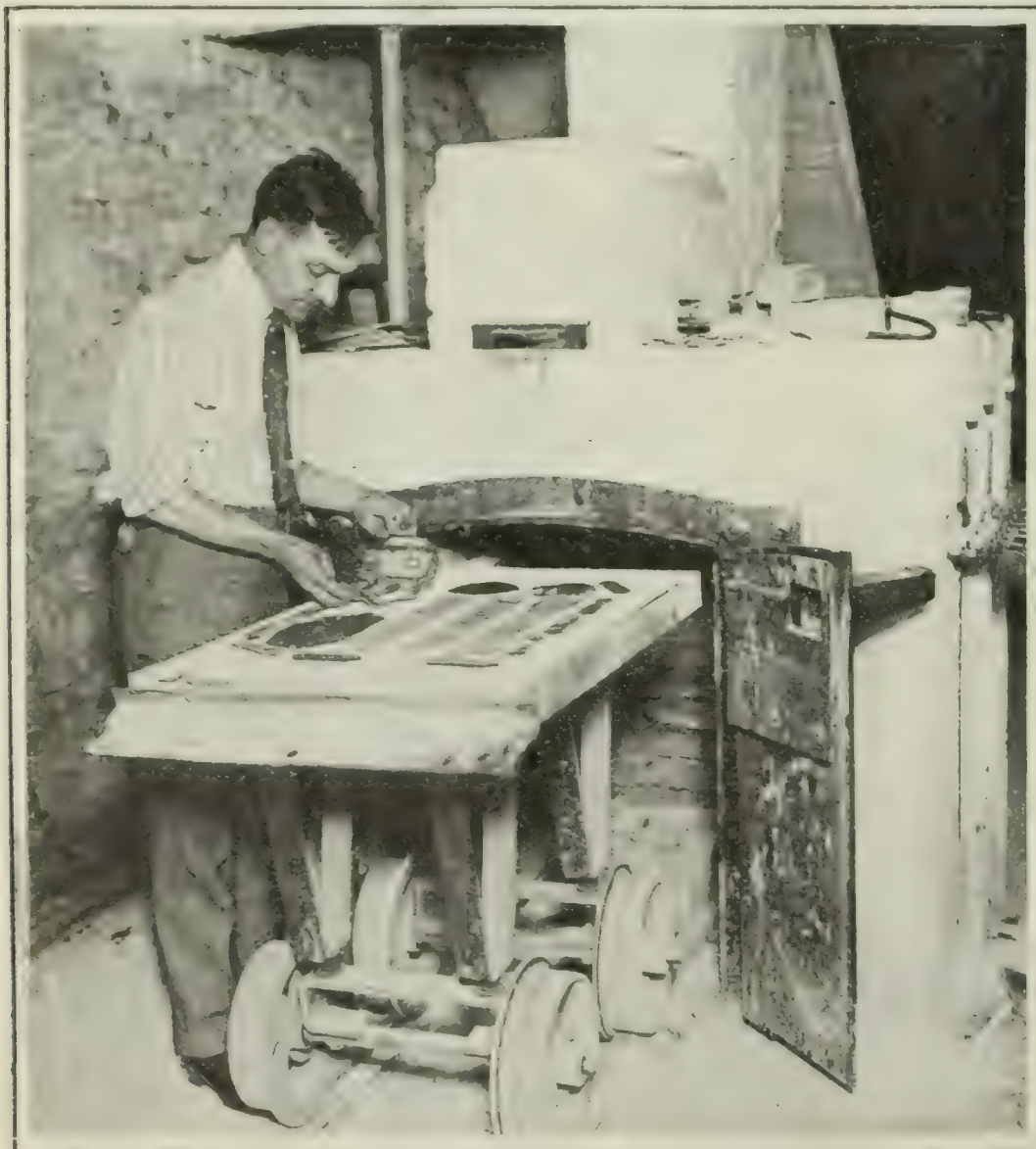
*Shattered, burned, demolished,  
now after the assault of Ger  
reconstruction that faces Fran  
cathedrals to their former bea*



© Western Newspaper Union

## THE WINDOWS COPIED IN DETAIL.

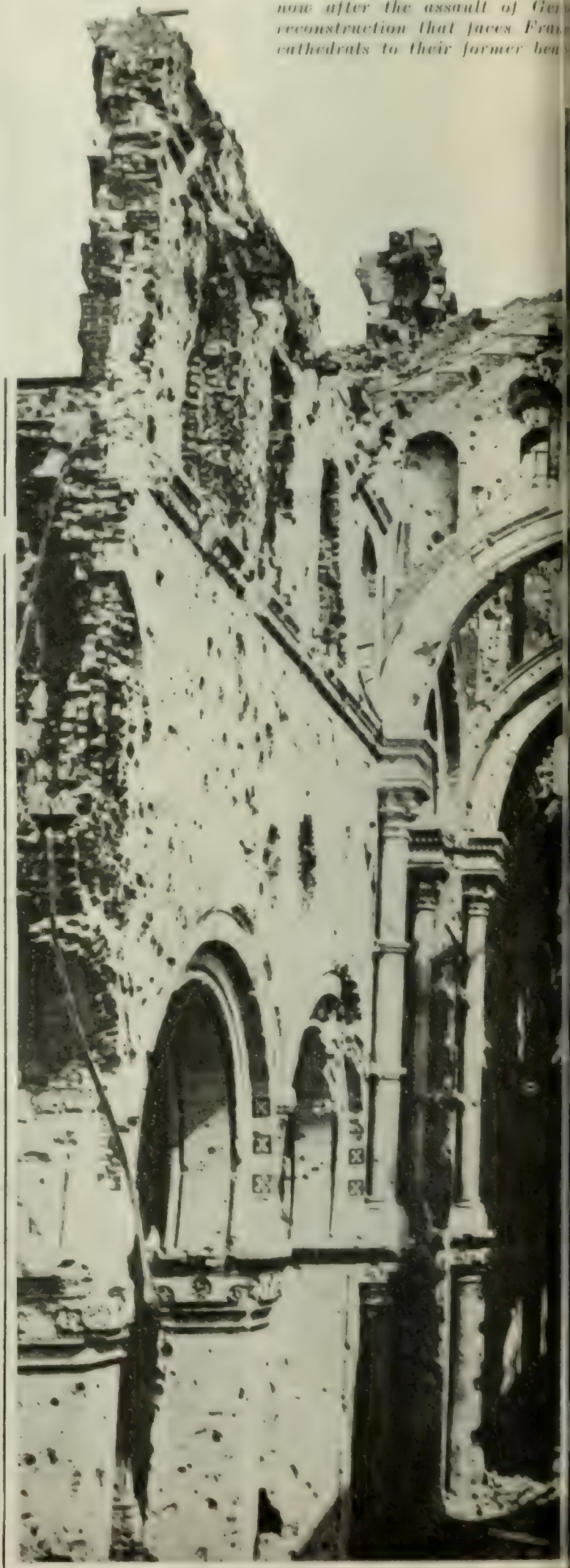
*On the large glass easel is redrawn the pattern of the stained glass window to be reproduced. Then each piece of colored glass is cut to exact size and fitted in*



© Western Newspaper Union

## THE BEAUTY OF OLD COLORS REPRODUCED

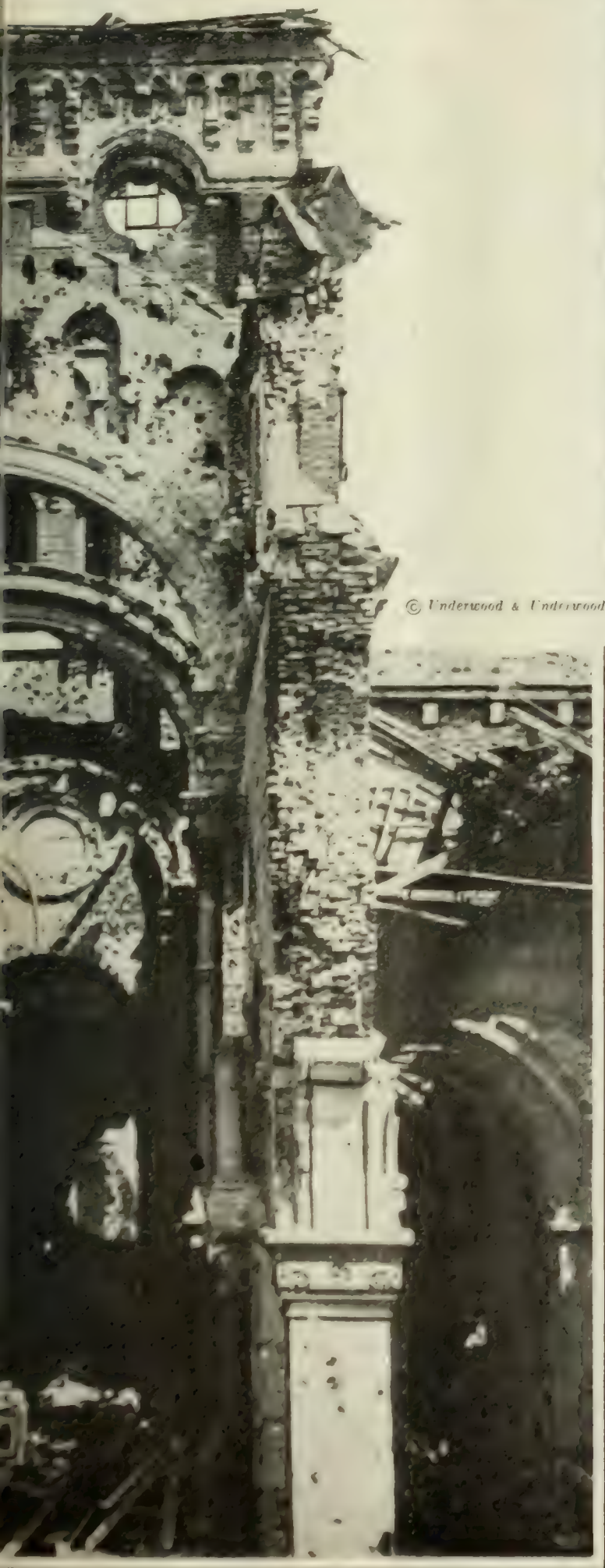
*Firing the pieces of stained glass in a kiln to fix their color is one of the most delicate parts of the work. The old cathedral windows were renowned for their color delicacy and permanence; few moderns have succeeded in imitating it*



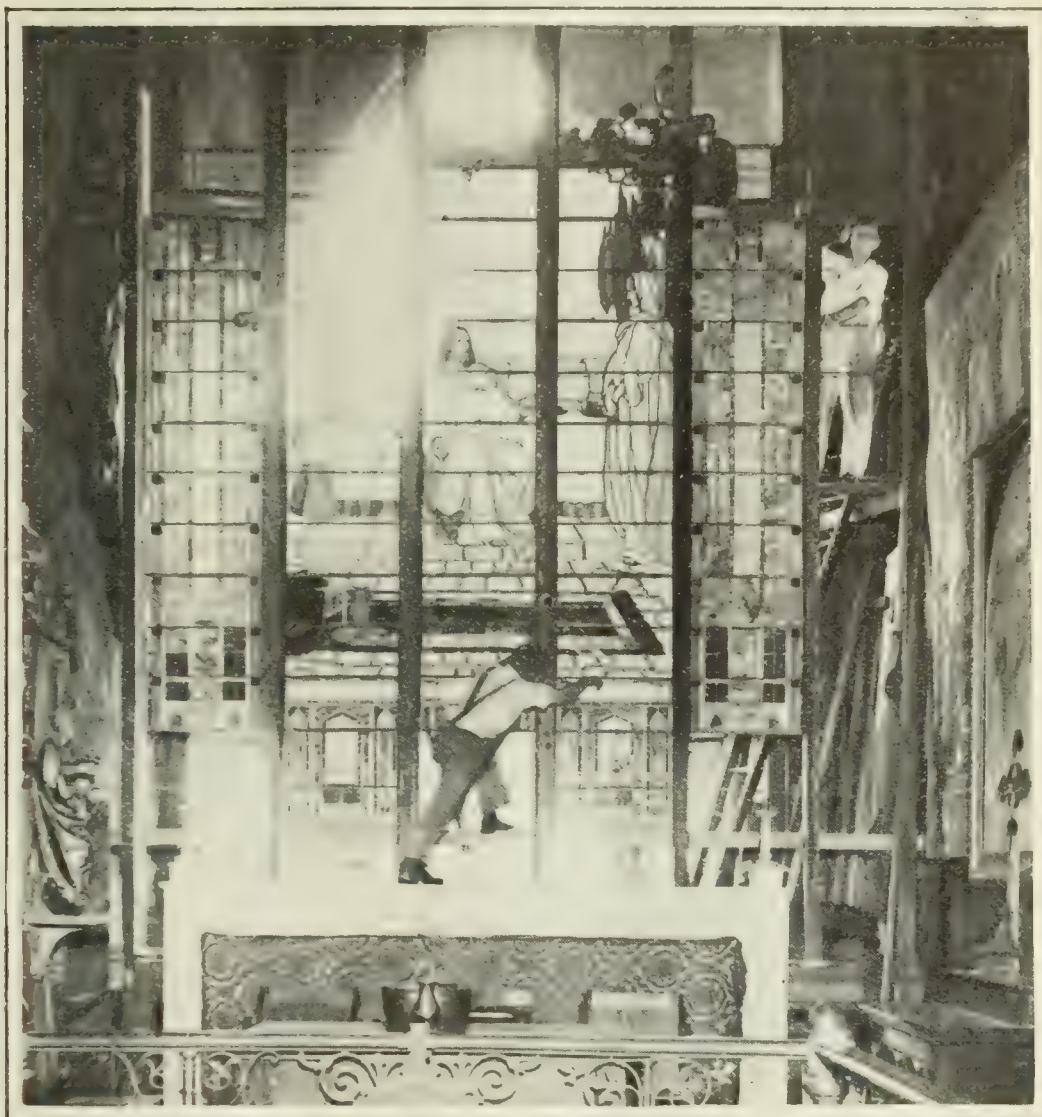


# CATHEDRALS SCOPE

graph below shows the cathedral of Albert as it stands  
s, a poignant illustration of the tremendous task of  
Already work has been begun to restore some of the  
photographs on these pages show how it is being done



© Underwood & Underwood



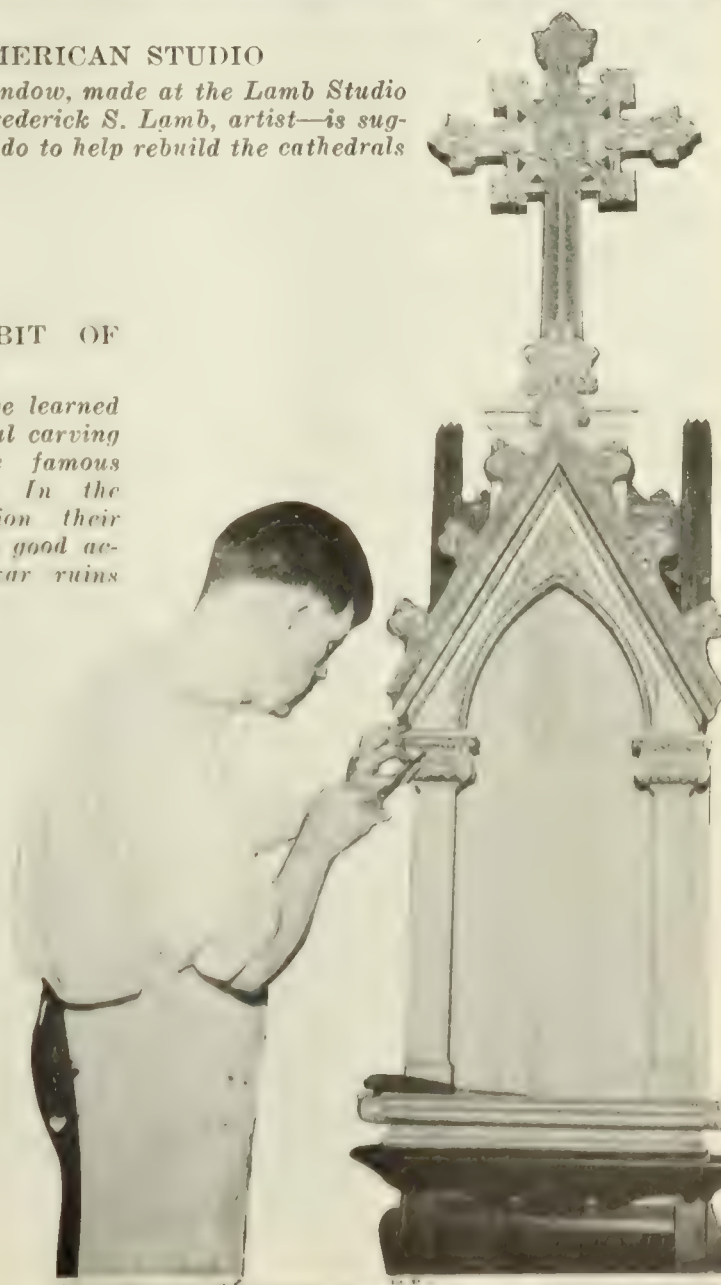
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## IN AN AMERICAN STUDIO

*This nearly finished window, made at the Lamb Studio in New York City—Frederick S. Lamb, artist—is suggestive of what we can do to help rebuild the cathedrals*

## AN INTRICATE BIT OF CARVING

*American artisans have learned to reproduce the skilful carving that embellished the famous European cathedrals. In the work of reconstruction their skill can be turned to good account in replacing war ruins*





# WHAT WE CAN DO FOR RUSSIA

BY JEROME DAVIS



An anti-Bolshevik demonstration of students in front of the University of Moscow on December 16, 1917. These photographs were all taken by the author

*The great need of the hour is more first hand information about Russia, since most of what we hear is bitterly partisan on one side or the other. But Mr. Davis has recently returned from Russia, where he has served for nearly three years as secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he has seen the revolution from the inside. No one of the American Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. workers has been in closer contact with the men and events of revolutionary Russia, both at the center in Moscow and at the periphery in Turkestan. Altho he is opposed to the theories of the Bolsheviks and condemns their crimes, he makes a fair-minded effort to interpret the feeling of the common man in Russia and to understand the aim of the soviet governments*

**S**HORTLY before leaving Russia, I called on Mr. Shidlofsky, a member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Duma. He said, with just a trace of bitterness, that he didn't understand the policy of the United States toward Russia. Today Mrs. Shidlofsky is working for the Bolsheviks to keep starvation from the door, while their son is dying of tuberculosis. Only a week before I left, I

saw General Brusiloff, who until the revolution had taken more prisoners from the Central Powers than any other Allied general. He told me the policy of the Allies was a mystery to him, but he supposed that eventually they wished to create another front in Russia. A few days later his wife came asking my help for the general, who was imprisoned by the Bolsheviks.

The day I left Moscow for America, I went to Bonch Bruevitch, a close friend of Lenine and a member of the People's Commissioners. I asked him to release General Brusiloff and promised that if he did, we would tell all America that the Bolsheviks had released the general who had done the most against Germany and Austria. Bonch Bruevitch refused, but said, "You can tell America that the reason we don't is that we fail to understand America's policy toward Russia. We have released numbers of men like Tereschenko, former Foreign Minister, and the minute they get abroad they urge that our Workers' Republic be crushed. What is your American policy? We do not know."

On the way back from Russia in November I saw Kerensky in London. He was unable to get permission from the

English Government to go either to America or back to Russia. He felt he was virtually a prisoner and, of course, he didn't understand our policy. Since coming to America I have yet to find a government official or any other American who would tell me clearly just what our Russian policy is. People say we must wait until after the Peace Conference, but it is not today only that we haven't understood American policy in Russia. Ever since the Bolsheviks took the power, none of the classes in Soviet Russia, from the workingmen to the landlords, have understood our policy. I believe all classes of Russians have gradually become embittered against our action or lack of action.

The American people everywhere are asking for the facts about Russia. President Wilson on December 4, 1917, called for the truth about Russia. "It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often." Senator Johnson called for it on December 12, 1918, and his request must win the support of every friend of Russia. What was the real cause of the Russian revolution? Who are the Bolsheviks? How many of the horrible stories that we read about the Russians are true? What will be the ultimate outcome of the Russian situation? These are a few of the oft-repeated questions which are thrust at one every day in America. Perhaps a brief review of some of the incidents as I saw them will help toward an understanding of the Russian situation.

Long before the revolution came in 1917 there were loud rumblings on the political horizon. A child could have seen that Russia was coming to the crossroads. In Turkestan one could hear the soldiers grumbling at the incompetence and cruelty of their officers and at the Czar's autocratic regime. My soldier orderly, for example, told me that if the revolution did not come until after the war, and he hoped it would not, he was going to be the first to raise his bayonet against the Czar.

During the last months before the revolution the white spaces in the Russian newspapers of articles censored became more frequent. Even in spite of the most rigid inspection some radical statements crept into print. I remember reading an editorial from the *Ruski Vyedemost* just after the Czar had made sweeping reactionary changes in the ministry. It said that now the Czar could make any cabinet changes, but he would not have the opportunity very much longer.

Occasionally one heard of how the people had been cruelly betrayed by the Czar in the revolution of 1905. You remember the Czar, terrified, had prom-



The committee of soldiers appointed by the Bolsheviks to command the Black Sea fleet. Photographed on the "Almaza," formerly the governor-general's boat



ised the people liberty of speech, education, and a Duma elected by all the people. When the Duma was elected it proved so radical that the Czar clamped down the lid, disbanded it, and took away practically all the privileges that he had previously granted. Just beforehand he had been able to secure further loans from France to carry on his autocratic government. One could hear almost everywhere that in the next revolution it would be impossible for the Czar to break faith with the people.

While I was still in Turkestan the revolution came, and I never in my life saw a people so happy. Soldiers and common folk marched down the street bearing huge banners inscribed, "Liberty, Equality, Education," and singing the revolutionary hymn. Nowhere could one find a regret, except possibly from an old aristocratic general, or from an officer in the censor committee or secret police.

It was marvelous how quickly the organizations of soldiers and workingmen sprang into existence. In nearly every region there were men who had been connected with the soviets of soldiers and workingmen in 1905. At that time Leon Trotzky, who is now Commissioner of War for the Bolsheviks, had been president of the Petrograd soviet.

It was perfectly natural that many Jews stepped into positions of leadership. Under the Czar's regime no matter how capable a Jew, he could not receive a rank higher than a common soldier. Therefore, when the revolution came thousands of educated Jews, doctors, lawyers and merchants, were serving under the terribly hard conditions of a common soldier. Is it any wonder that these men, smarting under their injustices and indignities, leaped to the front in the organization of the soldiers' and workingmen's councils?

There was one such Jew, Broidi, in Turkestan when the revolution started. He immediately called the soldiers together and said, "The glorious revolution which you have dreamed of and waited for so many, many years has come. The Czar betrayed you in the revolution of 1905. Organize immediately before it is put down again."

The soldiers were wild with enthusiasm. They immediately elected Broidi chairman of their committee. It mattered little to them that he did not even belong to their regiment. Broidi told the commander in charge that he had 2000 bayonets behind him and requested his transfer. The commander did not dare refuse, and Broidi became the most important and powerful man in Turkestan.

Generals who could previously order him shot or sent to the front, were now waiting in line to see Mr. Broidi. I remember once when I called that one general said he had been waiting for two hours already. It was only a few weeks before Broidi arrested and sent to Petrograd General Kuropatkin, famous as commander-in-chief in the Russo-Japanese war and during the present conflict in charge of the northern front against the Germans.

The soviet was the power behind the



*A passenger train of the Soviet Government of Russia in May, 1918. Notice that it is made up of freight cars and so crowded that soldiers even ride on the roof*

temporary government leaders everywhere. Now just what is a soviet? In the country a soviet is the old fashioned "mir" or town council where all the community has a right to come and elect its executive committee. The only difference is that if the people wish they may elect a non-resident to the committee. In the city the laborers from every factory, the unions and kindred organizations elect representatives in the shops and working places instead of at the polls. In the army each company has a right to elect its soldier representative. The people who are disfranchised are those who do not belong to the army, who are not peasants and those who belong to no union or factory. This disfranchises from 5 to 10 per cent of the people.

The two things which were imprest on the Russian officer thruout his military training were first, loyalty to the Czar, and second, loyalty to the nation. Always the great emphasis was placed on loyalty to the Czar, so that the officers could with difficulty adjust themselves to government without one. The clause "loyalty to the nation" seldom implied to the Russian officer loyalty to the people—the thought had never entered his mind.

Many officers adapted themselves to the new conditions splendidly, but not the colonel in charge of the regiment I was working with in Tashkent. Among other things the soldiers no longer had to prefix the title "Your noble highness." This particular colonel was informed by his adjutant that hereafter the soldiers would address him as plain colonel, as we do in America. This apparently half crazed the colonel, who jumped up in a terrible rage, crashed his chair into pieces on the floor and left the staff never to return.

Working in intimate contact with the Russian soldiers and for their welfare, I found few old-line officers who would give me active coöperation at first. The soldiers, on the other hand, were wildly enthusiastic and appreciative of everything that could be done.

For the first six months of the revolution the Bolsheviks were in the minority. The soldiers, however, did believe in their soviets. They were confident that these councils prevented a counter-revolution. In order to keep Russia in the war, the only hope for the Allies was to make her revolution a success. If that could not be done, peace was inevitable. The soldiers and workingmen [Continued on page 196]



*Sailors starting uptown in Odessa to raid off a few Ukrainians. They made their ship their headquarters and from it instituted sporadic rioting in the city*



# THE PENALTY OF SERVICE

BY A VETERAN OF KITCHENER'S ARMY

I may not make pleasant reading, this story of an ex-soldier's failure to reestablish himself in civilian life, yet I think you will see that it has been even less pleasant to write.

For the ex-soldier is myself, and every word set down is a jab to my wounded pride.

I will admit at the outset that I have shown lack of judgment and forethought, and have probably overlooked promising opportunities; but in any case I feel that a frank analysis of my difficulties may make things a trifle easier for those of my comrades who are in like plight.

Here, then, is my story in brief:

I was in tolerably easy circumstances when the war broke out, and my sympathies were entirely with the Entente Allies. And as the horizon darkened and the menace spread, the thought of sitting in comfort and uttering platitudes became more and more distasteful. There, not so far away, the greatest Crusade of all time was being launched by people of my own blood and speech—was I to sit idle and witness their downfall? No, by the eternal, I would enlist. This was in the autumn of 1914.

As my family boasts of a Canadian branch, I had naturally thought of joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but the British military representative in New York desired me to "proceed to England" and enlist in Kitchen-er's Army. So to England I went.

The matter of pay had at that time scarcely crossed my mind, but I have since had leisure to make a few calculations.

By this choice, I find, I lost during my three years' service just one thousand dollars, that amount representing the difference between the English pay that I received and the amount I should have received had I joined the Canadians—and survived. But we Americans and Colonials in the British (Home) Army lost out in many other ways as well, so that there are probably few of us on discharge who are not penniless or in debt—quarter-master sergeants, of course, excepted!

"Of course you brought all this trouble upon yourself by enlisting

thirty months before America entered the war," a friend has consolingly remarked. True, I did. Yet I was but one of thousands—I wonder if the exact number will ever be known—who thus anticipated their country's action. And while some of my friends have expressed an amused sort of wonder, only the one above quoted has actually censured me. Some, indeed, have been gracious enough to refer to my adventure in terms of marked approval.

I make this point to forestall the argument that America's gratitude is reserved for those of her sons who fought under their own flag at the appointed time. I have no reason to think that we "irregulars" are being discriminated again. On the contrary, I dare say those of us who returned before discharges began to take place on a large scale from the United States Army, have received much more attention than we deserved.

Yet the fact remains that some of us

officers and men, are unknown. The same is true

to a large extent of the French and Belgian civilians in what were the invaded districts, and a like spirit pervades the whole of England. Life has gone back to the simple-heartedness of pioneer days. The democracy that we preach, they live. What seems more a tradition than a reality here is over there an all-embracing element like the very atmosphere.

This state of things, no doubt, is all wrong, inasmuch as it resurrects the obsolete ideal of "live and let live"; yet it will be found that every soldier who has been long on active service has unconsciously altered his social point of view, and is, to a corresponding degree, unfitted for the stern realities that await him on discharge.

This is the kind of thing I mean:

A few months ago I ran into a vacancy that I was peculiarly well fitted to fill. I learned that the position should pay as high as \$60 a week, but, anxious to settle down I offered to "start in" at

\$40. How it came about I don't know, but after two interviews the amount was reduced to \$30 and a vague commission. Also I learned that my duties had gradually expanded until much night work was hinted at. In short, I was expected to overtax my strength for about half pay. Why? The man with whom I was dealing found me yielding and trustful, and suspecting me to be semi-destitute, decided to drive the sharpest bargain possible. In disgust I finally declined the position altogether, declaring that I would rather starve than work for that firm. Well, I nearly did starve.

But I am afraid I am not telling a very connected story—let me go

back a bit: I arrived in New York exactly a year ago, bringing with me a meager outfit of clothes, a variety of trophies from the front, and in my pocket just \$100. To be perfectly candid, my financial outlook had so narrowed that this seemed to me quite a substantial sum. Today it would seem a fortune!

This money was what remained of 30 pounds, sterling, the bonus awarded me by the British Government upon



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"What next" is the question returned soldiers face as soon as they debark at a home port. And they are coming back at the rate of thousands every week. Will waiting jobs solve the problem or must the men set out on a weary round of job hunting?

have endured very hard knocks in readjusting ourselves to the new civilian life, and that in my case, after exactly a year, I'm not adjusted at all.

Perhaps my greatest disillusionment has been the lack of comradeship that I sense wherever I go. In the army it was all so different.

There every one in khaki is a potential friend. Introductions are superfluous. To want a thing is to ask for it. Social distinctions, except between of-



my signing away all pension rights. I had been discharged because of a synovitic knee and a neurasthenic condition bordering on shell shock. My pension of 30 shillings a week was forfeitable as soon as I settled down to steady employment, so that I did not lose much by cashing in. Indeed, I felt so well during the voyage across that I began to think the British Army had made a mistake in dispensing with my services. Ellis Island, however, set me right on that point, informing me that had I been an alien I would have been deported promptly. That rather jarred me, I'll admit.

And I was soon to learn other disconcerting facts. My little wife, who had pluckily "carried on" in my absence, had about reached the end of her tether. She had, I discovered, suppress all disagreeable news, but now had to admit that our resources had been exhausted some time, and that my life insurance had been kept up on borrowed money. Another jolt.

She had certainly done her bit, nobly and uncomplainingly, and I insisted on her immediately giving up her employment and allowing me to resume the helm. She yielded, against her better judgment; we secured modest but comfortable rooms, and blithely I set out to remake my fortune. But within a week I was on my back with my old neurasthenic pains—neuritis, the doctor diagnosed it, with certain complications due to exposure—and for six weeks employment was out of the question.

But even in bed I was not idle, and answered perhaps a score of advertisements setting forth my qualifications as alluringly as possible. Result, two replies, one offering work at \$20 a week that I could not possibly perform, the other a canvassing uncertainty.

What was the matter—was I asking too high a salary, or was my war service against me? I could not guess.

Since then I have learned that the business man regards the returned soldier with distrustful eye. A long absence from commercial routine, he argues, may quite unfit him for holding a position of trust. And what if he were to be employed and did not "make good"? To reduce his salary or to drop him altogether might bring reproach upon the firm. Better take no chances. . . .

There you have the whole problem in a nutshell. The high salaried vacancies are being filled from the ranks beneath, and the man who has been away soldiering is regarded just as much an outsider as any one in search of a job at any time.

I had, perhaps, been unreasonable in my expectations. I had imagined my prospective employer greeting me with a hearty "Well, well—back from the war, eh? Now let's see if we have anything good to offer you." If any one were to say that to me now, I

should collapse. When a man returns to his home town or the firm that previously employed him, such a reception may await him, but not otherwise.

The discharged soldier's attitude, conscious or unconscious, is that other things being equal, his loss of time and money, and the hardships he has endured, to say nothing of the risks, should weigh at least slightly in his favor with the business world. But the latter, I find, has decided that other things are not equal. If a soldier invalided out of the army thinks himself as good as he ever was let him prove his worth in the usual way. In other words, having left his position in the line of advancement, let him "fall in" at the bottom.

In my case this is precisely what I am not physically able to do. When I got about after the illness referred to, I found that it would be an effort to work more than three or four hours at a stretch, or, perhaps, eight hours a day, with a liberal break in the middle. But on the other hand my brain was never so clear, and could I have secured one of the executive positions I was in search of I could easily have shown my worth. Of this I hadn't the least doubt. And presently I was able to prove it.

By perseveringly answering the Help Wanted advertisements I had by now begun to get more favorable replies. One was a position that carried with it a fair salary and "prospects," but the hours, I learned to my dismay, were from half past eight to six, with half an hour for lunch.

"I should very much like to take this position," I told the proprietor, "but I'm afraid that I cannot stand such long hours." And I explained my case. "Now, if I do the work to your entire satisfaction in less time, would you not be willing to shorten the hours for me?"

"No," he replied; "I do not see how I can make any exception to our rule. I can understand that the hours would seem long to a man in your condition, and I haven't any doubt that you could do your work satisfactorily in much less time. But, you see, it would be a bad precedent—a bad precedent!"

What could I say to that? Nothing.

That week another position, even more promising, seemed almost within my grasp. The salary was excellent and the work congenial. Altho there were

forty applicants, I evidently stood high on the list.

"Now I'll tell you frankly," said the gentleman whom I interviewed, "I don't want our Mr. X. to leave us. But he insists on joining the Y. M. C. A. for overseas work. If I can prevail on him to give up the notion, there naturally won't be an opening, but I fear he's going all right."

He then discussed my qualifications. A wide experience in research work was demanded—had I that experience? I assured him that I had. Could I submit samples of my work? Well, that would be difficult as my effects were all in storage. But I named a number of prominent technical journals in which my investigations had appeared. "That will do," he replied briskly; "get me all those back numbers that you can, and please do so as quickly as possible, as I should like to make my arrangement at once."

Good Lord! There I stood with the price of a ham sandwich and a couple of car rides in my pocket, and was expected to procure the back numbers of various publications, a quest that might take me to every part of the city and entail no end of expense.

"I'm afraid you're setting me a difficult task," I parried; "I happen to know from experience that it's hard to get back numbers from many of the publishers, and the dealers charge exorbitant prices." Then a brilliant idea struck me, and I added: "Could you not arrange to join me at the Public Library—or send one of your staff—if I had the journals out ready for your inspection?"

"No, no," he replied impatiently, "I haven't time to do things like that. You look up what you can and bring them in."

So again I lost out.

The following week, by the way, the firm in question occupied a full page in a number of New York dailies in order to advertise their patriotism. But they forgot to mention the member of their staff whose enlistment they opposed, and the applicant for his position who, in dire need, asked, but was denied, such a slight concession at their hands.

In all this time I secured just one good position, and that was early last summer. It was not what I had been looking for, but quite ideal in everything but salary. I was to manage the business end of a sanitarium not far from New York, and my wife and I were to have free rooms and board. And excellent board it proved, too—as superior to dairy lunch fare as dairy lunch fare is superior to the tack they gave us in France. My duties consisted of a little of everything from banking to superintending the help, and as I showed both initiative and energy I soon received a free hand.

[Continued on page 202]

## ALMONDS

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

He stood against the trunk to light his pipe,  
And, glancing at the green boughs overhead,  
"We'll pinch those almonds when they're ripe," he said.

But, now the almond hulls are brown and ripe,  
Somewhere in No-man's-land he's lying dead,  
And other lads are pinching them instead.

I've half-a-mind to save him one or two,  
In case his ghost comes back to fetch a few  
And do the other things he meant to do.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## The Red Side of Russia

To help Russia, says the President, is our primary duty. But to help Russia we must first understand her and this seems next to impossible. Apparently we have to unlearn what we thought we knew about the Russian character for part of it wasn't so and the rest of it isn't so any longer. The new Russia is the political antithesis of the old. The old humble devout superstitious conservative peasant, cowering under the knout, worshipping the icon and the Great White Czar, has vanished from the scene and in his place we see a fiery and fantastic creature, the Bolshevik, threatening to overthrow all existing institutions and moral codes thruout the world. Him we must understand if we are to help—or suppress—him.

Here are six new books throwing light on the Russia of the revolution. The first, *Unchained Russia*, is by Charles Edward Russell, who as a Socialist was made a member of the American Commission in order to balance Mr. Root on the other extreme, the idea being presumably, that if Russia were observed from viewpoints so far apart the American people would get a stereoscopic view of the situation. Mr. Russell was from his Socialist position the better fitted to appreciate the new forces at work and he gives us for instance the following clear statement of what the Bolsheviks believe and intend:

1. In common with Mensheviks, Minimalists, Trudeviks, and practically everybody else in Russia, the Bolsheviks accepted the general outlines of the Socialist philosophy. They believed that all wealth is created by labor and that labor is entitled to the wealth it creates. They believed, that is to say, in industrial democracy. They believed that to bring about industrial democracy, all industries should be owned by and operated for the benefit of the community.

2. But they went much further than this by believing that these changes could be and should be wrought at once and that instantly there should be instituted likewise these essential principles:

- A. All men and women should work.
- B. All men and women that work should be organized into unions.
- C. Each union should have its central governing council.

D. These central councils should constitute all the government there is in this world. No congresses, no presidents, no parliaments, no prime ministers, no cabinets, no legislatures, no governments, nothing but the councils of the unions.

With the utmost sincerity they could see nothing about these changes more difficult than the issuing of a proclamation or two.

Mr. Russell is a keen observer and a good writer, but as his visit was brief and formal and he did not understand the language he could not get an intimate insight into the confused events of the period. Miss Bessie Beatty was most fortunate in getting at what she calls *The Red Heart of Russia*. She was an eye witness, even a participant, of some of the most exciting scenes of the revolution, and she has the full sense of the dramatic nature of the part she played. For instance, she was waked up out of bed to translate the historic appeal for "peace without annexations and contributions and self-definition of nations," sent out by the All-Russian Congress of Soviets a year ago. No wonder its grammar was confused, for it had to be translated from Russian into Lettish and thence into English:

Here was this new government of the People's Commissaries preparing a document that they confidently hoped would revolutionize the status of a struggling world and there was nobody to translate it but a Lett who had not been to bed for three days, and an American war correspondent.

Miss Beatty lived for a week in the barracks of the Amazonian Battalion of Death. She was on board the mutinous Baltic fleet. She was in the convention when Trotzky and Lenine won their victory. She saw the street fighting on November 11. She visited the deposed ministers of the Kerensky Cabinet in the dungeons of St. Peter and Paul. Her vivid descriptions of these epoch-making scenes will be of permanent historic interest whatever may be the outcome and they will rank in value with such few contemporary sketches as we have of the French Revolution.

Ernest Poole chose a different line of approach, the "case system" of sociology, the "close-up" study of representative individuals. Knowing that 90 per cent

of the Russian people were peasants and villagers he left Petrograd and buried himself in a country community in order to get personally acquainted with the people who lived there. We get, then, character sketches, not of the Czar and Rasputin or of Lenine and Trotzky, but of the priest, the teacher, the sorcerer, the peasant, the doctor, the storekeeper and the vagabond. Much of the volume consists of conversation, the opinions and experiences of the people he met as translated by his interpreter. For instance, here is one man's view of the revolution:

It was in Petrograd, the lack of organizing force—or rather, the way such force was spoiled and hindered by the theoreticians scattered about all over the town. In our apartment building, where there were thirty-four families, I said, "Let us stop sending thirty-four servant girls out each day to the bread lines. Let us combine and send two or three to get the bread for all of us." But one tall solemn fellow replied, "In this time of our new-found liberty, each should be free to follow his taste. Some like one bread shop more than another." And to defend such liberty, he went about the building, talking against my little idea, until the people turned it down. Then I made another suggestion. We were afraid robbers might break in, for we knew that many jails had been opened. "Let's organize our defense," I proposed. "Let all the men in the building take turns in standing guard below." But the Solemn One argued against this, too, as a sacrilege to the revolution. "Why should we guard our belongings," he asked, "when Russia is one great brotherhood now? Any man can have my property." It happened that the very next night a sneak thief got up to the attic and stole a shirt which was hanging to dry. And it belonged to the Solemn One. When he heard of his loss, he said pompously, "Plainly some brother is more in need of clean linen than I." I looked at him and doubted it.

Mr. Poole points out very concretely what America can do to help Russia or rather his village—by sending over teachers and money for schools, agricultural machinery and practical experts.

Dr. E. J. Dillon is a living proof of the Russian's delight in self-depreciation. He has lived for years in Russia, he has been honored by the friendship of some of the most prominent Russian statesmen, he has taught in the University of Kharkoff. The result of his life among the Russians has been embodied in books and articles which are without exception the most searching, merciless, scornful indictments of Russian life and character ever printed in the English language. And yet Professor Milyukoff has characterized Dr. Dillon's "Russian Characteristics" (published under the pen name of E. B. Lanin) as the best analysis of Russia available to English readers. Instead of such a roar of wrath as once greeted Dickens's "American Notes" the Russian public has purred its approval of Dr. Dillon's writings and even *The Eclipse of Russia* will not eclipse his popularity.

To Dr. Dillon the "eclipse of Russia" and all the horrors of the Red Terror are the almost inevitable fruit of a national character rotted to the core by ages of unimaginable misgovernment.

For Russia never ceased to be what its founders had made it, a predatory state, without, like Prussia, and a predatory state within, unlike any other out of Asia.

The people had for ages seen robbery, murder, in a word, all kinds of crime, political, private, and absolutely wanton outrages perpetrated in the name of God, the Tsar, and the fatherland by their own educated and spiritual guides. Is it to be wondered at that whenever they had the chance in turn to rob and burn and torture and kill they used it to the full relentlessly?

The excellent brief studies of *The Rus-*



Ernest Poole (center) with some of the Russian peasants he describes in "The Village"



*Asian Revolution*, by Alexander Petrunkevitch, Samuel N. Harper and Frank A. Golder, deepen the impression of Russia as the land of nightmare conveyed so vividly by Dr. Dillon. Mr. Petrunkevitch depicts the

sad spectacle of an almost complete failure of the majority of intellectuals to understand the spirit of the times and to guide the masses through the labyrinth of error.

Mr. Harper gives an illuminating chronicle of the political side of the Russian revolution; the attempts on the part of various parties and organizations to establish a stable government and the more successful attempts of other groups to wreck it. Mr. Golder describes vividly the eve of the revolution and its outbreak. The weight of an immemorial tyranny in unfitting the people for self-government is effectively illustrated:

Strange to say, as evening came a kind of fear seized the population, particularly the more ignorant. It was difficult for them to shake off the terror of the old police; all the time that they were talking against the Tsar they had a feeling that they were doing wrong, and that some one was denouncing them. It was hard for them to believe that all that they saw and heard during the day was real and that the old regime was powerless.

No sounder study of the Russian revolution has been published than that of *Russia in Upheaval*, by Edward Alsworth Ross. In the first place the book is made up of the author's own observations and experiences, collected during a journey of 15,000 miles from Petrograd thru Russia and Siberia during a good part of 1917. In the second place the facts are weighed with the accustomed care and keen judgment of a trained sociologist and the conclusions are arrived at without regard to superficial prejudice.

Dr. Ross, who is professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, was sent to Russia by the United States on a mission to investigate social and economic conditions. His findings, therefore, deal not so much with sporadic riots as with the questions of the actual condition of the people, the food supply, the state of agriculture, whether or not the factories and sawmills are busy, what the peasants in outlying villages think. Several articles by Dr. Ross were first published in *The Independent* after his return from Russia and are now incorporated in this book.

*Unchained Russia*, by Charles Edward Russell. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50. *The Red Heart of Russia*, by Bessie Beatty. Century Co. \$2. *The Village*, by Ernest Poole. Macmillan Co. \$1.50. *The Eclipse of Russia*, by E. J. Dillon. Doran. \$4. *The Russian Revolution*, by A. Petrunkevitch. S. N. Harper and F. A. Golder. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. \$1. *Russia in Upheaval*, by Edward Alsworth Ross. Century Co. \$2.50.

### Foch, the Man

"MY center gives way. My right recedes—I shall attack." was the historic decision at the battle of the Marne in 1914 that first brought into prominence General Foch, four years later appointed commander in chief of the Allied armies. When the war began General Foch was in command of the Twentieth Corps of the French army in Lorraine; on August 28 he had been called to command the Ninth army, which was to hold the center at the battle of the Marne; and on October 4 he was appointed first in command under Joffre to coordinate the French, English and Belgian forces in the north.

The story of his triumphant military career and of the experiences that made it possible is told graphically and simply by Clara E. Laughlin in a short biography of *Foch, the Man*. Miss Laughlin wrote the book at the request of members of the French High Commission.

*Foch, The Man*, by Clara E. Laughlin. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

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## WHAT WE CAN DO FOR RUSSIA

(Continued from page 191)

were still in favor of war. They were calling repeatedly for peace terms and the Allies were slow to respond. Revolutionary Russia, represented by her soldiers and workmen, was willing to continue to fight for a just peace, but she wanted assurance that the Allies were not forcing her to fight for any unworthy financial or territorial aims.

During the elections the Bolsheviks had a very appealing slogan for the ignorant Russian masses. It was "Land, Peace and Bread." The Russian peasants believed that all the land belonged to God and God gave it for all the people. For two hundred years their forefathers had been working this land, but the money from their toil was used by the landowners for beautiful palaces, luxury, or even for dissipation. It was natural, therefore, that the peasants should feel that the beautiful palaces and property of the landlords should all be theirs. People everywhere wanted bread. The Bolsheviks promised abundance by an equal distribution, without allowing the wealthy to have an undue share.

The Russian soldier was tired of war. For three years he had been undergoing untold horrors, sometimes going into battle with a stick instead of a rifle, oftentimes being forced to defend positions with two rounds of ammunition a day. The Russian soldiers, after suffering so much for three years, now liberty was theirs, wanted to know why they continued to fight. The Germans told them they had not quarreled with revolutionary Russia, but with the terrible Czar. They promised the Russian soldiers not to fight unless Russia attacked first. The Russian soldiers did not want any more land, they were even willing to give up some of what Russia had, if they could only get peace. They demanded and demanded incessantly to know what the Allies were fighting for. Would the Allies agree to a peace with no territorial gains? It was not until long after the Bolsheviks came into power, and President Wilson issued his wonderful and inspiring message of January 8, that Russia received anything like a clear-cut answer to her request. Naturally the Bolsheviks with this program of peace, land and bread were gaining supporters by the thousands among the poor and ignorant. Some of the officers told me they believed Russia ought to have peace, even if a separate one, and this was before the Bolsheviks had taken the power.

When the Bolsheviks finally took control they had little opposition. In Moscow, to be sure, there were six days of fighting, but nobody came to the help of the government. If Kerensky had been supported by the Allies wholeheartedly and if the Russian people had all thrown their strength back of his party, the temporary government might have pulled thru till the end of the war. This was not done and Kerensky failed. The rise of the soviet power from the first day of the revolution had been steady and complete. From the acceptance of order number one to the overthrow of Korniloff, step by step the temporary government had yielded to their demands. The simple platform of land, peace and bread, coupled with the failure of the Allies to give definite peace terms capable of being understood by the soviet soldier, was irresistible. It is true that the victory of the Bolsheviks was helped by German propaganda. There were undoubtedly many German agents in Russia, but it must not be forgotten that in the Czar's regime there were also men high in government circles who were working for Germany.

General Brusiloff has intimated that it was intentional failures of certain men high in the Government confidence which prevented him from having the necessary supplies and ammunition to carry still further his drive of 1917. The Empire of all Russia herself was a German and was carrying on active intrigue in behalf of Germany. Rasputin was reputed to have been bought by Germany. If the Bolsheviks accepted money from Germany, they did so with much the same feeling that a church in America might accept money from a saloon. Their attitude was that the source of the money makes less difference than what it is used for.

From personal observation of the higher leaders in the Soviet Government, I am thoroly convinced that they are sincere fanatics whose sole aim is to see the workers of Russia control and operate the Government according to their radical socialistic viewpoint. It is needless to say that I am absolutely opposed to the Bolshevik point of view and believe that their economic theories are bound to fail in practice. I would even go further and say that their stimulation of class hatred as well as their occasional policy of killing men is entirely wrong morally. However, any one who was in Russia thruout the revolution and has watched them carefully must realize that they have pursued a perfectly straight course.

When Lenine first reached Petrograd he recommended before the Soviet Congress absolutely no compromise with capital, and the immediate taking over of factories and banks. At this meeting he was hooted off the platform. Later his arrest was ordered, but he continued to preach exactly the same program and policy. When he came into power he took over the factories and the banks. He immediately began negotiations for peace. In other words, he tried to do exactly what he said he would when he first came to Russia. Lenine has always claimed that he did not want to make a separate peace with Germany unless forced to do so by the Allied policy. The fact that he was willing to refuse to ratify the Brest Litovsk peace if America would give any assurance of help to the Soviet Government, would seem to indicate that he was not entirely playing the German game. When America made no reply to this request, he felt that their wisest policy was to sign a truce which he declared to be only a breathing spell to enable the soviet to revolutionize Germany. During the entire period that the soviets were in power, they carried on a large propaganda work among the German soldiers and thruout Germany. It is too early to say how large a factor this was in the revolution in Germany and Austria. One thing is certain—that the prophecies of the Bolsheviks that a revolution was bound to occur in Germany very soon are now vindicated.

The attitude of the Russian soldier is well illustrated by a conversation I had with one as we were traveling back from the front together, just before the Brest Litovsk Peace. I asked him if the absence of soldiers at the front and the demoralization on the railroads was not rather dangerous in view of the fact that Germany might advance at any minute. He replied that he and millions of other Russian soldiers and peasants had never had anything in their lives before. They had fought, been killed and wounded for three years. For what? For nothing as far as they could understand. They were not fighting for their land, because if the Germans should come in they would have just as much land

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as they had before. They had to work and slave for the Russian landlords and the Czar, and it could not be any worse under German control. "At the present time under the Bolsheviks, however, we, the Russian soldiers and peasants, are really ruling the country. I am now the owner of this railroad train. I can ride in a first-class carriage, and even tho we are making colossal blunders and destroying one-half the railroad system of Russia, we will learn in the long run and eventually our position will be better than it was before. It can never be any worse." In other words, many of the politically active Russian soldiers felt that they had everything to gain by a Bolshevik Government and nothing to lose.

Gradually after the Allies began fighting on Russian soil and counter-revolutionary movements became more frequent, culminating in the killing of Commissioner Uritsky in Petrograd and the shooting of Lenine in Moscow, a policy of red terror was for a time adopted by some of the soviets. It is now reported that this is over, and that on the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution there was a general amnesty. For over a year during the period the Bolsheviks have been in power America has seemed to have no clear decisive Russian policy. However much we are opposed to Bolshevik policy and methods, the question before America is which policy we should adopt in order to assist Russia to the utmost in our power. There are three possibilities that are receiving some consideration or comment in America.

First—Wipe out the soviets by a combined active allied military intervention.

Second—Hold our forces that are at present in Russia and give arms, ammunition and economic help to all the forces that are opposing the soviets.

Third—The conclusion of a truce between the Soviets and allied forces with peaceful intervention in Russia. In this case we must work in contact with the Soviet Government as well as in contact with any other governments in Russia.

We must admit that after one hundred years of exploitation the Bolshevik revolution was perfectly natural and understandable. Since the Bolsheviks came into power they have been learning and trying to put their theories into practise. Consequently, today, Lenine is reported to be growing more and more conservative. Even if this were not true, in the long run the Soviet Government must change so as to better serve the interests of all the Russian people.

If we adopt the first plan of active allied intervention, we must send more American boys to be killed in Russia. It might require several million soldiers and it is now generally conceded that the first policy should not be carried out by the Allies.

The second policy of holding our present Allied force in Russia and giving Allied arms, supplies and economic assistance to all forces opposed to the Bolsheviks is actively under consideration. Under this plan we would create a ring of steel around the Bolsheviks. We would try thru starvation to blockade Bolshevik territory from all grain producing areas and force them into submission. This policy would involve the starvation of thousands. It would mean the death of countless babies in the cities of Russia and it would mean that the educated and cultured Russians in Soviet territory would suffer most. It is impossible to think of the Bolsheviks, surrounded on all sides by armed forces who were being helped by the Allies with guns and munitions, and not believe that a red terror would inevitably follow. Moreover, if the action of the white guard in Finland is an



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Filing Cabinets  
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Interphone Systems  
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In two days our Efficiency Service had mailed him an eleven-page report.

All kinds of requests come to our Efficiency Service. For instance, a big manufacturer of steel tools at New Castle, Ind., asked for the names and addresses of the manufacturers whose products were illustrated in one of our efficiency pages in The Independent.

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A publisher at Aberdeen, South Dakota, asked us to tell him about fireproof doors, drop lights and lighting systems.

A man from Connecticut who is on a Committee of Food Supply asked us about milk goats.

Several newspaper publishers have asked us about a cost system.

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information on Emergency Hospital equipment, Horse Abattoirs, Platinum, Mining, Health of Children.

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example of the policy which would be pursued by the armies fighting the Bolsheviks, it would mean that thousands and thousands of ignorant soldier peasants who are fighting for the Bolsheviks would be slaughtered by the opposition. The so-called red terror which has been made so much of by our papers would be mild compared with the general executions which would inevitably result from the second policy. Furthermore, the Socialists of the world would say we had directly prevented the success of the soviets.

The Allies have now officially adopted the third policy. Their wise recommendation of an immediate truce with the Bolsheviks and their representation at a joint conference should win the support of all democratic and peace loving American people. If we make a truce with the Bolsheviks, and they have already requested time after time that such a truce be made, we could send in educational help to Russia. We could work under any and all governments which exist in all the different parts of that large country. It is possible to work under the Soviet Government. All three successive commanders of the American Red Cross in Russia believe that it would be perfectly possible to work in educational and relief lines even under the Bolsheviks, and the Red Cross did so even after American soldiers landed on Russian soil and began actively fighting the Bolsheviks. The Y. M. C. A. found it perfectly possible to work in Russia. The Bolsheviks even donated a large steamer on the Volga River and paid the salaries of the crew besides giving all the fuel. They allowed the Y. M. C. A. complete control of this boat for agricultural exhibition purposes, and on it went one Russian priest and representatives of coöperative societies who were opposed to the Bolshevik Government.

Prince Oldenburg in Petrograd on August 28 of last year, begged that the association stay in Soviet Russia and continue educational work. He is a prominent cadet and was Minister of Education under the Kerensky Government. He said that he found it perfectly possible to continue his educational work under the Bolsheviks. He gladly gave me a letter to Lenin's secretary, asking further coöperation for the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Chertkoff, the closest personal friend of Leo Tolstoy, the famous author, is already in educational work under the Bolsheviks altho he is opposed to them. He has been granted a fund of 15,000,000 rubles which is to be used entirely at his discretion to print and distribute the works of Tolstoy. Even if you believe the Bolsheviks are immoral and have a wrong economic program, why does that mean that it is impossible for any one to try and help the people? In America we sometimes find bad men in positions of leadership, but this doesn't mean that no one will teach in the state where such a man may be the chairman of the Board of Education. It merely means that we try and do as much to help as is possible under the existing conditions. Would it not be possible that if a truce was made with the Bolshevik Government and America sent in educational experts and gave economic help to all parts of Russia, that eventually Russia would have the kind of a government she ought to have, and this would have been accomplished without the enormous bloodshed incident to the policy of isolating the Bolsheviks? Every day it seems to be getting clearer that in Russia it is a question of our working in contact with the Bolshevik Government, or eventually having a new autocratic Czar's Government to deal with. If it comes to a choice between these two forms of government, most Americans would choose the soviet.

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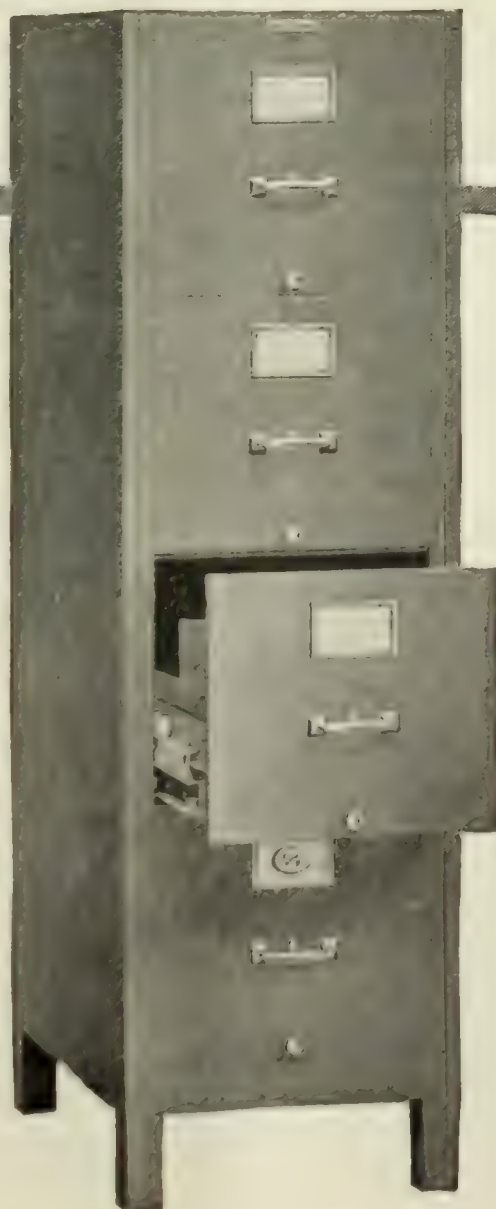
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## FEEDING A STARVING WORLD

(Continued from page 185)

The damage of Poland is illustrative. The transportation facilities of Poland are ruined. The Russians invaded this country and withdrew or destroyed all the rolling stock of the country when they were driven out. Then the Germans changed the gage of all the lines from the Russian to the German standard, and in turn, when they retreated they took with them or destroyed all the rolling stock. Nevertheless the only way to help the country is to get the food into Danzig by such rolling stock that may yet be found in Poland and commandeered. The most pressing problem exists in and around the two cities of Warsaw and Lodz.

Poland is illustrative of much of the vast problem of feeding Europe. It was a country about twice as large as the State of New York, with a population of twenty million people—a flat, alluvial plain, well watered, with large and, formerly, wonderful cities of happy and contented people.

Frederic P. Wolcott, of the Food Administration, who is in charge of the relief in Poland, said:

Take from that country practically all the live stock, cattle, horses, pigs, geese, all sources of meat and dairy products, and then requisition (the German word for steal) all the cereals and vegetables for an army of two and a half million men, returning to the natives only what is left after feeding the army and the constabulary, make it a crime by proclamation for any Pole to feed any other Pole who has refused to go into Germany and work—depopulation by starvation—keep all this up for four and a half years, and what is left?

In spite of all this, Poland has hung on struggling for liberty, and now that we have access to her she is threatened by another force more terrible than the first, Bolshevik revolution, differing little from the Prussian system. Bolshevism feeds on starvation and famine. It is working upon a population there which has lost nearly all of its young children, while those remaining are so undernourished that their bones are soft and break from the slightest strain.

No relief has reached these famine stricken people for four and a half years except some condensed milk sent in by the Rockefeller Foundation for a few months just previous to our entering the war, to keep alive a few thousand children in the industrial centers of Warsaw and Lodz. Now Mr. Hoover is cabling for relief and the funds which have been ready and waiting to relieve are at last going into Poland in the form of food to save the relatives of American Poles and American Jews.

The story of Poland's twenty millions, waiting, struggling, pleading for help from the outside world for four and a half years of destitution and finally of famine can never fully be told. No human catastrophe in the world's history compares with it.

But Poland's story is different only in kind from that of the vast industrial section of Russia lying about Moscow, Petrograd and Kiev, where forty millions of human beings are between the "devil and the deep sea's transportation," to quote a Russian. In that region, which is down black, on Mr. Hoover's starvation map, things political are running rough. Despair of helping this region at all, is, indeed, the order of the day.

The world knows more about Serbia's dread conditions. A fourth of her four millions are dead, the rest are in a most deplorable condition. Bread, for those who can buy it, ranged between twenty-five and forty cents a pound, when the last cables from Mr. Hoover's organization arrived. But such bread is not for the poor, who, especially in the cities, are suffering deplorably, and to such an extent that no nation in the world is extensive enough and rich enough to lend relief except America, and from America already the first cargoes have arrived at Trieste and Cattaro and other points on the Adriatic Sea, intended

for Serbia and the territory recently amalgamated with Serbia in Bosnia and Montenegro, where, Mr. Hoover cables, the distress is very acute, and to which the only connection is by railroad from the Adriatic, since the Bulgars destroyed the railroad from Salonica.

"Armenia," Mr. Hoover cables, "is starving."

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief estimates that there are 350,000 Armenian refugees, of whom only 180,000 are accessible, and nearly four million refugees in all of Asia Minor, in the Caucasus, in Syria and Mesopotamia, of whom only 935,000 are accessible, and of whom half of these accessible destitute are children.

Jugo Slavia, like virtually all of eastern Europe, is short of meats, fats, milk—"so short in many regions," Mr. Hoover cabled, "that the health of the people is very much impaired, mortality among children is appalling, and there is a constant menace thru the threatened spread of Bolshevism, especially in the cities." And "Czechoslovakia also," Mr. Hoover reports, "is suffering much from lack of fats and milk."

In the north of Europe, hard by that great black puzzle called Northern Russia, where, all along the line, one hears it calmly stated, millions of people will starve this winter, out of reach of help, Finland has exhausted all the food in the cities, tho the peasants still have bread.

Rumania's last harvest was 60 per cent a failure. The bread supply for the people is estimated to last another thirty days. And in Bulgaria, likewise, the harvest was a failure and there is food for only one or two months.

Little is known about the conditions in the enemy countries, and few believe the reports emanating therefrom. It is reported by Mr. Hoover's organization abroad, however, that in Vienna, where the people are living as in the lull before another storm, listless, broken, "except for supplies furnished by the Italians and Swiss, the present bread ration of six ounces per diem would disappear. There is much illness from shortage of fats, the ration being one and one-half ounces"—about as much as a waiter hands one, to begin with, in an American restaurant—"and there are no coffee, sugar or eggs and practically no meat."

All this may give something of the picture. It is a grim picture but a temporary one. Europe will not need relief of the kind now required when the next harvests are ready. The stress then will be over, tho not for generations can Europe recover from the period it is now going thru. In another year there will be no four million British troops quitting their "watch on the Rhine," and no troopships moving from Mesopotamia to Bombay, from Egypt and the Balkans to Australia and Singapore, from France to Canada and the United States. But meanwhile, in the coming months, an amount of food almost as great as the huge amount which has been poured into Belgium during the last four and one-half years, must now be got to Europe. It will cost not so much as it cost to feed Belgium, if we are able to judge by the quick but necessarily rather casual estimates now being cabled to America. This is the last lap in the dire race against world starvation. If the world wins now, doubtless Mr. Hoover will find its esteem even "worse" than that of Belgium, which he describes as "embarrassing."

Washington, D. C.



## PUTTING PRICES ON A PEACE BASIS

(Continued from page 186)

always to be considered proportionally in relation to their purchasing power of both the necessities and comforts of life. There cannot well be any readjustment of wages and salaries unless the cost of living comes down. But there is a very profound difference of opinion as to ratio of fall in prices and in wages and salaries. And for a good many reasons. One of the most potent is that there is a general recognition of the certainty that labor will share more largely in the future in the results of its work. Likewise that this fact will prove one of the surest and most sustaining factors in business welfare and prosperity by largely increasing the purchasing power among the many.

Some forms of labor, notably those engaged directly or indirectly in Government work, were paid, in many instances, wages and salaries that were the result only of the emergency. What is generally looked for is a readjustment rather than an extended or general decline in wages and salaries. And that is a very far reaching proposition. It means, of course, continued high prices in some commodities because of the permanently increased cost of production of such commodities. It means a higher scale of living and a greater spending power among the many, and business activities depend upon spending and not upon saving. It also means that our competition in some lines with the pauper labor of other countries, of which we once heard so much, must depend finally upon the efficiency and productive power of our labor rather than upon an internationally comparative scale of wages. It also should mean a higher type of intelligent citizens, for after all the business of democracy is to produce fitting men and women rather than merely cheap goods. Such a condition will affect profoundly our social and political as well as our economic life. The problem, therefore, which lies immediately ahead of us is purely the construction of maintaining domestic demand until we have bridged the readjustment period and stand upon that firm ground where we shall probably be the greatest commercial nation of all time.

How much business we shall get from the rehabilitation of devastated Europe is still a mooted question concerning which there appears to be but little genuine, definite information. The proposition must first be financed and that takes time. The process will be slow and the nature and extent of our share in it is still problematical.

Meanwhile we have a steadily growing foreign trade whose possibilities we have not sounded and which will take more and more of our productions as we improve our methods of dealing with it and increase our banking and transportation facilities. But the matter of greatest moment is the development of our own resources. Already the war born enthusiasm of national unity has shifted its interest to constructive thought for greater accomplishments at home. One form is the employment of our abundant capital in building good roads. They not only afford much employment and cheapen the processes of distribution, but are direct factors in the education and cosmopolitan life of the people because of increased ready means of communication.

Everywhere there is the growing realization that the solution of the momentous problems which lie ahead is to be found in that productive and constructive spirit which will open new mines, build new railroads, start more manufactures, and drain more swamp lands, with capital which the war poured into our laps.



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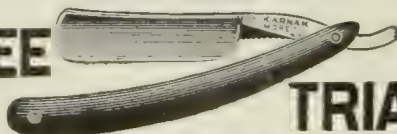
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12. Wage Systems of Scientific Management .....Kent
13. Routing, Schedule and Despatch Discussion.
18. Cooperation between Competitors, Dickinson

19. Scientific Management and the Labor Problem .....Kent
24. The Development of an Organization, Dickerman
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NATIONAL EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

119 W. 40th St., New York City

## THE PENALTY OF SERVICE

(Continued from page 193)

I certainly "made good" if my employer's word is to be taken as conclusive.

That position, however, was just a little too good to be true; for within a few weeks my employer accepted a war commission taking him to a distant city, and finding it impossible to spare even a fraction of his time to the sanitarium, he decided to close it.

So back we trekked to New York, arriving just in time for the influenza epidemic. Of course that caught me and pulled me down, but I am hard to kill, and was soon back on my old quest. And I'm on the trail yet, looking for work such as I am fitted for, with short or elastic hours, and sufficient remuneration to meet our modest needs.

My wife, with pluck unabated, lost no time in securing a position herself, and on her wages, plus what I have been able to earn at odd jobs and assignments, we have managed to exist.

I know that a certain class of advertisement would bring, immediately, a certain kind of employment—charity employment, it might be called—were I to yield to the temptation.

But, like hundreds of discharged soldiers I have met and compared notes with, I want no subsidized pay envelope, no institutional control, no inquisitorial busybodies assuming the direction of my meager affairs—I simply want congenial work where I am neither exploited, penalized nor pampered, and this, despite all handicaps, I will yet find. The British army has its faults, but it doesn't breed quitters.

I wonder if I have made my position plain, speaking not only for myself but on behalf of the boys who saw service with the Allies, that we ask no charity, but do crave your consideration. There is such a thing as helping a lame dog over a stile, when further assistance would be both unnecessary, and, from the dog's standpoint, extremely distasteful.

It has become the universal custom to offer one's seat in a public conveyance to the man in hospital garb. This greatly embarrasses the boys, at times, but their hearts warm with gratitude. But let them beware of the deduction, logical or illogical, that the well-paid positions occupied by their civilian friends, will be tendered to them with equal good grace. To have fought and suffered and survived entitles the returned veterans to all the graceful acknowledgements that can be rendered without self-sacrifice on the part of the American civilian, beyond such a point his very imagination refuses to venture.

Heretofore I have been referring particularly to the experience of men, like myself, who have no right to expect any official recognition for services performed under another flag. As to my comrades of the American Army, it would seem as if their reward and well-being were to be the supreme concern of the nation. But do you blame me if I remain skeptical? One has only to glance behind the scenes to learn that all is not going well. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has already issued a warning in this matter, and a prophecy uttered less than two months ago by Mr. Gerrard Harris, one of its members, has already been abundantly verified. Mr. Harris wrote in the *Outlook*:

The average citizen would indignantly deny the assertion that he will abate his interest in the welfare of the disabled soldiers, or fail to be at all times the advocate and champion of these men. Yet it is hardly a matter of controversy that he will unconsciously allow his interest to become dormant in course of time.



In further proof of the reemployment muddle, there are the many letters appearing in the daily press from men more or less circumstanced like myself. One man states that he has applied to every labor bureau in the city, only to have hard manual labor offered him, work that he is absolutely unfitted to perform. And if these are the conditions when but a few hundred thousand have returned from abroad, what will be the plight of the last half million, and of that silent stream from the hospitals that may continue for years?

One thing, fortunately, this war has taught many of us, and that is, when things seem blackest—to laugh. Such a moment came to me during the great War Funds Drive on Fifth Avenue—the Avenue of the Allies! I had been beset by several fair collectors, one of whom was determined to get my contribution. Not wishing to confess to the exact state of my exchequer, nor, on the other hand, to appear unsympathetic, I said:

"Madam, I simply cannot spare anything today. If you must know it, I am an ex-soldier myself, and have earned practically nothing in four years."

"Oh, were you at the front?" she demanded.

"I was."

"Then," she retorted, "you know what conditions are over there, so that's all the more reason why you should help."

And then I began to laugh, and I laughed and chuckled until, happening to stop before a shop window I noticed a particular garment that my poor, unlucky little wife both desires and requires. And then, for a moment, I saw red.

But just for one brief moment.

## THE KEYSTONE OF PEACE

(Continued from page 174)

dent it will be known, that we have adopted the principle of the League of Nations and mean to work out that principle in effective action, we shall by that single thing have lifted a great part of the load of anxiety from the hearts of men everywhere.

We stand in a peculiar cause. As I go about the streets here I see everywhere the American uniform. Those men came into the war after we had uttered our purpose. They came as crusaders, not merely to win a war, but to win a cause. And I am responsible to them, for it falls to me to formulate the purpose for which I asked them to fight, and I, like them, must be a crusader for these things, whatever it costs and whatever it may be necessary to do in honor to accomplish the object for which they fought.

I have been glad to find from day to day that there is no question of our standing alone in this matter, for there are champions of this cause upon every hand. I am merely avowing this in order that you may understand why, perhaps, it fell to us, who are disengaged from the politics of this great continent and of the Orient, to suggest that this was the keystone of the arch, and why it occurred to the generous mind of your president to call upon me to open this debate. It is not because we alone represent this idea, but because it is our privilege to associate ourselves with you in representing it.

I have only tried in what I have said to give you the fountain of the enthusiasm which is within us for this thing, for those fountains spring, it seems to me, from all the ancient wrongs and sympathies of mankind, and the very pulse of the world seems to beat to the fullest in this enterprise.

## A father's pledge to his son:



IN this "Fathers and Sons Week" I pledge myself to you, my son, that I shall not forget you in my devotion to business, that I shall interest myself more than before in the things that interest you, that I shall be in truth your best chum; that, as such, I shall seek in every way to bring joy into your life and shield you from false friends who bring but sorrow; that in their place I shall strive to bring you new friends, true friends; that I shall, in particular, and right NOW, bring into our home a friend that will bring you, on each visit, *the entertainment you are entitled to, the information you should have and the inspiration you need*—this dependable, clean friend of half a million other boys, The American Boy magazine. I want you to grow up knowing what these other boys know in this world's reconstruction period—these other boys who are finding out in this magazine, in their spare time as boys, things of importance which they never will have time to find out when they become men and are rushed with their work, as Dad is now.

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Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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## A LINCOLN ANTHOLOGY

All the scattered bits of information about Lincoln that you have wanted from time to time at a moment's notice are now most conveniently collected in a Lincoln anthology. Mary Wright-Davis has compiled *A Book of Lincoln*, which is published by George H. Doran Co., and which contains not only the best known of the great President's writings and addresses, but also the most beautiful of the many tributes paid to him by poets, sculptors and orators from his day to ours.

The two following poems reflect the feeling of the country today toward the man who was "more honored than any other man while living, more revered when dying and destined to be loved to the last syllable of recorded time."

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN WALKS AT MIDNIGHT

By NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY

It is portentous, and a thing of state  
That here at midnight, in our little town  
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,  
Near the old court-house pacing up and down.

Or, by his homestead, or in shadowed yards  
He lingers where his children used to play,

Or thru the market, on the well-worn stones  
He stalks until the dawn-stars burn away.

A bronzed, lank man! His suit of ancient black,  
A famous high top hat and a plain worn shawl

Make him the quaint great figure that men love,  
The prairie-lawyer, master of us all.

He cannot sleep upon his hillside now.  
He is among us—as in times before!

And we who toss and lie awake for long  
Breathe deep, and start, to see him pass the door.

His head is bowed. He thinks on men and kings.  
You, when the sick world cries, how can he sleep?

Too many peasants fight, they know not why.  
Too many homesteads in black terror sleep.

The sins of all the warlords burn his heart.  
He sees the dead-oughts scouring every part.

He carries on his shawl-wrapped shoulders  
The utterance the folk and the pain

He cannot rest until a spirit dawn  
Shall come—the shining hope of Europe free

The league of sober folk, the Worker's Earth,

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The Ghost Garden .....

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Bringing long peace to Cornland, Alp and Sea.

It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,

That all his hours of travail here for men

Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace

That he may sleep upon his hill again?

### HE LEADS US STILL

By ARTHUR GUITERMAN

Dare we despair? Thru all the nights and days

Of lagging war he kept his courage true. Shall doubt befog our eyes? A darker haze

But proved the faith of him who ever knew

That right must conquer. May we cherish hate

For our poor griefs, when never word nor deed

Of rancour, malice, spite of low or great. In his large soul one poison-drop could breed?

He leads us still! O'er chasms yet unspanned

Our pathway lies; the work is but begun;

But we shall do our part and leave our land

The mightier for noble battles won.

Here truth must triumph, honor must prevail:

The nation Lincoln died for cannot fail.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

CORRA HARRIS—Facts frequently belie the truth.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—Do I look like a Bolshevik?

KURT EISNER—We have become new men in Germany.

SENATOR REED—We may be guilty of auto-intoxication as a nation.

WALKER D. HINES—I am only the veriest tyro in legislative matters.

E. W. HOWE—When it is possible to overdo a thing, Americans rarely fail to do it.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN—I think it was the old-fashioned sin of pride that led Germany to start the present war.

PREMIER HUGHES OF AUSTRALIA—Belgium and France get all they want while Australia gets nothing for her sacrifice.

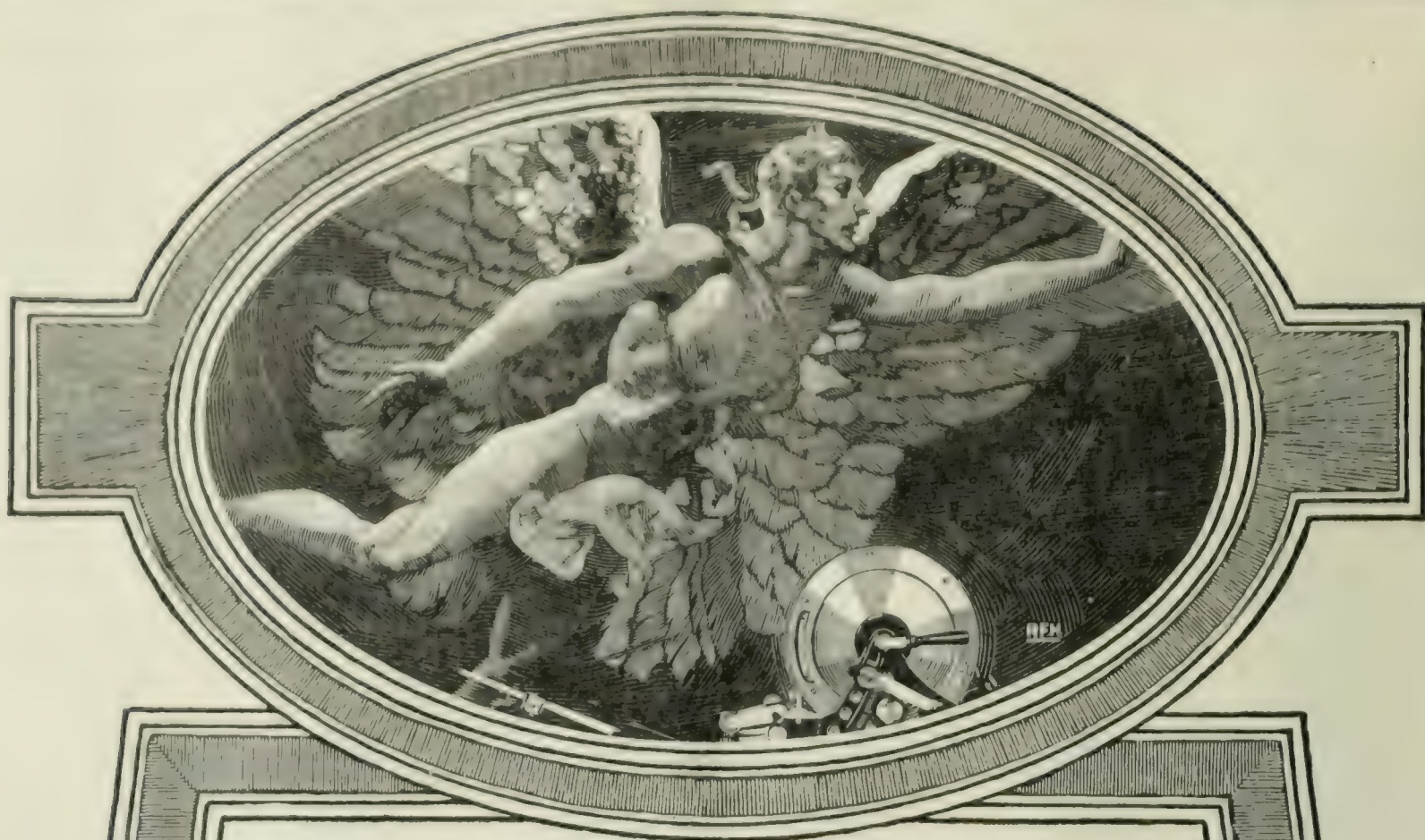
MR. R. YAMASHINA—The reconstruction of China's monetary system should be the first step in any program to help that republic.

REPRESENTATIVE ROYAL JOHNSON—The European peoples see in America a land of endless resources and boundless riches to be had for the taking.

ALBA B. JOHNSON—There is only one time when the optimist looks more foolish than when he is predicting, and that is when his prediction has come out wrong.

WOODROW WILSON—It is essential for the future of the world that there should be the frankest cooperation and most generous understanding between the two English-speaking democracies.





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# The Independent



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## THE ADRIATIC PROBLEM AND THE SECRET TREATIES

THE Great War arose out of the efforts of Southern Slavs inside and outside Austria-Hungary to unite. Archduke Francis Ferdinand was shot at Serajevo, in the disputed territory, on June 28, 1914, by a young Bosnian aided by certain Serbs. The Southern or Jugo-Slavs (pronounced and better spelled Yugo-Slavs) comprise the Serbs and Montenegrins outside the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the Croats, Slovenes, Dalmatians and Bosnians who were inside, altogether some twelve millions, of essentially the same race and much the same language. The question was not settled by the Great War; it was merely opened for settlement by the abolition of Austria-Hungary, for all the boundaries of Jugo-Slavia are in dispute and its internal conflicts are serious.

The world can now realize why Woodrow Wilson was so dead set against secret treaties, for they are obviously the chief obstacle to the settlement of the disputed questions on equitable and sensible principles. It was not nice of the Bolsheviki to let the cats out of the bag of the Russian Foreign Office. But it did let the people of the various belligerents know what they were fighting for more definitely than the declared aims of their governments. It showed that while the Allied Powers were ostensibly fighting in a common cause they were secretly intriguing against one another. For instance, France, England and Russia, without the knowledge of Italy, disposed of the Anatolian territory claimed by Italy. France and Russia, without the knowledge of England and against her wishes, concluded an agreement by which all Poland was delivered over to the tender mercies of the Czar and in exchange France was to gain control of all the German territory to the left of the Rhine. Russia and Japan signed a secret treaty virtually giving Japan a free hand in China. Russia and Germany conspired to betray Rumania. France, Italy, England and Russia, without the knowledge of Serbia, signed away to Rumania and Italy part of the country for which Serbia was fighting.

Serbia made war with the single aim of freeing those of the Serbian race who lived under Austro-Hungarian rule. Now that the war is won she finds that 700,000 of them are not to be allowed to join the rest of their race but are to be transferred to Italy. Naturally she refuses to regard the war as over. Dr. Vesnitch, the Serbian Minister to France, declares in frank and undiplomatic language that:

*Should the treaty, secretly signed by England, France, Russia and Italy in 1915, whereby Italy was to come into possession of the eastern coast of the Adriatic after the war, be confirmed by the coming peace conference, then Serbia would fight again, and fight to the finish. Serbia did not enter this war to become the vassal of any nation. She cannot agree to have Italy control the territory in question.*

On the other hand the Italian claim is from a legal stand-

point quite unimpeachable. Italy consented to enter the war on certain definite conditions which she insisted should be expressly guaranteed to her in advance. The British and French negotiators protested at the time that Italy was driving too hard a bargain, but Italy insisted upon her terms and they were obliged to concede them. Now that they have won the war with the aid of Italy, can England and France go back on their bargain and refuse to pay the price they agreed to? This question was asked in the House of Commons and the British Government made the proud reply that to England a treaty was not "a scrap of paper" and that all the secret treaties were sacred obligations and would never be repudiated. The French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, has made a similar declaration. Yet the secret treaties in various ways conflict with the President's fourteen points, to which all the belligerents later agreed.

According to the secret treaty of April 26, 1915, Italy demanded and was promised Tirolean districts, mostly German, Dalmatian territory mostly Slavic, the Dodecanese islands, where there are few Italians, the Albanian coasts, where there are fewer, and African lands, where there are none. Obviously it would not suit Italy to apply the principle of self-determination in such cases. In fact, if the boundary line is to be drawn according to race and language the Jugo-Slavs would have a counter-claim on the Isonzo side, for the Slovenes extend over the Italian boundary a distance of a dozen miles at one point.

The armistice line was drawn along the limit of the territory conceded to Italy in the secret treaty of March, 1916, and the Austro-Hungarian forces were required to retire behind this boundary. But the Italians were not content with this. Their troops promptly pushed beyond the line as far as Laibach, the Slovene capital, and occupied Fiume, the chief Croatian port. An Italian military governor, previously selected, was installed at Fiume and the Austrian fleet, which has been surrendered to the Jugo-Slavs, was taken from them. The Jugo-Slavs assert that the fleet would have been in their possession three weeks earlier if the Italian Government had not held up their emissaries.

The Italian imperialists say that Italy was forced to reduce her just claims at the time when the secret treaty was negotiated on account of the opposition of Russia, who favored the Slavs, but that since Russia is out of the game Italy should insist upon an extension of territory east of the Adriatic. They claim "exclusive Italian domination of the Adriatic, the annexation of the ports of Fiume, Zara and Valona, the possession of the whole of Dalmatia and a protectorate over Albania."

Signor Bissolati, the Socialist Minister of Military Aid and Pensions, who opposed the demands of the imperialists and was willing to relinquish Dalmatia, the German part



of Thiol and the Greek Dodecanese, was howled down at public meetings and forced out of the cabinet.

The boundary question is ably argued in this issue by moderate-minded advocates of the Italian and Jugo-Slav claims and we shall not discuss it further except to point out that from an American point of view many of the presumed difficulties in the way of settlement seem purely imaginary and many of the arguments on both sides appear quite irrelevant. Whether the territory in question was under the Eastern or Western Roman Empire, whether it was ruled by the Sultan of Turkey or the Republic of Venice, are idle questions to an American living in a land which belonged to Spain, France or England less than 150 years ago but which he does not propose to give back to either. An American cannot keep from grinning when he hears a hot discussion as to whether the Slavs arrived at the Adriatic in 700 or 800 A. D., for he admits to full citizenship both Slav and Italian immigrants after five years on the same level as the descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Both sides seem to assume that the various peoples of southeastern Europe have to be sorted out and penned up because they do not mix well, that they are so divided by religion, race, language and tradition that they cannot live together. This we know to be false, for we see them daily working in the same shops and going to the same schools, and they get along as peaceably as if they were all Methodists or all Jews, or all Poles, or all Indians, or all Irishmen.

We also hear that these peoples are so deeply rooted in the soil and so attached to their ancient customs that they cannot be shaken loose. That also we all know to be nonsense. There are no more mobile or adaptable people on the face of the earth than the Slavs and Italians. We have millions of them in America. They came without reluctance and they go with hesitation. A third of the Dalmatians and a third of the Slovaks had emigrated to America before the war, and if the other two-thirds had been able to raise the steamer fare the Peace Conference would not have been bothered with a question of Dalmatia or Slovakia. The people would have settled it for themselves by their inalienable right of individual self-determination, and there would have remained merely the land to be disposed of to the best advantage of the world. Once admit the American principle of migration and naturalization, and the causes that brought on the Great War and may bring on others will vanish utterly. People naturally want to move about and mingle, and they can only be kept separate and stationary by force. The more countries we make the more wars we shall have.

## SECESSION IN SPAIN

THE Spanish, like the British Government, has to deal with a serious separatist movement. The twenty-six Catalan members have withdrawn from the Cortes as the Sinn Fein members have from Parliament with the intention of setting up an independent government. A few years ago the Catalans like the Irish would have been satisfied with a liberal measure of Home Rule like that of the United States, but being denied this their demands increased from federalism to regionalism and from this to nationalism, and now the extremists are talking of an independent republic. But Premier Romanones, like Premier Lloyd George, is trying to devise some scheme of local autonomy that will satisfy the malcontents and keep them from breaking with king and country. Meanwhile the Catalans, like the Irish, have sent emissaries to Paris beseeching President Wilson to apply his principle of the self-determination of small nationalities to them as well as to the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs. In Catalonia as in Ireland the revival of an obsolescing language has been made the basis of the nationalist movement. One of the

demands of Barcelona is that Catalan instead of Castilian Spanish be taught exclusively in the schools and used in all official affairs. But Catalan never came so nearly to extinction as did Gaelic before the effort to revive it began. The Catalan, like the Castilian, originated in the vulgar Latin, but since the latter came from the French side of the Pyrenees it is related to the Provençal of southern France, which likewise had a literary rebirth in the later nineteenth century.

The Catalonians feel themselves more in sympathy with republican and anti-clerical France than with monarchical and Catholic Spain, and they threaten to ask annexation to the French republic along with Alsace-Lorraine if their demands for local self-government are not complied with. The breach has been growing for many years, but the war has widened it, for the ruling classes of Spain, including the military, the clergy and the court, tho not the King, were inclined toward pro-Germanism and this influence kept Spain neutral and permitted it to become an active center of German propaganda. But the Catalonians, who favored the Allies, are not now in a mood to stand dictation from the beaten and discredited party. They were under French rule from 1808 to 1813 and some of them wish the district had never been turned back to Spain.

Catalonia comprizes the four provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Gerona and Lerida, altogether an area about the size of Holland and a population of over two millions. From the point of view of economics, religion and temperament Catalonia occupies somewhat the same relation to the south of Spain as Ulster does to the south of Ireland, for Catalonia is the industrial section of an agricultural country. In wealth, density of population, manufactures and education Catalonia has the advantage. Barcelona has now gone ahead of Madrid. Its working class population is quick to take up with new political fads and it has become in turn a center for socialism, anarchism, Ferrerism, syndicalism and Bolshevism. Strikes and riots have been frequent and attempts on the part of the Spanish Government to repress them by force have made matters worse. It therefore would be something of a relief to Spain if Catalonia did secede and there are some hidalgos who say, as did certain Northerners of America in 1861, "Let the erring sisters go in peace."

## TIPLESS RESTAURANTS

IF the striking waiters in New York carry out their plan to open a string of restaurants where tipping will not be permitted they will do more to elevate their occupation than they could by higher wages or shorter hours. The one price system and the principle of equal pay for equal work ought to be extended to those personal services such as handling clothing and food which still bear the brand of former servitude. We do not know whether it is degrading to receive a tip because we never tried it. We do know that it is degrading to bestow a tip because we have tried it.

## FREE PEWS IN TRINITY

THE action of the vestry of Trinity Parish in New York in abolishing the renting of pews in that parish after the first of next May is an interesting sign of the times. It is significant because of the prominence of the church which has taken this action, and also because of the unanimity with which it was done. It was a unanimous vote of the vestry and apparently cast with great heartiness and enthusiasm. It is not an act of faith or heroism for Trinity Parish to take such a step, because its wealth is great and it can readily support its work without depending on pew rentals. As a matter of fact its income from pew rentals in the immediate past has been surprisingly small. It runs no risks therefore of curtailing or crippling its work in



making this new departure. But it is nevertheless an act of Christian wisdom and courage which has in it inspiration for all friends of organized Christianity and all lovers of progress. Great ecclesiastical corporations, heavily endowed, have been noted for their conservatism, and their reluctance to step aside from the beaten path. But here is a corporation which with alacrity tosses aside a venerable tradition and breaks down in a day a custom which had been faithfully followed thru 221 years. It shows that the church in the twentieth century is not hopelessly conservative, or averse to everything which seems to disparage the ways of the past.

But the deepest significance in the action of Trinity is the indication it furnishes that there is in the hearts of the men in charge of our large and wealthy churches a deepening desire to get rid of the social discriminations which are so foreign to the religion of Jesus, and to bring the church into closer contact with the life of all classes of the people. The ground for the action and the reason for taking it at this particular time were exprest by the vestry in the following words:

Resolved, that this action be taken as an expression of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victory which He has granted us, and as an evidence of our desire to do all that we can at this great moment in the world's history to make the church the central place of human fellowship which it should be.

## ANOTHER GERMAN DEFEAT

THE overwhelming victory of prohibition in the United States is not surprizing, for it is a natural sequence of our victory over Germany. Everybody who has been interested in the temperance movement knows that the chief obstacle to its progress has always been the German element. The German immigrants, altho in some respects making excellent citizens, refused on this point to conform to American ideals of morality. With curious inconsistency they denounced prohibition as an invasion of personal liberty while at the same time eulogizing the Vaterland for its regulation of private life to a degree intolerable to an American. The anti-prohibition movement was financed chiefly by German brewing and distilling interests, the German saloon was its agency and the German vote paralyzed the political parties that otherwise would have espoused the temperance cause. Our professors who went to study in German universities came back with the belief that beer and high scholarship were inseparably associated.

But just as soon as Germanism in general fell into discredit in this country on account of the war, and the political power of the Teutonic element was abolished, prohibition began to boom and now has carried the country.

## A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

WHILE we were fighting to defeat Germany the people of the United States answered the Government's call for emergency funds by four successive Liberty Loans, aggregating approximately nineteen billion dollars. Rates of interest, length of term, liability to taxation—in short the investment value of the loans received little or no consideration in comparison with the patriotic will to stint nothing in support of our soldiers who were giving their lives at the front.

But now the war is won. And victory found most of us with our resources much depleted by the war demands.

Wherefore the launching of the Fifth Liberty Loan next April demands, it seems, consideration as a business proposition rather than as a sentimental appeal, for, frankly, with our soldiers safe the driving power of previous urgings to Liberty Loans is inevitably diminished. The enormous advertising display of the Fourth Liberty Loan reached practically the climax of publicity appeal. Is it wise to spend even bigger sums of money in an attempt to

duplicate it now without the quickening force of actual war? Why not transfer the cost of another such publicity campaign to an increased rate of interest on the Liberty bonds themselves?

Make the Fifth Liberty Loan a fair claim to sound judgment on its merits as an investment. Then its subscription will be assured by its appeal to business interests as a stable security and the last Liberty Loan will sell itself.

## LOADING THE COSTS ON THE FUTURE

THE *Bulletin* of Sydney, Australia, rejoices that our ancestors were ignorant of modern financial methods so they had to pay their own expenses. If they had known of the scheme of perpetual loans by which our public works are "paid for" the British taxpayer would today be paying interest on some such debts as the following:

Roman Walls (Forth-Clyde and Tyne-Solway) . . . .	£10,000,000
Roman Fortifications of London . . . . .	4,327,915
Establishment of Christianity . . . . .	7,141,816
Pagan Temples (dismantled) . . . . .	1,902,173
Maintenance of Catholic State Church . . . . .	479,162,390
Upsetting of same (Reformation) . . . . .	64,309,070
Tower of London . . . . .	1,947,637
Unsuccessful Reclamation Works (Goodwin Sands A. D. 1006) . . . . .	309,003
Administration of French Provinces (since abandoned) . . . . .	187,333,111
Administration of American Provinces (since abandoned) . . . . .	160,928,443
Loans for abolition of witchcraft and other noxious plants and heresies . . . . .	222,110,792
Fire of London (1666) . . . . .	240,300
Abolition of wolves in Wales . . . . .	63,620

£1,139,776,270

There ought to be some way of limiting payments to the period of usefulness of the object of the expenditure. But as an improvident purchaser pays installments on a carpet or a suit of clothes long after it is worn out, so communities are paying for turnpikes or canals or inadequate water-works or obsolete gas plants or unusable markets for generations after they have ceased to be profitable. Railroad bonds have come to be regarded as permanent investments and government bonds are much the same. The United States by some miracle did succeed in paying off the debt of the Revolutionary War, but Great Britain, which has the next best record, had only paid a quarter of the expenses incurred by the Napoleonic War, some four and a half billion dollars, when the Great War broke out a hundred years later and multiplied the national debt by ten.

## THE Y. M. C. A.

ONE must not allow himself to be too much disturbed by the deluge of criticism to which the Y. M. C. A. is just now subjected. Such criticism, while regrettable, is only what might have been expected. Much of the criticism is utterly unfounded. In a world so filled with rumor and gossip as our world is filled, how could the Y. M. C. A. escape? Its very success aroused the envy and increased the malignity of its foes. Some of the criticism, however, has ample justification, striking at evils which are admitted. The Y. M. C. A., like the United States Government, attempted to do a thing which was beyond its immediate strength, and its machinery consequently creaked and here and there broke down. The needs were colossal and urgent, and there was no time to give every detail the attention it deserved. A huge army of workers had to be mobilized at once. Volunteers were called for from all parts of the country. These volunteers were examined with care, but an occasional man slipped thru who might better have stayed at home. Millions of money were handled, and a little of it was stolen, but the amount stolen is so small that it is negligible. No stupendous piece of work can be accomplished in a world like this without many a blunder. The



number of unworthy men engaged in Y. M. C. A. work has been surprisingly small. When comparisons are made between the Y. M. C. A. and some other body engaged in welfare work, such as the Salvation Army or the Red Cross, to the disparagement of the Y. M. C. A., such comparisons are unfair. The Red Cross set out to do one thing and the Y. M. C. A. set out to do a different thing, and the latter is not to be condemned because it did not do the thing which the former accomplished. The Red Cross because of the nature of its mission—looking after the sick and the wounded and the dying—had to undergo perils to which the Y. M. C. A. was not normally subjected. The fact that nine Y. M. C. A. workers have been killed by shell fire while on duty, and that twenty-nine have been severely mangled or wounded, and that thirty-one have died in the service from exposure and overwork, is proof that Y. M. C. A. workers have not been cowards or shirks. When the Salvation Army is extolled at the expense of the Y. M. C. A. it should be remembered that the work of the former was on an exceedingly small scale compared with the work to

which the Y. M. C. A. put its hand. A small task can be done with an ease and perfection that are not attainable in the performance of a task so gigantic that it taxes to the utmost all the human powers.

The cardinal blunder of the Y. M. C. A. was made when it took up the work of running canteens. This was a business proposition for which its workers had not been trained. No wonder that the work in numerous instances was botched and mismanaged. If the Y. M. C. A. had been content to devote itself exclusively to the work for which it exists, its record would have fewer blots upon it than it has today. If it had attempted to do less, it would have accomplished more. The charge that the Y. M. C. A. made money out of its canteens is, in the judgment of experts appointed to investigate the matter, "absolutely without foundation." But after one admits numerous blunders and failures, it still remains true that no other religious organization has ever, within the same length of time and with equal efficiency, performed a task so colossal as that which the Y. M. C. A. has achieved within the last four years.



## THE NEW MAP OF GERMANY

Now that the Hohenzollerns have been deposed and the power of Prussia reduced it is expected that the German Empire will break up into a number of autonomous states united into a federal system something like the United States of America. One of the several proposed schemes of reorganization is given above. The Poles claim Posen and part of West Prussia including Danzig. The Danes claim northern Schleswig. The French claim Alsace-Lorraine and desire control of the whole western side of the Rhine. To compensate for these subtractions Germany may gain whatever is left of Austria-Hungary after the Poles, Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, Jugoslavs and Italians have taken what they want.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

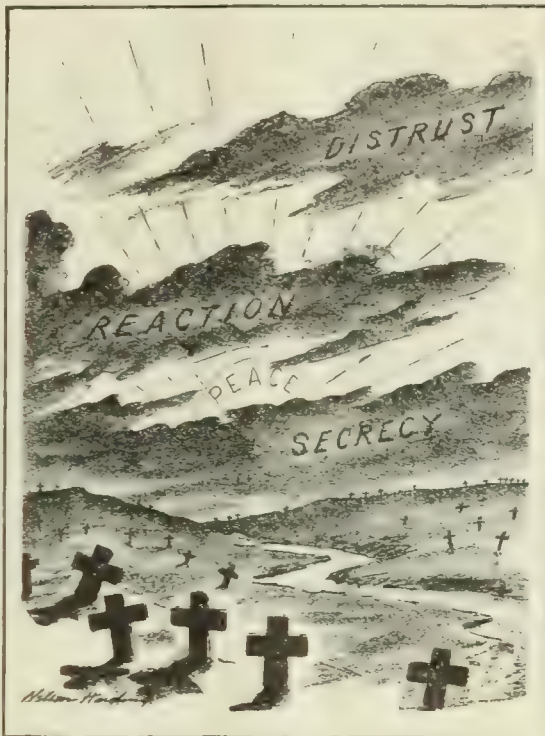
## The League of Nations

The President is making the promotion of the League of Nations his chief concern, intent upon having the essential principles agreed upon before he returns to this country. The representatives of the other powers are likewise desirous of expediting the scheme, recognizing it to be a prerequisite of a satisfactory peace. A meeting of the Commission on League of Nations was held on February 3 at the apartments of Colonel House, at which there were present, for the United States, President Wilson, Colonel House and Mr. Miller, a technical expert; for Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts; for France, Leon Bourgeois and Ferdinand Larnaude; for Italy, Premier Orlando; for Japan, Baron Chinda; and delegates from Belgium, Serbia, Brazil, Portugal and China.

The tentative plan as discussed and as favorably regarded by the delegates provided that a league of nations should be formed, pledged to seek peaceful settlement of all disputes by one of three means: Direct negotiations, arbitration, or reference to the international tribunal at The Hague. It should be optional with nations to choose any of these methods. But any nation refusing them all and threatening to resort to force should be placed under compulsion by the entire league. Each member of the league should have the option of using or not using force, but all should be bound to exert economic pressure upon the recalcitrant state. Land and naval armaments were to be reduced, and the use of submarines was to be prohibited. Meetings of plenipotentiaries of the league were to be held at an appointed place at stated times, and there was to be a permanent secretariat always on duty to facilitate communication among the powers.

At the meeting of the commission appointed by the Peace Congress to consider this subject, on February 4, two principal plans for organization were discussed. One provided for a legislative department of the league, in which the large and small nations were equally represented, each as a unit; and an executive department, consisting of two members from each of the five great powers and nine from all the other powers, so that the total membership of nineteen would be divided into ten from the great and nine from the small powers. Arbitration was provided for the determination of international issues. In case of a dispute between two nations, each nation named arbitrators, and these two selected a third arbitrator. The three arbitrators thus chosen constituted a tribunal for determining the issues.

This plan met with much favor from the smaller nations. The other plan, which was put forward on February 4



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

## BREAKING THRU THE CLOUDS

provided for a similar legislative department, but made the executive consist solely of two representatives of each of the five great powers, save as others from the smaller powers might be specially called in when interests of those powers were under consideration. The scheme of arbitrators was eliminated, and in its place was put an executive council of the great powers which should judge all international issues.

## The President's Paris Address

President Wilson made another notable address in Paris on February 3, in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, his audience including the President of the French Republic, the members of the Cabinet, and the presidents and most of the members of the two chambers of Parliament. The

President spoke from the tribune, being the first foreigner to do so in many years, and all his hearers, including Messrs. Poincaré and Clemenceau, insisted upon paying him the honor of standing during his address. That portion of the President's address relating most directly to the state of Europe and of the world, and to the work of the Peace Congress, was in part as follows:

I do not need to point out to you that east of you in Europe the future is full of question. Beyond the Rhine, across Germany, across Poland, across Russia, across Asia, there are questions, unanswered, and they must be for the present unanswerable.

France still stands at the frontier. France still stands in the presence of those threatening and unanswered questions—threatening because unanswered; stands waiting for the solution of matters which touch her directly and intimately and constantly, and if she must stand alone what must she do? She must put upon her people a constant burden of taxation. She must undergo sacrifice that may become intolerable.

And not only she but the other nations of the world must do the like. They must be ready for any terrible incident of injustice.

It is for that reason, I take it, that I find such an intelligent enthusiasm in France for the society of nations—France with her keen vision, France with her prophetic vision.

It seems to be not only the need of France, but the need of mankind. And France sees the sacrifices which are necessary for the establishment of the society of nations are not to be compared with the constant dread of another catastrophe falling on the fair cities and areas of France.

The nations of the world are about to consummate a brotherhood which will make it unnecessary in the future to maintain those crushing armaments which make the peoples suffer almost as much in peace as they suffered in war.

## "Freedom of the Seas"

The American delegation to the Peace Congress was reported on February 1 to have formulated its interpretation of the practical meaning of "freedom of the seas" as called for in the President's prescription of terms of peace. The chief points were: That no nation should have a fleet so large as to be able alone to control the seas; that sea rules made in peace should not be changed during war; that every nation, belligerent or neutral, should be accountable to the League of Nations for its observance of sea rules; that "contraband of war" should be defined in time of peace, and that no neutral should ship contraband to a belligerent or try to evade a blockade; and that the use of submarines should be prohibited, or greatly restricted.

The first of these principles was regarded by many as likely to meet with opposition in Great Britain, which is the only power whose fleet approximates the forbidden degree of strength. In that connection it was observed that the President was urging the enactment by Congress of a bill providing for the

## THE GREAT WAR

January 30—Supreme Council accepts President's plan for disposing of former German colonies and other conquered lands.

January 31—Supreme Council settles Polish-Czecho-Slovak dispute. Allies driven back by Bolshevik army in Northern Russia.

February 1—British strikes show revolutionary symptoms. Berlin Soviets vote for Socialist National Assembly.

February 2—Bolshevik attack repulsed by Allied forces. Czechs suppress riots in Silesia.

February 3—London almost paralyzed by strikes. Claims of Greece presented to Peace Congress.

February 4—Franco-German war of words in Berne Labor and Socialist Conference. Bolsheviks mobilize all men from 20 to 45.

February 5—Bolshevik invasion of Hungary. Spartacist disturbances at Bremen and elsewhere.





One in Chicago Tribune

## HANDLE IT WITH GLOVES

great increase of our navy, unless the powers should agree to the formation of a League of Nations making great armaments unnecessary, in which latter case the increase was to be indefinitely suspended. The fourth principle, relating to contraband of war, if adopted would prevent the shipping of munitions of war from a neutral to a belligerent country, a trade which the United States in common with other nations has always insisted upon the right to practise, and which we did practise to an enormous extent during the present war. This, it was feared, might meet with much opposition in this country.

**Heads of Two Commissions** Robert Lansing, the American Secretary of State, was on February 3 elected president on the Commission on Responsibility for the War. Andre Tardieu, the French member, in nominating Mr. Lansing, said that before establishing a peace of justice it was necessary to impose penalties upon the authors of aggressions which had brought death to millions. The work of the Commission would be first to establish the guilt of those responsible for violation of treaties and of international law, and second to fix the penalties which were to be imposed.

Louis Klotz, the French Minister of Finance, was elected President of the Commission on Reparation, and accepted the place in the shortest speech yet recorded in the proceedings of the Congress. "I thank you," he said. "Let us get to work for justice. That is our program."

**Fighting in Russia** On January 30 and 31 the Bolsheviki attacked the American and Allied forces in Northern Russia and compelled them to retreat at one point as much as forty miles. Gas shells of German make were used by them. These operations were followed on February 1 by the proposal, by the United States and Great Britain, that all troops should be withdrawn immediately from Russia.

The Bolsheviki on January 31 captured Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and

cut all railroad communication with that place, at Kovel. The Ukrainian Government fled to Winnitza. Four days later the Ukrainians were said to be preparing to attack Rumania, where troops were being mobilized to repel them.

Dispatches on February 3 announced that former soldiers of the Russian army had organized a revolt in Petrograd, and that in consequence that city had been bombarded from the fortress of Kronstadt with much loss of life.

The Central Soviet of Moscow on February 4 ordered the military mobilization of all men between the ages of twenty-nine and forty-five, and it was intimated that the order would be extended thruout Russia by the Bolshevik government.

Meantime reports from the Provisional Government at Omsk tell that order prevails in all that part of Siberia, that customs and excise receipts are increasing rapidly, and that the Government is able to collect taxes on real estate. These are regarded as an indication of the efficiency and stability of the Government at Omsk.

**Will Not Meet Bolsheviki** While the various governments of Russia and Siberia have delayed formal answers to the invitation of the Peace Congress to send representatives to a conference on Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmora, it has been made plain by their agents in Paris and elsewhere that the three which are on friendly terms with the Allies will not enter any conference with the Bolsheviki. Admiral Kolchak, the head of the Provisional Government at Omsk, on January 30 issued a proclamation declaring that there could be no thought of an armistice with the Bolsheviki. "It is possible to reach an

accord with the various provisional governments," he said, "but with brigands never." Nicholas Tschaikovsky, the veteran revolutionist and President of the Northern Russian Government at Archangel, declared on February 2 that the invitation to Princes' Islands was not only impractical but humiliating. "There is," he said, "only one answer to the Bolsheviki, and it is: 'Hands off the state! Abdicate power and consent to the conditions which will allow Free Russia to elect its own Constituent Assembly.'" The Government of Georgia, in the Caucasus, on February 3 announced that it would not participate in the proposed conference, because it had declared its independence of Russia and was therefore no longer interested in the subject.

The Russian Soviet Government, in a wireless message to the Entente Governments sent out from Moscow by M. Tchicherin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing that it is willing to begin conversations with the Entente to bring about a cessation of military activities, declares it is willing to acknowledge financial obligations regarding the creditors of Russia of Entente nationality. Moreover, it offers to guarantee the payment of interest on its debts by means of raw materials and to place concessions in mines, forests, etc., at the disposal of citizens of the Entente, provided

the social and economic order of the Soviet Government is not affected by internal disorders connected with these concessions.

**The German Colonies** The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress devoted January 30 and 31 largely to the question of the disposition of the former colonial possessions of Germany and of the parts of the Turkish and Austro-Hungarian empires which had been conquered and



American Red Cross, Copyright Press Illustrating

## SIX THOUSAND MILES FROM MICHIGAN

This American outpost guard on duty with the A. E. F. on the Archangel front is one of the many Michigan boys sent to fight the Bolsheviki in northern Russia. The American forces won a battle on the Vaga River on February 5 and took many Bolsheviki prisoners.





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## OWNER OF THE FIRST AIR FLEET

Roy U. Conger has just bought from the Canadian Government \$10,000,000 worth of aeroplanes and aeroplane equipment, with which he intends to establish a commercial air route in Canada, carrying express and possibly mail for the Canadian Government

occupied by the Allied powers, and by February 1 practical agreement was attained. President Wilson resolutely opposed the immediate annexation of the territories in question by right of conquest, and insisted that the disposition of the territories should be determined by the League of Nations. It was agreed by all that the colonies should not be restored to Germany, and it was recognized that most, if not all, of them were unprepared for an independent status. It was therefore proposed that they should be taken over by the governments most interested, not as military conquerors taking the spoils of war, but as mandatories of the League of Nations taking over a trust for humanity. The first proposal was that the territories should thus be assigned for a period of ten years, at the end of which their further disposition should be reconsidered. Later it was agreed that the assignment should be unlimited, subject merely to reports to the League at stated times as to the manner in which the colonies were being administered.

Under this arrangement it was understood that France would receive the Kameruns and Togoland in Central and Western Africa. German Southwest Africa and German East Africa would be assigned to the Union of South Africa. German New Guinea, Samoa and other islands would be assigned to Australia and New Zealand. Other minor islands in the Pacific would be divided between Great Britain and Japan. The former German holding in China would be restored to that country.

Even more important would be the disposition of the non-Turkish portions of the Ottoman empire. These, it was agreed, were capable of a large if not a full measure of independent self-government, though some degree of tutelage would at least for a time be

necessary. France had long cherished a sentimental and historical claim upon Syria, but was persuaded to waive it, and it was agreed that the limited suzerainty necessary for those lands should be exercised by Great Britain, over The Hedjaz, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Southern Persia. A strong effort was made to have the United States made the mandatory over some of these countries, particularly Armenia, but this was successfully resisted, it being held that such action would be contrary to the Constitution.

Other territories, the sovereignty of which might be changed as a result of the war, were recognized as standing in a somewhat different category. Such were the parts of Epirus and Asia Minor claimed by Greece, and the Dalmatian coast and islands, to which both

Italy and the Jugo-Slavs laid claim. These claims were based not upon the incident of conquest, but upon the fact of population. The sentiment of the Council was that these territories should be disposed of not at the demand of any single power but through the judgment of the League of Nations and under its authority. This rule did not, however, apply to Alsace-Lorraine, which it was agreed must be restored to France without demur or debate.

From Berlin  
to Weimar

The center of German interest shifts from Berlin to Weimar. The latter city was chosen, despite the insistent demands of the former, as the scene of the meetings of the German National Assembly, or Constituent Convention, which were appointed to begin on February 6. This choice gave great affront to the two extreme classes: To the Junkers and Pan-Germans, who wanted the Assembly at Berlin, the former seat of imperial autocracy; and to the Spartacans and Bolsheviki, who also wanted it at Berlin, where it might be influenced by the mob. It was reported on February 2 that the Spartacans and other Reds were preparing to move upon Weimar in a great multitude, to prevent by force the meeting of the Assembly, and perhaps to compel the disbanding of that body altogether, as the Bolsheviki dispersed the Constituent Assembly in Russia. In consequence the Government sent troops for the protection of Weimar and permitted nobody to enter that city without a pass or some proof of legitimate business.

The choice of Weimar for the scene of the Assembly is regarded as most auspicious, since it surrounds the meetings with memorials and at least sentimental influences of the great men of Germany—of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Lessing, Richter, Liszt and others who made the name of Germany as great in the arts of peace as it has since become infamous for its identification with war.



Reynolds in New York World



Lambert in Dayton Daily News

## NO ADMITTANCE

Two interests that can have no voice in the Peace Conference: Bolshevism and Territorial Selfishness. "Waiting outside is a new experience for him," says the legend of the cartoon at the right



**Doings in Germany** While the German National Assembly is convening at Weimar, disorders continue in various parts of the country. The Spartacans persist in trying to set up Soviet governments at various points, but seem gradually to be losing ground. Scarcity of coal and other supplies is causing much trouble, the great Government arsenal at Spandau, employing 50,000 men, having been compelled to close on February 1. There are still serious disturbances on the eastern frontiers where both Russian Bolsheviki and Poles are said to be menacing Germany with invasion.

Serious fighting occurred at Bremen on February 5, where the Spartacans were besieged by Government troops. Workmen at Hamburg made demonstrations in sympathy with their comrades in Bremen.

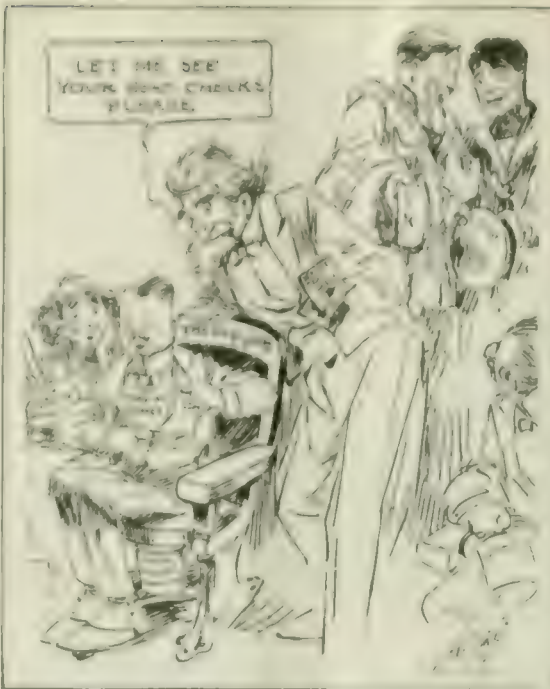
The unofficial American mission to investigate the condition of Germany for the Peace Congress arrived at Berlin on January 31, headed by Captain Walter R. Gherardi, formerly American Naval Attaché at Berlin. It will make a tour of the principal cities of Germany.

The Staatsrat of Austria (the German duchies of Austria proper) on February 1 unanimously passed a bill providing for the union of those provinces with Germany.

**More War Revelations** M. Viviani, formerly Prime Minister of France, has made it known that in 1914, some time before the beginning of the war, in order to avoid danger of any clash between frontier guards, the French Government withdrew its forces in the Briey Valley a considerably greater distance from the international boundary, leaving a "safety zone" ten kilometers in width. Both the political and military authorities of France agreed upon this as a safeguard of peace.

There has just come to light at Constantinople a secret treaty which was negotiated in 1914, before the war, tho not actually signed until after the beginning of hostilities, giving additional evidence of the "Mitteleuropa" plans of Germany at that time. Under its provisions Russia was to be despoiled by the erection of the Trans-Caucasian state of Georgia into an independent sovereignty. Turkey was to give Georgia military assistance in establishing independence, and the costs of the campaign were to be met by Germany.

**Portuguese Revolution** The reactionary revolution in Portugal was reported on February 2 to be so successful that a "National" or monarchical Cabinet had been appointed by the army amid much popular enthusiasm, and that the arrival of King Manoel to resume his throne was eagerly awaited. The very next day the Royalists were reported to have been badly beaten and to be retreating, and a bill was introduced into Parliament for the expulsion and exclusion of all Royalist members.



Parody on New York Tribune

SORRY TO TROUBLE YOU, BUT

#### Poles and Czecho-Slovaks

The somewhat acrimonious dispute between the Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks over the possession of the valuable Teschen coal fields and other territory was brought before the Peace Congress on January 30. The Poles explained that they merely wished to recover territory which had been theirs before the partitions of 1772 and 1793, including the city and province of Posen and the city of Thorn, with free access to the sea at Danzig. The Czecho-Slovaks also explained the case from their point of view. The Supreme Council then advised both parties that they must refrain from action in the matter until the Peace Congress had



Press Illustrating

#### HEAD OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL

Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University of Colorado, has been appointed to succeed Henry P. Davison as chief of the War Council of the American Red Cross. Dr. Farrand has just returned from France, where he was given the Legion of Honor for his services as head of the Rockefeller Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France.

decided the dispute, and that meantime the territory in question would be occupied by the Allies. To this arrangement both parties assented.

#### The British "Embargo"

Some sensation has been caused by the promulgation of orders by the British government for certain restrictions of the import trade which some assumed would exclude American goods from the British markets. It was explained on February 1 that only measurable restriction and not exclusion was intended. The goods in question are of two classes. Importations of food and raw materials will be restricted, or subjected to license, because of the worldwide scarcity of them; an arrangement which is to go into effect on July 1. The other class, comprising a great variety of manufactured goods, will also be subjected to a license system as a much needed measure of protection to British manufacturers, corresponding somewhat with the American protective tariff. Boots and shoes form a special class, the importation of which is prohibited. This is to provide for the extraordinary situation in Great Britain caused by the Government's having taken over that entire trade during the war. It is explained that all these measures are merely temporary.

It was indicated on February 5 that similar action was to be taken by the French Government, for similar reasons.

#### The Strikes in Great Britain

Strikes, often accompanied with rioting, continue to prevail and to increase thruout the United Kingdom, and appear more and more to be inspired by the principles of the Russian Bolsheviki or the German Spartacans. On February 3 a sudden strike of all employees on the underground railways paralyzed local traffic in London and its suburbs.

#### Labor at Paris and at Berne

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was on February 1 unanimously elected President of the Peace Congress' Commission on International Legislation on Labor. Messrs. Fontaine, of France, and Butler, of England, were chosen general secretaries.

The American delegates to the Interallied Trades Union Conference at Paris, under the lead of Mr. Gompers, decided to join the Belgian delegates in refusing to recognize in any way the International Labor and Socialist Conference at Berne, Switzerland. This action was taken by the Belgians, and also by the Americans, for the reason that German delegates are participating equally with others in the Berne conference.

The British delegates all left Paris for Berne on January 31, apparently being ready to meet and fraternize with the Germans. The French Socialist deputies, forty-five in number, on February 1 voted that French delegates should go to Berne on three con-



ditions: That Bolshevism be denounced and renounced by the Conference; that two of the German Socialists be tried and expelled; and that no Socialists be admitted to future Congresses unless they accept democracy as the proper form of government.

The Berne Conference opened on February 1, and was quickly made the scene of violent rhetorical clashes between the French and German delegates. Eighty delegates, representing twenty-one countries, were present.

### Striking While the Iron Is Hot

The spirit of labor unrest centered in the textile industry last week and particularly in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Paterson, New Jersey, where nearly 50,000 workers in silk and woolen mills went on strike. At Paterson the keynote of the dispute was the workers' demand for shorter hours; the more powerful of the two unions insisting on a forty-seven hour week, the I. W. W. demanding forty-four, with a Saturday half holiday. Two of the mills granted the forty-seven hour week at once, but most of the manufacturers would go no further than to offer to submit the whole dispute to the War Labor Board.

At Lawrence, where the woolen mills predominate, the strikers made their slogan "54—48," demanding fifty-four hours' pay for forty-eight hours' work, which would mean an increase of 12½ per cent over the present wages. The American Woolen Company, which controls four mills at Lawrence, led the way in meeting the strikers' demands by granting a forty-eight hour week, but refused to continue wages on the basis of a fifty-four hour week.

The company explained its attitude with this statement to the workers:

We feel that a further advance in wages such as you request would naturally increase our risk of meeting successfully the competition from foreign manufacturers and might result in idleness for our mills and consequently unemployment for you.

You will remember that since January 1, 1916, your wages have been advanced 87 per cent, while the cost of living from July, 1914, has advanced in industrial communities, as stated by the National Industrial Conference Board, not over 70 per cent, and the tendency in the cost of living is now downward.

For these reasons, and with the best interests of our employees always in mind, we will not increase the rate of wages, but will pay you 48 hours' pay for 48 hours' work, and should future business make it advisable for us to run our mills more than 48 hours per week, we will pay you time and one half for overtime.

One of the Lawrence mills voted to accept the American Woolen Company's proposal, but the other three rejected it and continued to strike.

In Fall River, Massachusetts; Dover, New Hampshire; Pawtucket, Rhode Island; New Bedford, Massachusetts; North Adams, Massachusetts, and Easthampton, Massachusetts, manufacturers have met the threatened general strike of the United Textile Workers of America by acceding to their demand for a forty-eight hour week. The union announced on February 3 that over 70 per cent of



Press Illustrating

### PIONEER OF PROHIBITION

William Jennings Bryan was presented this silver loving cup by the National Dry Federation in recognition of his services for nation-wide prohibition and to celebrate the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment.

the textile manufacturers in the North had conceded the eight-hour day.

The hotel waiters' strike, begun in New York early in December, has proved a failure and the strikers have announced their willingness to go back to work on the old terms. The situation is complicated by the fact that many of the hotels, forced to employ women in the strike emergency, have found them more satisfactory than the men.

### Forty-four to One

Connecticut broke the even tenor of prohibition progress by a vote of the state senate on February 4 refusing to ratify the Federal amendment. The decision of the Nutmeg State, of course, does not affect the actual passage of the amendment, which was accomplished by the ratification of two-thirds of the states in the Union. It is interesting, however, in view of the fact that Connecticut is the first state



Cartoon by Chicago Tribune

### "STEADY, BOYS!"

Labor and Capital balance at either end of industry as Uncle Sam carries them over the tight rope of readjustment to peace prosperity.

to break the continuously favorable attitude toward the prohibition amendment, built up by its successive ratification by forty-four states. Connecticut seems to have a reputation to maintain in the matter of refusing to ratify amendments. It went on record as opposing the first twelve amendments to the Constitution, and also the sixteenth, which relates to the income tax.

### Shall We Bar Immigration?

A four-year ban on immigration into the United States was approved by the House Committee on Immigration in a bill introduced in Congress on January 30 after extended hearings, at which evidence was submitted to show that unless some such restrictive measures were adopted a heavy influx of immigration would immediately follow the signing of the peace treaty. One of the chief arguments advanced was that of Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, who served with the American army overseas. Mr. Johnson said that the Germans particularly were looking to America as an escape from their own war burdens.

I have talked with many German prisoners and found them practically united in a purpose to come to America as soon as the war ended. They believe they will be received here with open arms and that America is the land of wealth and promise.

Mr. Johnson also made the point that immigration, even if it brought us desirable citizens, would hamper seriously the employment readjustment we are facing now.

American labor has a right to work out its own salvation, which it cannot do if there is a tremendous influx of low-priced, impoverished foreign labor.

The bill as it was introduced makes provision for numerous exceptions to the immigration bar. Permission to enter the United States is given, for instance, to aliens lawfully resident here; to government officials, their families, attendants, servants, lawyers and employees; ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, teachers, students, authors, chemists and engineers, professional artists, physicians and travelers for pleasure, business or curiosity, or to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age.

Exception is also made in behalf of persons seeking refuge from religious persecution; parents or grandparents of any alien admissible under the bill or heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, or son not over eighteen years of age, and aliens who were drafted or who volunteered for service with the military forces of the United States or our allies.

Opposition to the immigration bill has already been rather generally expressed in Congress. A minority report of the House committee, filed by Representative Isaac Siegel of New York, called attention to the high record of service in the United States army made by recent immigrants to this country and urged that the bill to bar immigration

does not stand for those ideals for which we entered the war. It practically says to the





Press Illustration

## AMERICA'S PEACE HEADQUARTERS

The Hotel Crillon, facing upon the Place de la Concorde in Paris, was requisitioned to serve as office building and living quarters of President Wilson's staff and the United States delegates to the Peace Conference

164,182 men who waived their right to exemption on the ground that they were aliens, that they were fit to go into battle for America, and even die for it, but that they were not inspired by love for our institutions, and that, therefore, the doors of our country are to be closed to their younger brothers and next of kin.

**Cut Rates on Shipping** Reductions of rates on freight carried by American vessels to Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Far East have been announced by the United States Shipping Board to meet similar cuts in shipping rates previously announced by British lines. These reductions amounted to 42 or 43 per cent, making the total reduction in British shipping rates of pre-armistice days from 60 to 66 per cent. Rates on shipping between Great Britain and the United States have been similarly lowered by both countries.

**President Wilson on the Navy** A message from President Wilson influenced the House Committee on Naval Affairs last week to report favorably the bill urged by Secretary Daniels to appropriate

\$600,000,000 for a three-year naval building program. Just what the President said in his message has been kept secret, but it had the effect of changing the attitude of the House committee from opposition to unanimous support of the bill.

The provisions asked for by Secretary Daniels are retained intact; authorization is given for the construction prior to July 1, 1922, of ten first-class battleships, ten scout cruisers, and additional vessels and airplanes as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy and approved by Congress. The House committee modified the bill with a proviso by which the program may be suspended if a competent instrumentality for international peace is set up.

**The President's Return** It is expected that President Wilson will sail for home on February 14, by which time he hopes that sufficient progress will have been made in peacemaking to enable him to present a satisfactory report to Congress; after which further transactions at

Paris will be reported to Congress as they occur.

It was intimated on February 1 that the preliminary terms of peace would probably be presented to Germany on February 17.

**Our Soldiers Vindicated** The recent reports of numerous crimes and misdemeanors said to have been committed in Paris and elsewhere in France by American soldiers have been promptly and emphatically contradicted. General Pershing himself has denounced them as baseless. It is explained that they arose chiefly from two sources. One was the practice of Parisian "Apaches" in getting and wearing American uniforms so as to pass themselves off as American soldiers. The other was the malicious propaganda of German spies, who committed offenses in a way which would lead to their being charged against Americans. Careful investigation has reduced the number of murders charged against Americans from 34 to 2, and the assaults from 244 to 48.



© Western Newspaper Union

## THE FIRST SESSION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The delegates of the Allies are here assembled in the famous council chamber at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris to begin the most momentous peace negotiations that the world has ever known. Under the clock is standing President Poincaré of France delivering the address of welcome. President Wilson is at the left under the clock



# THE BIRTH OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY HAMILTON HOLT

*The editor of The Independent is in Paris now as vice-chairman of the League to Enforce Peace and as delegate of the Church Peace Union. This first article will be followed by successive cables in which Mr. Holt will keep The Independent readers in close touch with the developments of the Peace Conference*

THE dreams of poets, prophets and philosophers have at last come true. On Saturday, January 25th, in the beautiful crimson and gold conference room of the Quai d'Orsay at Paris the League of Nations was born. Except for the few representatives of the press who squeezed themselves into the ante-room and could only get a partial view of the historic assemblage thru the heavily curtained doors, no one was permitted to attend the plenary conference because the room in which it sits is so small. I have never seen such an array of world renowned celebrities as were assembled together in that little chamber.

At the head of the table, directly in front of the statue of Peace above the mantelpiece, sat the venerable and bushy headed Clemenceau, Premier of the French Republic and President of the Conference, the only delegate who wore kid gloves during the proceedings. On his right was President Wilson with the American delegation. On his left was Premier Lloyd George with the British delegation. These men, editor, professor and attorney, are the Big Three of the Conference and weigh more in the balance when in agreement than all the other delegates combined.

Clemenceau and Wilson were honored with golden thrones. The others occupied chairs of pink satin and ebony arranged along the tables. Of the familiar faces I need only mention three: Premier Venizelos of Greece, Europe's foremost democrat; Field Marshal Foch, the savior of civilization, and Arthur Balfour, England's statesman philosopher. Field Marshal Foch and General Bliss, American Military Representative of the Supreme War Council, were the only delegates in military uniform. The two British envoys from India wore the native costume of picturesque flowing robes.

President Wilson's opening address was a masterpiece of English and statesmanship. Tho couched in the usual diplomatic urbanity it hit direct from the shoulder. His face was tense with earnestness as he spoke, and I am sure there was not one American present who was not thrilled with pride in his country's spokesman. When finally after a graceful peroration Mr. Wilson sat down, there was a general murmur of approval in which some members of the press so far forgot the etiquette of the occasion as to start applause. The President's speech was briefly seconded by Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Orlando of Italy, both of whom spoke with more oratorical ardor than President Wilson. After other delegates had voiced approval, the motion was put and unanimously adopted by the representatives of the associated nations.

The resolutions adopted by the Conference read:

It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement which the associated nations are now met to establish that a League of Nations be created to promote international obligations and to provide safeguards against war. This league should be created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied upon to promote its objects.

The members of the league should meet periodically in international conference and should have a permanent organization and secretaries to carry on the business of the league in the intervals between the conferences.

The Conference therefore appoints a committee representative of the associated governments to work out the details of the constitution and the function of the league.

There can now be no doubt whatever about it, the Peace Conference itself is the germ from which a real United Nations will eventually develop. Last evening found the people of France, England and Italy enthusiastic for a League of Nations, but the officials were pathetically acquiescent. Today we find all classes united heart and soul for such a league. From all I can learn, and I have had exceptional opportunities for consulting those of highest authority, I am prepared to say that we shall get some kind of court to settle all justiciable disputes and a council of consultation to investigate and make recommendations regarding non-justiciable questions. We can also rest assured that the powers are prepared to apply the necessary sanctions by means of moral, economic and military pressure to prevent any nation from breaking the peace of the world without first submitting the case to the international court or tribunal. Limitation of armaments in some form also seems to be a foregone conclusion. I understand that one of the great powers is ready to propose the creation of an international legislature for the development of international law and the betterment of human relations. I have cause to believe that this most admirable plan will be well received. It would be a pity if there were opposition, for such an international legislature or conference is the best way to secure coöperative international development.

There is, however, a very real danger that the power of the League of Nations will be lodged in a small group of men mostly from the five great nations and responsible only to presidents and premiers. This will of course make the League of Nations a league of governments rather than a league of peoples. But all Europe is now in a state of ferment and the people, especially the returning soldiers, are in no mood for halfway measures. The delegates at the Peace Conference well know that unless they satisfy the just demands of mankind the only alternative is Bolshevism. They will surely give us a League to Enforce Peace and if sufficient pressure is put upon them they may give us a League to Insure Progress.



# MAKING PEACE ON THE ADRIATIC

BOTH SIDES OF THE ITALIAN-JUGOSLAV  
DISPUTE AUTHORITATIVELY PRESENTED

## IN JUSTICE TO THE JUGOSLAVS

BY V. R. SAVICH

THE Jugo-  
slav-Italian dispute  
stands like  
an ominous shadow  
across the  
path of the fu-  
ture peace and  
freedom in Eu-  
rope. The Ital-  
ians are insisting  
upon the execu-  
tion of the secret  
treaty of London  
concluded with-  
out any consent  
of the people con-  
cerned, ceding to  
Italy the prov-  
inces on the east-  
ern coast of the  
Adriatic inhabit-  
ed by the Jugo-  
slavs. The Trea-  
ty of London did  
to the Jugoslavs  
the greatest in-  
justice, being of  
that very kind  
which was de-  
nounced on the  
ground of princi-  
ple by President  
Wilson as a trea-  
ty by which the  
peoples were bar-  
gained over to  
foreign sover-  
eignty like so  
much human chat-  
tel. It is a treaty  
savoring of the

Middle Ages, as it is setting at naught all the principles of self determination of nation and of open diplomacy for which the United States of America has entered the war. The Jugoslavs oppose that treaty because the ceding to Italy of those territories would imperil their national freedom, would mutilate their unity and hamper their economic development. The execution of that treaty means the defeat of America at the green table; means the perpetuation of those causes which have provoked the present crisis in Europe.

On the eastern Adriatic coast, the Italian population is represented only by settlements of tradesmen and merchants grouped in towns and commercial ports among a dense Slav population inhabiting those shores since the sixth century A. D.

Following up the fallacious and dangerous theory of strong strategic frontiers, a part of the Italian opinion has formulated a vast program for incorporating in Italy nearly all the Adri-

*No one is better qualified by experience and temperament to present the claims of the Jugoslavs than Mr. Savich. A Serbian journalist and member of parliament, he volunteered for military service when the Austrians invaded his country and he participated in that terrible retreat from Belgrade thru Albania to the Adriatic coast. His volume on "South Eastern Europe" is one of the best books on the Balkans that have appeared in English. He is in this country now*



The solid black line includes the territory inhabited chiefly by the southern Slavs and which they wish to bring into one nation of Jugoslavia (or Yugoslavia). But the Italians claim the right to annex the territory to the left of the broken line by virtue of the secret treaty of London, 1915

atic provinces lying on the opposite shore of the Adriatic.

In propounding such views the Italian Government and propagandists argue as follows:

1. The Adriatic is an Italian sea and Italy must possess or control all its coast.

2. Italy possesses historical rights to those provinces, as some of them belonged for a time to Venice.

3. Italy also possesses ethnographic claims, as a large Italian population inhabits these provinces.

4. Italy, for reasons of military efficiency, must have a strong frontier against her new Slavic neighbor.

5. When the Treaty of London was signed it was the fear lest Russia should seize the Serbian ports, now it is argued that the Austrians might use the Croats to menace the security of Italy, therefore Italy must occupy those ports.

The first contention that the Adriatic is an Italian sea and must be militarily

controlled by Italy, is a shallow piece of reasoning, whose kind is produced from time to time in every country by the heads of overzealous patriots. In such a way the Germans may fairly pretend that the Baltic Sea belongs to them, and the occupation of the Great and Little Belt would be a piece of justice. But it must sound like an attempt upon the sacred rights of all other nations if any single nation among them should try to appropriate a sea and to create of it a monopoly for her selfish interests.

With regard to the historical right of Italy to those provinces, I should say that there is scarcely any province in Europe belonging to any nation to which another na-

tion would not have some historic right. The argument of historic right is rather an antiquated one, and better suits the medieval and dynastic Europe with her people ruled by monarchs whose reigns are based upon divine right, than the modern European democracy in which rule is based upon popular consent.

In the Italy of later days, in a comparatively short time commercialism as an entire new social class has sprung up, and with it an entire new public opinion. The combination of military and commercial interests in Italy, as was the case with Germany, will surely weave the web of Italian destiny and lead to most dangerous complications. The closer study of the Italian claims on the Adriatic will convince us at once that those claims, tho announced in the name of military efficiency and strategic frontiers, are calculated to serve the interests of Italian commercialism and to secure for Italy a practical monopoly of the whole trade in the Adriatic. She claims Trieste in order to



tax the commerce of the German Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, and she wants Fiume just to kill it in order not to compete with Trieste.

The argument for Italian incorporation of those provinces based upon ethnography must fall at once when we look at the numbers of the racial statistics. In Dalmatia, against a pure Serbo-Croatian population numbering 630,000, the Italians number only 18,000, which represents less than 3 per cent of the total population. Therefore to base the Italian rights of occupation upon ethnography would be sheer absurdity. In Istria, Trieste and Gorizia the Italian claims based upon ethnography are better founded, altho they are not justified. In Istria the geographical line of ethnographical division can be easily drawn. The Italians are thickly grouped on the western coast, and the Croat population is found in the central and eastern parts of the peninsula.

As regards the nationality of the population of these provinces the fol-

lowing numbers (see the official Austro-Hungarian statistics of 1910) will give the best illustration:

	Superficial Area, kms.	Italians	Slavs	Germans	Total
Dalmatia	12,840	18,028	612,669	3,081	633,778
Istria ...	4,956	145,517	224,400	12,735	382,652
Trieste...	95	118,959	59,974	11,870	190,808
Gorizia...	2,918	90,119	155,039	4,500	249,658
Total...	20,809	372,623	1,052,082	32,186	1,456,896

In the districts of Logatec and Postojna, in the southwestern Carniola, ceded to Italy by the Treaty of London, with nearly a hundred thousand purely Slav inhabitants, there are no Italians, and these districts are claimed by the Italians only in virtue of strategic reasons.

Now we come to the supreme argument of the necessity of good strategic frontiers which urges Italy to occupy those provinces on the opposite shores of the Adriatic. The reason of strong strategic frontiers has always been a trump card in the hands of the mili-

tarists of every state and a constant source of friction among European nations. The direct results of such policy have been fear and hatred, and their lawful heir the military burdens under which the European nations have labored during the last sixty years. How can we expect or hope that an Italian occupation of the Serbo-Croatian provinces and the enslavement by her of a million of Southern Slavs can give different results? It is an axiom in science that similar causes produce similar results. But, if in spite of all sincere warnings, the naissant Italian imperialism, following blindly the teaching of German militarists, will try under the pretense of strategic frontiers to occupy the Balkan lands and to keep in subjection the Slavic population inhabiting them, Italy will inherit the weakness of Austria and, while greatly injuring her Slav neighbor, will endanger her own freedom and the peace of Europe. The Italian militarists wish to occupy these lands in the name of military effi- [Continued on page 238]

## ITALY'S CLAIM TO THE ADRIATIC

BY HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

*Mr. Eberlein has just returned from several months in Italy, where he made a special study of Italian claims to territorial readjustment and prepared at the request of the United States representatives a pamphlet to be presented in the Peace Conference. He is the author of a recent volume on the Italian Renaissance*



The black area is the territory which, according to the armistice, Austria-Hungary has relinquished and which, according to the treaty of London, was ceded to Italy. The Yugoslavs claim part or all of this territory on the east of the Adriatic on the ground of nationality. Italian imperialists desire further control of the entire eastern coast of the Adriatic, including the ports of Fiume, Spalato and Valona

IN the Balkans began the war from which we are just emerging, a war precipitated from tense conditions that had there been forced to a crisis. The equitable settlement of Balkan affairs and the provision of sufficient safeguards to ensure the world against a recurrence of the catastrophe thru which we have just passed is the most delicate problem confronting the Peace Conference. First and foremost in this task is the adjustment of the controversy between Italy and the Yugoslavs about portions of the Adriatic coast to which both lay claim.

Anent this vexed question the average American mind is in a maze. It knows only that there is a "row" on and that much heat and rancor are being engendered. There has been too much vituperative rhetoric; too much inaccurate or indefinite statement; too much presentation of half truths; too much assumption. At the same time, there has been a woful lack of exact knowledge, of calm, judicial statement of facts, of

inquiry into any conscientious sifting of the whole truth.

And this deplorable state of haziness in the popular mind is due in part to the hitherto very prevalent American disinclination to pay serious heed to the minutiae of modern European politics and history, in part to the inconvenient effort necessary to master and marshal the facts in this particular instance, an effort at variance with our

which those claims are made.

The Yugoslavs claim (1) the Austrian province of Carniola and the province of Gorizia and Gradisca; (2) all of Istria along with Trieste and Fiume; (3) Croatia, Slavonia and all of Dalmatia; (4) Bosnia and Herzegovina, and they desire to unite with Serbia and Montenegro. Italy claims (1) a small portion of Carniola and the province of Gorizia and Gradisca—in other

national weakness for getting our information, when we can, in capsule form like food in predigested tablets.

Nevertheless, it is so evident to any one who has carefully and thoughtfully followed the course of events that a serious crux of the peace settlement is going to center about the Adriatic and certain national boundaries thereto adjacent that the issue in all its aspects must be faced squarely. As a first step to getting a clear conception of the whole situation we must compare the conflicting territorial claims advanced by Italy and the Yugoslavs and then examine the grounds upon



words, the territory west and south of the Julian and Carnic Alps, whose watershed they regard as their natural boundary; (2) the whole of Istria, along with Trieste, and the port of Fiume. According to the Treaty of London Fiume was given to the Yugoslavs. Ever since that time the people of Fiume, by an overwhelming majority, have declared their desire to be under the Italian flag. Italy, therefore, now proposes to make Fiume, which is in Croatia, a free port under Italian protection; (3) Certain islands of the Quarnero off the Croatian coast; (4) a portion of Dalmatia and most of the Dalmatian archipelago.

An examination of the accompanying maps will show which islands and what part of Dalmatia fall within the claims of Italy, so far as we know the terms of the Treaty of London. That treaty, be it remembered, up to the present time, we know only thru the medium of a garbled Bolshevik publication. It should be added that the people of Italy feel that the boundaries indicated by these limits, with respect to Dalmatia and some of the islands, do not include all to which they are rightfully entitled by considerations both historic and ethnographic and that, in accepting them, they are making substantial renunciations in favor of the Yugoslavs, whose cause and aspirations they desire to further in every way compatible with reason and justice. It will be seen that the territory in dispute includes (1) the portion of Carniola west of the Alpine watershed, with the province of Gorizia and Gradisca, lying west of the Julian and Carnic Alps; (2) Istria, Trieste and Fiume; (3) Dalmatia and the adjacent islands.

The Yugoslavs base their claims upon (1) history, (2) upon ethnographic conditions, and (3) upon economic and geographic necessity. Italy bases her claims (1) upon history, (2) upon ethnographic conditions, (3) upon the principles of immutable geographic boundaries, and (4) upon the obvious necessity of having adequate military and naval guarantees of frontier defense.

The portion of Carniola west of the Julian and Carnic Alps, along with Gorizia and Gradisca, the Yugoslavs regard as theirs by right of successive waves of immigration and settlement that began in the seventh century, and by right of residence during the sundry vicissitudes of Hungarian and Austrian sway under which they have lived. They also base their claim upon the right of numerical preponderance and the consequent principle of self-determination. To Istria, along with Trieste and Fiume, the Yugoslavs base their claim upon the same grounds and, further, stress the necessity of possessing Fiume as a seaport essen-

tial to their economic welfare. To Dalmatia, likewise, their claims are ranged with great emphasis under all three heads.

To the same territory Italy lays claim upon historic grounds. Passing by the phase of Roman colonization—the first link in the brief of title—and the turbulent era of conflict between the Western and Eastern Empires, with its incidents of barbarian invasion, we come to the medieval period when the region in question—the eastern part of the district of Friuli—was chiefly under the control of the Counts of Gorizia. Upon the failure of their line in 1500, the territory was appropriated by Maximilian I and “remained in the possession of the house of Austria” thereafter with the exception of a brief period during the Napoleonic regime. The annexation to the opportunist Austrian hotch-potch of nationalities, however, only changed the political allegiance of the country and did not alter the essentially Italian character of its population and culture. Geographically Gorizia and Gradisca are one with Friuli and ought not to be arbitrarily severed.

Without at all denying the gradual infiltration of a numerous Slovene element into this territory that was first part of a Roman province, then a small and virtually independent state like other feudal states in medieval Italy, and then an appanage of the Austrian crown, Italy maintains that the Slavic element assimilated Italian culture and ideals, gladly profited by the higher order of civilization with which it came in contact, that the Italic and Slavic elements formed an amalgamation that was essentially Italian, and that all the architectural and other cultural remains of the period support the contention. Precisely similar conditions obtained in Istria, with an even stronger historic claim, for Istria belonged to the Republic of Venice until filched from her by the Treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. Istria is just as necessary

to the completion of Italy's natural boundaries and rightful bulwarks as the rest of the unredeemed land west of the Julian Alps. So long as Italy is without this territory she is unable to shut the door of her house against invasion—a privilege and safeguard that ought not to be denied to any nation.

Historically Dalmatia and the islands of the Dalmatian archipelago present an unusually checkered career, even for eastern Europe. When the empire crumbled and the Pax Romana became only a name, this territory fell prey to the vicissitudes of piracy and invasion. At an early date, for her own safety Venice had to suppress the pirates infesting the harbors and bays of this No Man's Land. Between 1102 and 1420 Venice and Hungary contended for mastery of the Dalmatian coast, the Venetians being generally possessors of it. From 1420 onward Venetian sway was broken only by occasional Turkish invasions until the Treaty of Campo Formio, which made Austria mistress of the land.

Owing to its peculiar development, Dalmatia never attained complete political or racial unity. The towns and cities, which represented the bulk of the population, were overwhelmingly Italian—the architecture alone would show this, even if there were no historical records to prove that all the culture was Italian and all affiliations with Italy. The sparsely peopled rural districts were chiefly Slavic.

By the Treaty of London the islands of Veglia and Arbe are given to the Yugoslavs, no claim is made to the coast of Croatia, as is often erroneously stated, so that the Yugoslavs are not shut off from free access to the Adriatic in that quarter and they have there the Bay of Buccari, with the ports of Buccari and Portore, a “bay so important that Napoleon, considering it capable of being converted into a great naval base for the Adriatic, had begun the necessary improvements.” On this shore there are also six other ports, including the port of Segna. At the lower end of Dalmatia to the Yugoslavs are left the important ports of Ragusa, Metcovic and Cattaro. Geographically Dalmatia and the Dalmatian islands are of the utmost importance to Italy. Whoever controls them controls Italy's east coast, which is undefended and incapable of defense—in other words, the master of Dalmatia holds the keys to Italy's house. So much for the past and so much for geographic considerations advanced by Italy.

It now remains that we summarize the situation, noting certain facts and conditions that have an important bearing upon the whole issue. More we cannot do here, for it is manifestly impossible within the

[Continued on page 228]



The shaded boundary line shows the extreme territorial claims of the Yugoslavs. Italy contends that her demands do not include the Croatian coast, thus allowing the Yugoslavs the Bay of Buccari and access to the sea as far as Dalmatia



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

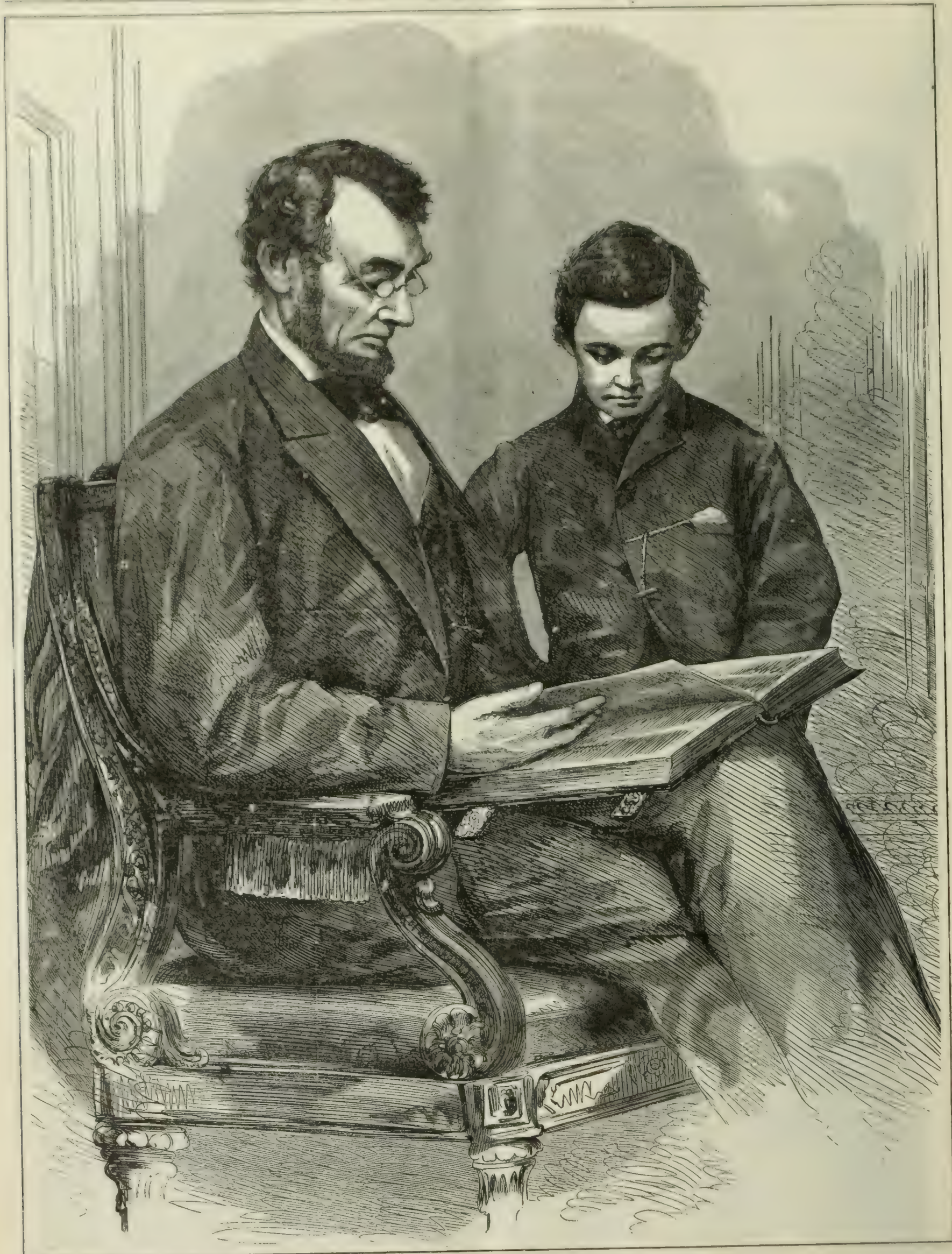


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## AMERICANS FREED FROM A GERMAN PRISON

*These four doughboys in conglomerate costume are at an American hospital in England recuperating from the privation of months in a German prison camp. From left to right they are Chester Burt, Sergeant Fish, C. Kimman and Oscar Robinson. Tho the armistice was signed on November 11 it was a month or more after that before Germany released all her American prisoners of war*





Republished from Harper's Weekly of April, 1865

**"THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN"**

In President Lincoln's exhortation to the people during the Civil War there is a message also applicable to these troubled times: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations"





## WITH THE A. E. F. IN SIBERIA

**THE RED CROSS WAGES WAR ON FAMINE**  
*Giving food to these Russian school children in Isakogorka is part of the American Red Cross campaign against Bolshevism*

**A "Y" CENTER OF FRIENDLINESS**  
*British, French, American, Czecho-Slovaks and Russians are gathered in the photograph below around the headquarters car of the Y. M. C. A. working with the American troops in Siberia*



### ARMY SKIRMISH—NO CASUALTIES

*The dentist's office is one of the strategic points on the American front in Siberia. In this photograph soldiers of several nations and an illiterate Russian peasant are all waiting their turn at treatment*





# DISORDER VS. RED TAPE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

A close inspection of a thousand still American offices reveals an astonishing fact. Most of them are not American at all, but either German or Russian.

And more alarming still, the managers and workers are unconscious of the fact.

The gentlemen who manage these offices are not at all Americans. They would be highly insulted if you called them anything else, particularly if you called them German or Russian. But psychologists know that a fellow is never so angry as when you call him what he really is, hence the fact of a man being insulted over what you call him proves the designation correct. We judge that in every thousand offices of the United States about two hundred are American, three hundred are German, five hundred are Russian.

A man's race is determined not by the country where he lives, but by the state of mind in which he dwells and the material surroundings that reflect the state of mind. You don't have to live in Germany to be a German, or in Russia to be a Russian. A man may live in America and still be in his mental and moral nature anything from a Chinese to an Arab. I myself have seen American Chinamen, also American Arabs.

Germany stands for red tape. Russia stands for disorder. America stands for the union of system and freedom of humanity and science, of modern method and eternal principle, of moral service and material reward, of bold individuality and firm authority, of close economy and open generosity, of keen work and care-free play; in short, of all the extremes that are extremely good when harmonized with their opposites, but extremely bad when allowed to run loose.

Germany stands for a blind, slavish, cruel, criminal subordination to a rule of thumb; and the man or the business concern guilty of the same folly may rightly be called German. Russia stands for a spirit of revolt, equally blind and equally destructive, though perhaps not so criminally base; and the man or business concern guilty of this folly may rightly be called Russian. The office that is not American does not belong in America. And, sooner or later, it will be properly and justly crowded out by the law of competition.

PERHAPS one office manager out of five is a born executive, organizer and leader, backed with a real working knowledge of the new scientific methods of management. He can be trusted to guide the business properly, avoiding the sharp decline of disorder that shoots down one side of the road to ruin, and also the dangerous mountain of red tape that looms up on the other side. But most office managers and workers, being fitted for their job neither by temperament nor by training, are apt to veer off the road and either smash in a valley of disorder or crash against a mountain of red tape. Either mistake will wreck your business machine. An automobile may be upset on the up side or the down side of a mountain road.

The business man, also the business concern, to take and hold the place of leadership, is the one to guard most against a natural tendency to extremes produced by temperament, custom, education and environment. The first move in stabilizing office work is to study the office worker. Doing this we find that where disorder prevails the employees generally are stupid, sluggish, careless, flippant, crude, slow, disrespectful, unartistic, or otherwise mentally

defective; or they are untrained in the right methods of doing their work and unsupervised in the process; or they are content with small pay and lack the overwhelming ambition that pushes a born leader out and on and up; or they live so far away from the broad new lines of business progress that they do not know what a modern office looks like; or they lack the nerve, will and enterprize to adopt the few suggestions for improvement that may happen to drift their way.

On the other hand, we find that the office bound up and tied around with red tape only marks the mental qualities of the people in it. They are too conservative, backward and sheeplike; or they have allowed themselves to become so frightfully systematic that they are now purely automatic; or they are governed by a mathematical sense of precision which by itself never got anybody anywhere; or they are too lazy and selfish to try new methods which might wear the rust off their brain and thus expose the character of the poor, dull thing; or they fear they would lose their job if they pointed a finger at a fraction of an inch away from the line of routine marked out by a cranky or domineering boss. The real picture of a man is not his photograph but his method of work. It is a good rule never to employ anybody who has worked in an office where either disorder or red tape is customary; you are likely to find that in either case the worker has been demoralized. When we are fully civilized, we will determine a man's place in society not by the gloss on his family crest nor by the gold of his patrimony, but by the appearance and the output of his workshop.

ABNORMAL states and conditions of your office produce an effect on your business like that produced on your health by abnormal states and conditions of your body. There are business doctors nowadays whose practice is limited to the diagnosis and cure of ailments of American offices. One of these business doctors, finding your office in a state of disorder, would probably diagnose the trouble as mental measles. But if he found your office in a condition of red-tape, he would diagnose the trouble as mental paralysis. Either affliction puts an end to commercial efficiency, and either unless cured will result in commercial death. Of the two, the mental measles of disorder, being epidemic, will be found to exist more widely; but the mental paralysis of red-tape, being chronic and deep-seated, will be found harder to cure. Also the latter is harder to diagnose—you can tell at a glance when a person has the measles, but you cannot thus determine whether he is partly paralyzed.

The new method in health culture is to diagnose a man before he is ill, then to provide him with instructions to keep him in health, not merely with prescriptions to get him out of sickness. The new method for guaranteeing health to a man's business will be similar, when it arrives. And it should have been here a hundred years ago, to prevent the annual crop of many thousands of cases of business failure, dissolution, death, which might have been avoided by the use of intelligent precautionary measures. Did you ever have your office diagnosed by a competent business doctor? If not, your business organization is liable at any time to fall the victim of serious disease or premature death. A few

days and a few dollars invested now in such examination will repay you a hundred, or even a thousand times, in the prosperous health of your business five or ten or twenty years from now.

What are the symptoms and results of disorder? How does it lower the vim, lessen the volume, cripple the power of a business office and a business organization? It causes delays, errors and complaints. It reduces output by increasing fatigue. It tends to the loss of valuable papers. It aggravates the risk of both fire and theft. It makes employees work overtime. It creates the irritability that follows nerve strain. It leads to bad feelings of many kinds. It produces a most unfavorable impression in the eyes of visitors whether customers, clients, patrons, directors, salesmen, publicists, creditors, debtors or messengers. It cuts down both wages and profits, leaving both employee and employer unfairly paid for their work and their capital invested. It occasions mutual distrust and disrespect on the part of employees to employer, of employer to employees, and of employees among themselves.

NOW let us turn to the other extreme. We find that red tape induces results equally dangerous and equally unnecessary. While its effects are different, they are no less undesirable. Red tape points backward instead of forward. It means loss of time in the cumbersome handling of roundabout methods. It holds up work in the absence of certain employees, or in emergency of any kind. It employs men to do the work of machines, instead of employing machines to do the work of men. It wastes money on utensils, materials and supplies that are not needed. It reduces production by failing to furnish right motive and incentive. It delays or inhibits promotion. It cramps energy, destroys initiative, leaves latent powers undeveloped, closes the door to opportunity, pushes down all employees to the fatal dead-level of mechanical routine. It bases the whole structure of business on the marshy ground of misplaced confidence, making the pillars of authority men who have no real capacity for leadership. It rewards the stability of mediocrity and punishes the ambition of genius. While disorder is more fatal to the business, red tape is more fatal to the man, which is worse.

If now the reader wishes to put his office to the test of an impartial examination, how shall he proceed? How is it possible to know whether one is caught in either extreme of mismanagement, or is drifting toward it? Self-knowledge both complete and reliable is exceedingly rare. Even a doctor, when ill, has to employ another doctor to diagnose and cure him. How then shall a plain business man get a clear view of his own commercial and industrial organism?

We regard perhaps of highest value the method of contrast, whereby two undesirable extremes are fully depicted so that the observer can measure himself by each, and thus learn to avoid the specific errors of each. Many people otherwise sensible foolishly imagine that the way to see how you look is to stand in front of a mirror. No, not so. All that a mirror can do is to show whether or not you are dressed in the usual manner. But as the usual manner is seldom the right manner, a glance in your mirror may be a further aid to self-deception. The scientific method of judging your appearance is to get in your mind's eye two complete pictures before you look at yourself. The first picture should be



that of a man giddily, gaudily overdressed, a riot of superfluous color and style; the second, that of a man poorly, carelessly underdressed, a deficiency of neatness and thoughtfulness. If you study these contrasting types, and point by point compare your own attire with that of each, you will get a sane view of whether you are overdressed or underdressed.

We will apply here the method of contrast. The accompanying table is compiled from a study of the prominent features of a number of both types of office—the type afflicted with disorder and the type afflicted with red tape. The outline is to be regarded in each case merely as a composite photograph, rather than a detailed picture of any one office. The way to compare your office with both extremes is not to expect a majority of the features of either as here given to apply exactly to your case, but to see how many of them describe your condition partially or approximately, then to count and compare the totals of each column of descriptive phrases. The larger of the two numerals will of course be found on the side of the extreme where lies your actual or probable danger.

Forty points are named in each column. If a thorough, calm and impartial consideration leads you to check in either or both columns ten or more points of resemblance to your office, you may be sure it is time to wake up and look around for somebody or something to pull you out of the rut of commercial decline where your business machine is traveling.

A highly commendable plan is to call together all the members of your office force, then read to them this article, pausing a minute or so after each point in the table and requesting each member to vote regarding each point, on blank slips of paper distributed before the reading; numerals from one to forty should be typed or written on the ballots in advance of distribution, and they should be arranged in numerical order, then clipped together for speedy handling. The marks on the ballot should be merely symbols, perhaps a capital D for Disorder and a capital R for Red Tape; or any other marks might be used that would not reveal the identity of the voter. A single sheet of paper with the forty numerals and with two columns ruled off might be preferable to the series of ballots. The only important thing is to have each employee cast his vote on every point frankly and freely, which he will not do if he is forced to sign his name or otherwise to make known his identity relating to his expression of opinion. The joint view of employer and employees is fundamental to the formation of an accurate estimate of a business organization.

Now let us take a definite example of how to avoid both extremes, that of confusion and irresponsibility on one side, that of complexity and monotony on the other. Take the problem of making, keeping and closing appointments or interviews in a private office. One extreme is to have no schedule of appointments, no arrangement in advance, no time limit and no method of persuading the caller to get up and go when he should. The other extreme is to have a time schedule and limit so precise and relentless that the nerves of the people involved are strained to the point of breaking, and the interview while closed promptly ends with a virtual command for the visitor to get out, which leaves a bad impression and spoils the whole effect. Some business men try to soften this forced departure of the caller who doesn't know when he is thru by having a secretary or messenger boy rush into the office at a certain time or on a certain signal and proclaim to the man at

the desk that he is wanted immediately on important business elsewhere! This method of closing an interview is wearing and wasteful. Moreover it is deceitful. Worse, it is stupid. A business man who cannot get a caller to leave without dragging in a false and feverish summons from nowhere is too dumb-headed and numb-hearted to be in business at all. Yet there are men who actually pride themselves on their feeble recourse to a subterfuge of this kind.

How should business appointments be made, kept, closed? A model system has

been worked out by the President of the United States. A schedule of appointments, invariably made in advance by his secretary, is laid on his desk every morning. Most of these appointments are limited on the schedule for three to five minutes, the majority three. When the caller enters he is invited to have a seat—there are no standing interviews. The President has learned by a few direct questions or implications to extract the meat of the matter in a caller's mind before this gentleman knows what is being done to him. The answers (Continued on page 234.)

OFFICE ROAD MAP

Copyright 1918 by Edward Earle Purinton

KEY TO MAP. Column 1 shows the bad results and danger signals of Disorder, column 2 the bad results and danger signals of Red Tape. Imagine the double vertical line down the center of the page to be the road leading straight to efficiency and success. Imagine the vertical line at the left side of the road to be the brink of a precipice falling by a sheer drop of several hundred feet to the chasm of Disorder. Imagine the vertical line forming the right boundary of the road to be the bottom of a steep cliff rising to a mountain of Red Tape. Imagine yourself guiding your business machine carefully, safely and swiftly on the road between the chasm below and the cliff above. Remember that each danger signal here shown, to the left or to the right, should be heeded as promptly as though it were a big red sign of "Warning" placed beside a road on which you were driving an automobile. Now observe the narrow dotted lines bordering the road on both sides. Each line is placed opposite a danger signal. When you believe a danger signal applies to the way you are running your office, put check mark on dotted line immediately opposite, the lines referring to Disorder signals following the signals, and those referring to Red Tape signals preceding the signals. Check all that apply to your work or workers even partially or approximately. Do not give yourself the benefit of the doubt. Finish the checking process by counting each column of check marks, the larger number signifying the extreme where your danger lies. If you locate ten or more signals, on either side of the road, you may infer that the present methods of handling your business machine are fraught with peril and should be changed quickly and permanently. See accompanying article for suggestions leading to improvement.

DISORDER		RED TAPE	
1. Dirt and dust visible	.....	.....	Sanitation overdone
2. Hands of workers soiled	.....	.....	Hands of workers manicured
3. Clothing untidy	.....	.....	Appearance too prim or too fashionable
4. Nothing locked up	.....	.....	Everything locked up
5. No place for anything	.....	.....	Receptacles too many and too complicated
6. Filing system inadequate or obsolete	.....	.....	Filing system and clerks too costly
7. Costs unknown	.....	.....	Risks never taken
8. Debt habitual	.....	.....	Credit unused
9. Materials and supplies bought indiscriminately	.....	.....	Materials and supplies bought preferentially
10. Furnishings bare and ugly	.....	.....	Furnishings inappropriate or extravagant
11. No time schedule	.....	.....	Clock made a fetish
12. Workers often late	.....	.....	Workers come on time but hate to
13. Frequent demands to work overtime	.....	.....	Chronic unwillingness to work over time
14. Pencils usually dull	.....	.....	Pencils always sharpened by machine
15. Not enough machines	.....	.....	Not enough brains
16. No understudies	.....	.....	Employees jealous and employer suspicious
17. Too few officials	.....	.....	Too many officials and too many in a place
18. No office forms	.....	.....	Confusing multiplicity of office forms
19. Written memoranda lacking	.....	.....	Written memoranda too frequent and too explicit
20. No written reports of work	.....	.....	Written reports wearisome, trifling and unnecessary
21. Standardization foolishly omitted	.....	.....	Standardization foolishly idolized
22. No delegation of authority	.....	.....	No delegation of responsibility
23. Slang, smoking, gum chewing permitted	.....	.....	Nothing human permitted
24. Talk foolish and excessive	.....	.....	Atmosphere silent and oppressive
25. No efficiency study	.....	.....	Efficiency study wholly mechanical and material
26. Vacations irregular	.....	.....	Vacations immovable
27. Clean desk unknown	.....	.....	Desk too clean to be productive
28. Conflict or duplication of efforts	.....	.....	Conflict or duplication of orders
29. No suggestion box	.....	.....	Suggestions by employees used without credit or reward
30. Promotion by guess	.....	.....	Promotion by the calendar
31. Health and comfort of employees disregarded	.....	.....	Health and comfort of officials too highly regarded
32. Ignorance of modern methods	.....	.....	Exaltation of method above principle, motive or output
33. Workers paid for time only	.....	.....	Workers paid for job only
34. Management lazy or stupid	.....	.....	Management cowardly or greedy
35. Complaints heard but not satisfied	.....	.....	Complaints hushed up
36. Rights and duties of employer neglected	.....	.....	Rights and duties of employees neglected
37. Disrespect toward superiors	.....	.....	Disrespect toward subordinates
38. Individualism run wild	.....	.....	Politics or graft run wild
39. Human interest but no human appeal	.....	.....	No human interest and wrong appeal
40. Character of work and workers merely crude	.....	.....	Character more bad than crude, more soulless than senseless
Your total number of .....		Signals to serve as warning	
Disorder		Red Tape	





# NATIONAL EFFICIENCY SOCIETY



The Ratio of Achievement to Effort is the True Measure of Efficiency

## McADOO—THE MAN

BY JOSEPH M. SHAFFER

At the Vanderbilt Hotel on the Sunday evening following the outbreak of the war a group of New York's most influential bankers were gathered. The New York financial situation was panicky. Already runs had been started on several New York banks. The Secretary of the Treasury had been called hurriedly from Washington, and he was there, probably the coolest man in the lot. Banker after banker rose and explained the gravity of the situation. One of the biggest bankers in New York said that by three o'clock the next afternoon the doors of every bank in New York would be closed. Every man talked panic. Plainly these big men were rattled. The Secretary listened calmly, then walked into an adjoining room, and in a few minutes came back with a memorandum which he had written in pencil on a scrap of paper. He read this memorandum to the assembled bankers, who welcomed it joyously. Briefly it stated that the Secretary of the Treasury would deposit \$500,000,000 in the banks of New York City the following day and as much more as would be needed. The next day there was no panic. Not a bank closed its doors. Mr. McAdoo's quick action had saved the situation.

I have often been asked the question, "What is the secret of Mr. McAdoo's great success? How does he handle so admirably the tremendous problems and responsibilities entrusted to him, whether as Secretary of the Treasury, Director General of Railroads, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Chairman of the Farm Loan Board, Chairman of the War Finance Corporation, President of the International High Commission, or as executive officer of any of the other activities with which he has been associated?"

Ever since the war began, I have been associated with Mr. McAdoo as his stenographer and reporter of his speeches. I have taken down every speech he has made in this time, written his personal letters, been in four Liberty Loan campaigns with him, been on every railroad inspection trip he has made (we have covered about 60,000 miles in the last year and a half on Liberty

Loan and railroad trips) and gone with him every time he has *tried* to take a vacation. I have worked at his house when the doctor has ordered him to stay in bed and have seen him do more work in bed than most men do at the office. He lies in bed with the telephone to his ear the whole day thru and conducts the day's business in that way. At different times he has been told that unless he went away for an absolute rest he would break down, and reluctantly and protestingly he has gone away for a few weeks, but he has obtained no rest. He has carried his responsibilities around with him, wherever he has gone. He went thru Glacier Park, Montana, last summer on horseback and sent and received telegrams at every place where there was a telephone and he could get in touch with civilization. While traveling on trains, he works all the time.

His program at Washington was as follows: As soon as he opened his eyes in the morning he began the day's work by reading his newspapers in bed. At nine thirty he was down at the office and worked until seven or eight o'clock in the evening. But his day's work was not yet over. He always took home several envelopes full of Treasury and railroad matters ("light reading" we used to call it) and finished up the day by reading in bed. So that from the time he opened his eyes in the morning until he fell asleep at night, he was working all the time.

I have wandered off a bit from what I started out to say. In the last eighteen months I have seen more of Mr. McAdoo than any other person has—not even excluding Mrs. McAdoo. In that time I have obtained more than a college education by watching how he works. This article, therefore, is not the result of what I have read or heard about him—it is based on what I have seen of him.

It is impossible to name in the order of their importance the qualities which have made him one of America's most successful men. But underlying his great accomplishments has been his confidence in the American people. Without this belief in the



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William G. McAdoo—the man of decision

soundness at the core, the sense of justice, the patriotism of the American people, Mr. McAdoo could not have done the colossal things he has done.

When the war broke out he knew that immense sums of money would have to be raised, sums larger than any previous Secretary of the Treasury had had to deal with. So he called into consultation some of the best bankers in America. They were unanimous in their opinion that the absolute limit of any loan that would be subscribed by the American people was \$1,000,000,000, and they told him that to obtain this amount it would be necessary to offer a high rate of interest. Mr. McAdoo replied, "Gentlemen, I believe that if a direct appeal is made to the American people, and they are told exactly what this money is needed for, we can raise at least \$2,000,000,000 and we can do it at 3½ per cent." Armed with this confidence in America, Mr. McAdoo toured the country, doing the unprecedented thing of appealing to the people of the country personally, and raised not only the \$2,000,000,000 but an extra billion on top of that. And in every succeeding Liberty Loan his confidence in the citizenship of America has been shown to be fully justified.

But even with this belief in the American people, Mr. McAdoo could never have accomplished the huge things he has if he did not possess the ability to make decisions instantaneously. If any one thing is the secret of his success, it is his hair-trigger mind. To make such rapid decisions requires an extraordinarily sound judgment and courage. He has an "instinctive" judgment which seems to be superior to the reasoned judgment of most men. He has the uncanny faculty of always "guessing right." In no other way can you explain the success of the many great decisions he has made on the minute. Brice Claggett calls him a "yes or no man."

The natural quickness of his mind has



Born Service

Mr. McAdoo held nine jobs and complained that he hadn't time to do more



served him several times in Liberty Loan speeches. On these campaigns it has not been unusual for him to make four or five speeches a day, each speech lasting about an hour. In such circumstances an occasional slip-up is inevitable. I remember in the first Liberty Loan campaign Mr. McAdoo was making a speech at Tacoma, Washington. The previous evening he had made an address at Spokane. Everybody on the Pacific Coast knows the intense rivalry between these Northwestern cities. At the beginning of his talk Mr. McAdoo told the Tacoma people how glad he was to be there and how delighted he was to see the fine spirit of patriotism prevailing in "this great city of Spokane." Of course he meant to have said Tacoma. As soon as the Secretary mentioned Spokane several people in the gallery started to laugh. Immediately realizing his mistake he made a profound bow and said, "I beg your pardon, but I am traveling so fast these days and the spirit of patriotism of one American city is so similar to that of the other that it is difficult for me to remember exactly in which city I am speaking." The American people like nothing better than to see a man pull himself out of a hole quickly, and that Tacoma audience applauded enthusiastically at the neat way in which he had extricated himself.

Mr. McAdoo's callers have often presented propositions which they expected him to take weeks in deciding, and they are astounded when he gives them his decision before they leave his office. To make such rapid decisions and to accept the full responsibility which a quick conclusion entails, requires courage of a high order. And whatever else Mr. McAdoo's enemies may say of him, none will say that he is lacking in courage. He is Scotch-Irish and he is a fighter "from the ground up" for the things he considers right.

In the second Liberty Loan campaign Mr. McAdoo had been urging the people to cut out luxuries, to give Liberty Bonds for Christmas presents instead of jewelry. A committee of seven jewelers called on him and told him that his speeches were ruining their business. Mr. McAdoo listened patiently until they had presented their case and then said in his quiet and earnest way, "Gentlemen, what of it if your business is ruined. When we are shedding the blood of our sons, can we stop to think of any man's business? We must go forward and do the things which are necessary to be done to win this war." And he said a few more earnest things to them. When he finished they all shook hands with him and told him that he was right and that if they had seen the matter in that light they would not have come in the first place. It took courage to say that to these men and they recognized it, too.

Mr. McAdoo has not a large head (he wears a No. 7 hat) and the more I have watched him the more my "wonder grew that one small head could carry all he knows." The profound knowledge he has shown in the various fields has astonished even the experts in those lines. When he entered the Cabinet in 1912 he knew little about finance, but since that time the best bankers of America have taken off their hats to him.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war Mr. McAdoo called to his office the presidents of the large insurance companies of the country to advise with them regarding the feasibility of making provision for our soldiers and sailors and their dependents in some scientific way. They told him that it would be impossible for any company or any combination of companies to go into that business. They said that if the Government went into this field the cost would be enormous, that less than

25 per cent of the men would take out insurance, and that of those who would insure themselves the majority would not take more than \$2500 worth. Again Mr. McAdoo showed that his judgment was better than that of the experts. Over 90 per cent of all our soldiers and sailors have taken out insurance at peace-time rates and the average of insurance taken is about \$9000. At the present time the American Government is the greatest insurance organization in the world, having outstanding more than \$38,000,000,000 worth of insurance.

And so it is with the other agencies formerly under his jurisdiction. He can talk with thoro knowledge about the work of the Federal Reserve Banks, the foreign



(c) Harris & Ewing

Secretary Lane and Mr. McAdoo after the daily physical drill taken by the Cabinet

exchange situation, excess and war profits taxes, the work of the Federal Land Banks, the accomplishments of the International High Commission in promoting the commercial and financial relations with South and Central American countries, the customs service, the Public Health Service, the work of the Coast Guard, the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Mint, the splendid work of our Secret Service, the activities of the War Finance Corporation, and the Capital Issues Committee, all of which were under him. As to the railroad situation I think that fair-minded railroad officials will agree that no man in America knows the railroad situation for the country as a whole better than he does.

The tremendous scope of his mind, the breadth of his knowledge, is really amazing. Two aids in the acquisition of this knowledge have been his power of intense concentration and a remarkable memory. He attributes his excellent memory to the fact that his father, who was Attorney General for the Knoxville District of the Tennessee Courts, made young McAdoo memorize poems and selections and declaim them in his law office while he listened gravely and critically.

Mr. McAdoo is fifty-five years old, but possesses an energy and an enthusiasm which we always associate with exuberant youthfulness. Joseph Conrad, in his book, "Youth," has one of his characters, who

is lamenting the loss of his youth, say "Oh youth! The strength of it, the faith of it, the imagination of it." If these are attributes of youth, then Mr. McAdoo is young indeed, because he possesses them in abundant measure. The hard knocks of the world have not withered his idealism nor shattered his faith.

Very few people can imagine how Mr. McAdoo has driven himself. The pressure under which he has worked has been terrific. And he always complains that he has not time to do more. Secretaries and subordinates come flying out of his offices as if shot from a catapult. When he asks for a paper, it must be brought to him immediately, else he is consumed with impatience. His friends often wonder how on earth he has stood that fearful pace. His capacity for work is enormous, almost limitless. And with it all he maintains that enthusiasm, that optimism, that bubbling youthfulness and good humor, which simply is irresistible. Everybody who comes in contact with him is infected with his enthusiasm. That is the reason his associates and his subordinates will work their very heads off for him. Cold, unemotional, hard-headed business men have come to his staff, and, catching the spirit from their chief, have become warm and enthusiastic in their work. Theodore H. Price has said that Mr. McAdoo has humanized the science of railroading, and it seems to me that Mr. McAdoo has also humanized his railroad officials.

On November 22, 1918, when the news was given out that Mr. McAdoo had resigned from public life, Richard, his faithful old messenger, cried like a baby. With eyes still wet he told me that it made no difference who the next Secretary of the Treasury would be he could not be as kind, as sympathetic, as considerate of his employees as Mr. McAdoo had been. And the same sentiment was expressed by all the Treasury Department employees.

The "common people" everywhere love Mr. McAdoo for his warm sympathy. They know that he can appreciate the position of the laborer and wage-earner. He knows how to feel for them. He has been thru the mill himself. Few people have been brought up in such poverty as was his lot in those early days when his family was forced to leave their home in Marietta by Sherman of "Atlanta to the sea" fame.

Newspapermen have often remarked that Mr. McAdoo is "human," and I have heard railroad men say of him, "He's a regular guy." He is natural, approachable, simple in his tastes and manner. He cares nothing for the frills and furbelows of false dignity. He is not pompous, nor "stuck on himself." On railroad trips, when stopping at some small country town, he likes nothing better than to walk around the town and talk to the villagers. Often they are shy at first, but he soon makes them feel at home, and before long they are telling him about their crops and their boys abroad.

One of the most touching scenes I have ever witnessed was the meeting Mr. McAdoo had with his railroad staff immediately following the announcement of his resignation. These men toiled with him thru the dark days of last winter. They made big sacrifices to come to Washington and have not spared themselves in the service of their country. At this meeting each man in turn expressed what it had meant to him to be associated with Mr. McAdoo in the tremendous job of running all the railroads of America. And now their guiding spirit was leaving. There were few dry eyes at this meeting.

Another scene I shall always remember was the one that took place in Mr. McAdoo's office at [Continued on page 237]



# THE AUTOMOBILE SHOWS THIS YEAR

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

**M**OTORISTS and others interested in the progress of motor travel have always looked upon the big annual automobile shows as the initial visualization of new techniques in design and construction, new ideas in equipment and utilization. In this they have not been disappointed because the industry has found in these exhibitions the ideal opportunity of bringing to public attention new developments and innovations in the art of automobile building. The annual shows have thus gained the recognition of establishing distinctive steps in the great advance of motor travel, each marking the turning of a new page in automobile history.

This year there is an added interest due to the special conditions prevailing during the past twelve months on account of our ever increasing activity as participants in the war, and the heroic work of the industry since last November in converting its attention and facilities back to peace time motor car production. This special interest is divided between the progress and plans of the makers in supplying the new peace market, and the changes in design and construction resulting from the experiences gained in building motor vehicles of many types for military purposes and in making other munitions and equipment. Then, too, possible reductions from the prices prevailing under war time conditions are important considerations.

At this writing the annual automobile show at Chicago has just closed and the one in New York is in full swing. Hardly of secondary importance are those to be held during the next two months in some eighteen other large cities. The New York and Chicago shows, held for the first time under the auspices of the local automobile dealers organizations, have been just as national in character as when they were conducted by the manufacturers. In fact the visiting public could not discern any change in this respect, nor was there really any, because the dealers flocked to these shows from far and wide as in other years and the makers coöperated loyally in supplying exhibits and by attending. New attendance records were established, the doors of the New York show being closed twice on the opening night by the New York City Fire Department, because of the great crowds within the two buildings, but this fact is as much attributable to the growing public interest in motor travel as to the magnificent way in which the dealers staged and conducted their shows. From the standpoint of decorations also the show in New York, at least, surpasses any previous one held there. The total number of exhibitors was slightly less than in 1918, Chicago having 68 makes of cars against 79 a year ago, and 135 accessories in comparison with 146 in 1918.

**F**ROM the standpoint of design and construction the automobile shows of 1919 disclose no surprises. The visitor with a knowledge of things mechanical, however, found many minor changes and improvements. Body designs are neater and mechanism more simple and accessible. Six cylinder motors are found in greater numbers, altho fours hold their own and there are the usual number of eights and twelves. Braking systems are much improved and this also holds true with the wiring system, spring suspension and better accessibility in getting at the more intricate parts of the mechanism. There is further a tendency toward greater weight reduction and more is likely to be accomplished in this direction during the year. The adoption of

overhead valves, successfully installed on several cars in the last two years, is growing in favor and next season will undoubtedly see a larger proportion of cars so equipped. Motors also show other changes directly traceable to lessons learned in designing and building aviation engines, while in the case of some of the higher priced cars aviation motors are installed.

The prices of cars which have shown a tendency to slight reductions in some makes since the cessation of hostilities, are not yet on a level with the pre war conditions, and the prevailing impression is that no radical changes in price will be made during the year. Take it all in all the price of reliable cars is about as low as it is possible to produce them and owners secure vehicles of higher quality and better workmanship than was possible four or five years ago.

The automobile shows of 1919 disclose a marked tendency to brighter and more varied color effects. The cars are brighter in hue, and this is not due to an increase in the number of strictly show jobs on the exhibition floors, but, on the contrary, due to an increase in the number of stock models painted in other colors than black. At Chicago, for example, there were twenty-seven black cars out of a total of eighty-five. The next popular color is green, which was represented by fourteen cars, the shades of green being so different, that they can be classed as cars of different colors. The use of colors other than black is appreciated by dealers as well as by motorists. This is evident by the fact that it was commented on probably more than any other feature of the shows.

**I**N the matter of body lines there was noticeable an increase of bevel-edged jobs and there are also many four passenger cars, which stood out in marked attractiveness due to the graceful lines made possible by the absence of the deep wheel housings in the sides of a body. The double cowed type of body is still popular and was represented by a number of makes, but the rear cowl is more subdued than in previous examples of the type. From what was seen at the shows the bevel-edge body should not be attempted by makers who cannot afford to put the best workmanship and materials into the body. In the low priced body where the material used is of light gage and not well reinforced, the bevel edge is hard to keep in a straight line, and the result is a loose-jointed appearing job. The comparatively new four passenger touring car attracted much attention at the shows. One, a stock job, is in a shade of blue green with tau upholstery. It is featured by long narrow lines only possible with the four passenger type of design, and has a low well cut top, which gives it a striking appearance. If space permitted a score of other equally beautiful cars might be briefly described. An innovation among high priced cars of substantial size is the high hood,

which gives an appearance of great power, and with a comparatively low top, a rather straight top line along the entire length of the car.

In the matter of folding tops new types and advanced ideas were decidedly noticeable. There seems to be a decided tendency toward the use of disc wheels, and one large limousine shown at New York was thus equipped with dual pneumatic tires on the rear wheels, the latter feature copied from the prevailing custom in Europe during the war in the case of passenger car chassis converted into armored cars.

The observing show visitor noticed a decrease in the number of tire sizes, indicating the adoption of the new standard sizes established some months ago as a war measure. One feature of engineering importance noted is the cleaning up of chassis lubricating questions. This does not imply that the inaccessible grease cup has been done away with, because this is not so. It is there in just about as great numbers as was the case a year ago. There has, however, been an increase in the use of oil cups for spring shackles. Some of the cars have self-lubricating bushings at the shackles; some have oil cups on the steering knuckle pins, altho this practise has not become nearly so well represented as the practise of providing oil cups on the spring shackles.

**A**NOTHER tendency which makes for a greater efficiency in power production is that of regularly equipping motors with devices for heating the explosive charge before it enters the firing chamber of the cylinders. This is generally accomplished by admitting heat to the air intake. In other words the car makers have recognized the value and practicability of the devices developed by accessory and part manufacturers, another instance of the excellent contributions made to the motor car itself by the so-called allied industries. Where a lack of foresight may be noticed is in the possibility of controlling the heat. There should be some sort of damper or by-pass which would allow the admission of air at atmospheric temperature during warm weather operation. Some of the cars have a damper which can be adjusted by means of a screw driver. It seems that the better way would be to follow the practise of others and make the heat control a matter of hand adjustment. A detail that is growing in popularity with designers is the use of a cross-member at the extreme front of the frame. The cross-member is generally of tubular construction and is not only a stiffening element in the frame itself, but also is of value as a bumper in case of collision.

The automobile shows of 1919 further displayed a tendency toward smaller bodies if the four passenger type previously referred to be an example. It is probable that a six passenger design carrying out the same lines, with the extra seats well upholstered and folding neatly into the backs of the four seats would prove popular. A movement toward shorter wheel bases is also evident. In the past a long wheel base was considered essential to comfort and easy riding. These qualities are now secured with shorter wheel bases thru scientific balance, better springs and better coördination of the various parts. The shortened wheel base is advantageous in that it permits shorter turning of the car and easier handling in congested traffic. In one model the wheel base has been shortened seven inches, yet the body is more graceful, and three inches have been added to both the driver's and tonneau seats, in comparison with the same model last year.

*Ask the Motor Efficiency Service anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.*



# GMC Trucks at Pre-War Prices

The announcement of a reduction of \$280 in the price of the GMC Model 16, 3-4 ton truck, is good news to truck buyers.

Back of this action is an interesting story of war production of which little has been told.

The General Motors Truck Company is one of the largest builders of motor trucks. Prior to the close of the war fully 90% of its production was for the government.

But it was building **GMC trucks** for the government—GMC models selected by the government.

The enormous government demand made extensive improvements in manufacturing facilities necessary. The capacity was doubled and trebled and every possible efficiency measure adopted.

With war orders completed, we have proceeded without factory changes or alterations in design—we are continuing quantity production.

We are making the same high grade trucks that the government selected and standardized after they had been proved by years of government service and had successfully stood every test, under official scrutiny.

The reputation that GMC trucks have made, not only in government service, but among the best business concerns throughout the world, is one we are proud of.

We cannot afford to, and **will not** cheapen our trucks in any particular; we constantly make them better when we can.

But we can and have reduced the price on all six models of GMC trucks to the lowest point consistent with their high quality and a legitimate manufacturer's profits.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY  
Pontiac Michigan

**GMC TRUCKS** (146)



# THE NEW BOOKS

## International Control

A sense of exceptional moment comes to mind in Francis Bowes Sayre's *Experiments in International Administration*. Herein the author has collected the fruit bearing efforts in international control of unaffiliated or disputed remnants of the earth's surface, and carried his plan properly further by including such agreements as the European Danube Commission, International Sanitary Councils and the International Sugar Commission. While Mr. Sayre does not overlook failures in the past and difficulties ahead in the path of international control, it will, nevertheless, surprise many to discover how much has already been accomplished. Mr. Sayre's book not only places his subject before the average reader in a manner more plainly convincing than a dozen learned treatises, but is so far entirely the most hopeful promise for the League of Nations.

A new peace phrase is added by Frederic C. Howe in *The Only Possible Peace* to the bewildering number of those already minted. This is Freedom of the Mediterranean, which carries with it internationalization of the Balkan States, Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Bagdad Railway, Adriatic Sea, Black Sea, Straits of Gibraltar, Suez Canal and the Dardanelles. The author offers the idea as a peace monument to the permanent dethronement of imperialism. Mediterranean nations can now drop their subscriptions into Mr. Howe's extended hat, the pious wish being that England will respond with Gibraltar and Italy with the Adriatic.

*Experiments in International Administration*, by Francis Bowes Sayre. Harper & Bros. \$1.50. *The Only Possible Peace*, by Frederic C. Howe. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

## Problems of Peace

IN *The League of Nations, Today and Tomorrow*, Horace M. Kallen very ably reviews the whole subject, discussing the problems to be solved in its formation and the principles necessary to its permanent establishment. He admits the sudden armistice caught every one unprepared for the peace table, over which now looms "a gigantic and fearful spectre."

The dictators of public opinion have decreed that this specter shall be called "Bolshevism."

When Napoleon had been crushed in 1815 as the Hohenzollern was in 1918 there was a looming specter over the peace table at Vienna. The specter was called Democracy. The Bolshevism of 1918 bears the same relation to the peace of 1918 that the Democracy of 1815 bore to the peace of 1815.

H. H. Powers prefaces *The Great Peace* with a deeply thoughtful analysis of such contributory subjects as Internationalism, Nationality and Trusteeship, Nationality and Internationalism, Diplomacy and Treaties. He upholds England as the pattern guardian for peoples still in process of self-government, and hence would place under her trusteeship not only the German colonies, but Portuguese Africa, together with nearly all the Near East including Arabia. Mr. Powers believes the peoples of these regions are ready to self-determine in favor of England's trusteeship. The claims of Belgium, France and Italy are estimated on their just aspirations. Concerning a League of Nations, Mr. Powers says:

Internationalism is a thing, not of the flesh, but of the spirit. It is a growth, not a contrivance. What we need is to recognize it, not invoke it. The league that we have dreamed of is here, less symmetrical and mechanical than that of which we had dreamed, but infinitely more vital and effective. Its widening circle passes from the English to the British, from the British to the Anglo-Saxon, from the Anglo-Saxon to the democratic. It has but one more step—from the democratic to the human. This is a long step, but a step to be hastened rather than forced, and not to be hastened by force.

*The League of Nations*, by Horace M. Kallen. Marshall Jones Co. \$1.50. *The Great Peace*, by H. H. Powers. Macmillan Co. \$2.25.

## Sea Warfare

IN *Hunting the German Shark*, by Herman Whitaker, is set forth mainly how the terror of the U-boat came to be shifted by a variety of ingenious methods from the hunted to the hunter. Writing shortly before the close of the war the author describes entertainingly and sometimes thrillingly the energetic part played by American sea forces in reducing U-boat warfare nearly to extinction. He dissipates the claims made by German naval authors regarding the length of time submerged and the speed of their U-boats under water.

In referring to the cordial relations linking American and English naval officers, Mr. Whitaker relates a characteristic ex-

ample of the—er—perhaps a trifle bewildering courtesy of the latter on all occasions. In rescuing the survivors of a hospital ship after twelve hours' exposure, an exhausted English naval officer was lifted over the side of an American ship.

When one of our chaps told him how glad we were to have him on board, he replied in his quiet English way, "A pleasure, I assure you"—then fainted and lay unconscious for nine hours afterward.

*Hunting the German Shark*, by Herman Whitaker. Century Co. \$1.50.



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Captain James Norman Hall, aviator and author of "High Adventure"

## High Adventure

IN all the descriptive writings of war aviators *High Adventure*, by James Norman Hall, is preëminent for the vivid force with which the author shares his experiences with the reader and camouflages by entertaining anecdote and graphic description a wealth of information about the airman's work. Captain Hall is the author of "Kitchener's Mob," written before America entered the war. He went to France soon after as a member of the American Flying Squadron, made an unusually long record of successful fighting, was wounded in a sensational battle with a German "circus," recovered, went to flying again, was shot down and taken prisoner, and has just been released. His story of these adventures is a rare combination of journalistic skill and modesty concerning personal achievement.

*High Adventure*, by James Norman Hall. Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

## Soldiers of the Sea

IN this history of the United States Marine Corps, Mr. Abbot takes that famous body of fighters from its small beginnings (it was, he tells us, created by a resolution of the Continental Congress on November 10, 1775) up thru its splendid participation in this great war just ended. The part played by the Marines in every crisis in the history of our country is portrayed with an appealing vigor, and a swing of vividness which make one respond



© International Film

The story of "the first to fight," their part in the history of our country and their achievements in the Great War is told by Willis J. Abbott in "Soldiers of the Sea"



as never before to the words of the Marine's own hymn:

First to fight for right and freedom  
And to keep our honor clean,  
We are proud to claim the title  
Of United States Marine.

It is fitting that such a book should be written at a time when the achievements of the Marine Corps in this war are still proudly fresh in our minds—when we still hear on every side glowing accounts of the way in which that comparatively small body of men, fighters all, yet all completely new to the methods of European warfare, took and held Belleau Wood, and the town of Bouresches.

Mr. Abbot's is a book worthy of its subject. It is a history, and deals not with conjectures but with facts—not with fiction but with realities. Yet the force of the style, and the intenseness of the descriptive and narrative powers so combine as to stimulate the imagination of the reader not a whit less than does the most adventure-filled type of romance.

Read *Soldiers of the Sea!* You will be repaid by a sense of a better knowledge of United States history, and by a deepened pride in that body of its fighting forces whose motto is quoted as:

"We kill or get killed!"

*Soldiers of the Sea*, by Willis J. Abbot. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

### The Doughboys

"THE guys," said the colonel, "are getting durned dissatisfied." Yes, he said it just like that; at least Patrick MacGill says he did. When you reflect on what an American's conversation apparently sounds like to an Englishman it very nearly strikes you dumb. It is a pity that Patrick MacGill wrote *The Doughboys*, "Brown Brethren," "The Great Push" and "The Red Horizon" have led us to expect from him not pleasant but very vivid, very real stories of the men in the trenches.

Patrick MacGill knows the Tommies, he has fought with them, he is one; but the American soldiers he does not know. Where, one wonders, did he get his impression of them as somewhat heavy and pious youths who address each other as "cracker-jack" and "rounder" and sprinkle "durned" thru their conversation with a liberality that would amaze a New England farmer. And the story, quite unlike the author's other books, is not even a good story.

*The Doughboys*, by Patrick MacGill. George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

### General Foch's War Principles

THESE lectures given by General Foch at the French War College are no less pertinent now than when they were delivered, altho they were not based on the present war. One of the most interesting features of Foch's conduct of his campaigns has been the faithful adherence and consistent working out of the principles which he had laid down for fifteen years in his capacity as instructor at the War College. In spite of the tremendous changes wrought by modern methods of warfare, the fundamental principles of tactics have held good in this war as in those that preceded it. Because he was well schooled in these principles and also, because he knew how to adapt and modify where necessary, he has been able to direct the Great War and bring his forces thru to victory.

No work on military tactics will have greater weight than his and this book should be widely read not only because it is spoken by one having unquestioned authority but especially because it is well spoken and of popular interest.

*The Principles of War*, by General Foch. Translated by Major J. de Merim. H. K. Foy Co. \$1.25.

# Look at Your Teeth In Ten Days

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



## See What Film Removal Does

This is to urge a ten-day test of a dainty film remover. Then look and see what really clean teeth mean.

Old methods of teeth cleaning have proved sadly inadequate. They don't protect teeth, as millions have discovered. Teeth still discolor, still decay. Tartar accumulates, pyorrhea often gets a start. Statistics show that tooth troubles have constantly increased.

Dentists know that the reason lies in a film—a slimy film which you feel with your tongue. It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices, hardens and stays. And most tooth troubles are due to it.

That film is what discolors—not the

teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Dental science has for years sought a way to combat film, and has found it. Many clinical tests by able authorities have proved it beyond question. It is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, and leading dentists all over America are urging its adoption. But to let all people quickly know what it means we are offering this ten-day test.

## Just Let It Prove Itself

The best way to know what Pepsodent does is to use it and watch results.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That fact inaugurates a new dental era. We

can now combat film, the great tooth wrecker, as we never could do before. The results are such that no one would miss them if he knew, or let his children miss them.

Send this coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

These results are all-important. Film-covered teeth are unsafe and unclean, and this test will prove them needless. Cut out the coupon now.

Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station

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The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by  
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THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 439, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



Not just an artist's pencil—

Nor merely a  
draftsman's pencil—

Nor only a general  
business pencil—

But—  
a pencil that eases  
and quickens work  
for everybody

**DIXON'S  
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is an American Achievement  
in pencil making. Leads  
delightfully smooth, sci-  
entifically graded, and excep-  
tionally long wearing. The  
Eldorado makes for genuine  
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Made in  
**17**  
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9 H (hardest), 6 B  
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dium) for general  
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Get a trial dozen  
from your dealer,  
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tioning your deal-  
er's name and  
whether very soft,  
soft, medium, hard,  
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\$5,375." — *G. F. H. H.*  
*art, Ill.*

## In the Soldier's Service

LETTERS written by Mary Dexter, an American woman, to her mother, describing her war experiences in England, Belgium and France from 1914 to 1918, have been published under the title *In the Soldier's Service*. They cover hospital work with the British Red Cross and the Belgian Red Cross at the front, ambulance driving with the Hackett Lowther Unit, an English Unit attached to the French army at the front and work in London with the newly established Medico Psychological Clinic for War Shock. Miss Dexter's letters are unusually interesting, but those concerning the treatment of war shock according to psychoanalysis are the most absorbing of all, and the reader regrets that she did not go into more detail in writing home about this fascinating mental surgery. No small credit is due Miss Dexter's mother for her skilful editing of the letters, so that they are woven into an unbroken narrative. The book is illustrated by photographs.

*In the Soldier's Service*, by Mary Dexter. Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

## Old Glory and Verdun

UNDER this title are collected Miss Fraser's accounts of her experiences in France; first as a nurses' aid in a hospital for the French wounded, and later as a magazine correspondent, when she penetrated almost to the firing lines of the Western Front.

To the telling of all that she did and saw Miss Fraser has brought in an unusual degree the force of sympathy, of understanding, and, at times, of a particularly engaging humor. Her style is simple, and so clear that we are enabled to see, almost as she saw, the individual heroism of the wounded in the hospital wards, to sense with her the tremendous human side of war's countless tragedies, and to understand something of what her work meant when she says:

... A sick warrior is nothing after all but a sick child, docile, naive, craving for sympathy. . . . He demands everything and gives everything. And at night as I passed, dog tired, down the ward, heads were raised, hands outstretched; and the shower of cries of "Bonsoir, Mees!" "a demain, Mees Californie!" were sweeter than bouquets of roses thrown across the footlights to a reigning star.

*Old Glory and Verdun*, by Elizabeth Fraser. Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

## Richard Baldock

THIS unusually moving and inspiring study of a healthy English boy and his growth to manhood, is a sane, artistic and balanced piece of work with much wise philosophy discreetly and humorously submerged beneath the story. As the original Mr. Bliss is made to remark:

Make up your mind early in life what you're going to do, and rely on yourself for doing it. If accidents come, such as riches might in your case, use them to further your aims, but don't depend on them. It isn't riches you want to make you happy in this world; it's work—work with an object.

The only character in the book who does not live is Lettice. She is merely a charming necessity to a traditional happy ending.

*Richard Baldock*, by Archibald Marshall. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

## A Pocketful of Poetry

A convenient pocketful of poetry for a summer afternoon outdoors is *The Golden Treasury of Magazine Verse*, compiled by William Braithwaite. In it are many of the verses that you intended to clip for yourself when you first read them in a magazine, poems that you have already made your favorites and new ones to increase your pleasure in the poetry of today. Only American work is included;

Sara Teasdale, Robert Frost, Amy Lowell, Louis Untermeyer, Witter Bynner, Josephine Preston Peabody, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, Alan Seegar are some of the poets whose contributions make the volume notable. There are many temptations to the reviewer to quote according to his own enjoyment of this anthology, but one good quotation only leads to another—it is wiser in this case perhaps to leave to the reader the full pleasures of discovery.

*The Golden Treasury of Magazine Verse*, compiled by William Braithwaite. Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

## Maggie of Virginsburg

IT is easy to forgive Mrs. Martin for the happenings in her newest novel that make fiction stranger than truth, for she uses them, not to tell a story with an idea, but to present an idea with a story. The first third of the book deals, like her previous books, with the Pennsylvania Dutch, and is the least interesting part. But it serves as the necessary background to set off the heroine for the rest of the story.

A girl, abandoned when she was a baby by a mother whom she has reason to think had aristocratic birth and breeding, becomes secretary to her grandfather. Neither of them is aware of the relationship. Differing from them as she does in all their social ideas, her opportunity to study her family so closely is in itself an interesting situation. But when she is in a position to put her ideas into practice, and finds that the once patronized secretary is now kowtowed to, merely because she married a man with money, Maggie puts across her ideas with intensely interesting sureness, swiftness and cleverness.

Judged from the superficial plot as well as the underlying theme, *Maggie of Virginsburg* is the best of Mrs. Martin's novels.

*Maggie of Virginsburg*, by Helen R. Martin. Century Co. \$1.40.

## Acrid Irony

ACRID irony is the predominant flavor of *The Madman, His Parables and Poems*, an interesting group of Arabian wisdom-pieces. To our Occidental minds, steeped in a literalness that finds expression in verse of unprecedentedly concrete expression of individual moods, the aloofness of the Oriental poet is foreign enough, but there is a pungency in his observations that arrests the attention. To quote a very little one:

THE FOX

A fox looked at his shadow at sunrise and said, "I will have a camel for lunch today." And all morning he went about looking for camels. But at noon he saw his shadow again—and he said, "A mouse will do."

*The Madman, His Parables and Poems*, by Kahlil Gibran. Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.25.

## The Ghost Garden

CONSTANT use of the eternal triangle has chipped the corners and worn down the edges. But by placing one of the angles in the shadow world, Amelie Rives has achieved the feat of employing this age-old situation in a fairly new way.

*The Ghost Garden* tells of a spirit woman with the disposition of a moving-picture vampire who is prompted by jealousy to fascinate the lover of a young girl. The book does not pretend to be a study of psychic phenomena; there are no explanations in the last chapter. By taking spirit life for granted it manages to weave a very definite character out of the gossamer threads of another world. The rivalry of two women, one living and one dead, is the pivotal point of this unusual romance.

*The Ghost Garden*, by Amelie Rives (Princess Trobetskoy). Frederick A. Stokes. \$1.50.



## Arctic Exploration

DONALD B. MacMILLAN, F.R.G.S., has written an interesting narrative of exploration in the Arctic. Mr. MacMillan's fidelity to accuracy rather than any play to the sensational will appeal to those readers searching for sound information on the regions traversed. Mere physical hardship and danger the author seems to brush aside in a few pen strokes as if hardly worth the telling, compared with the goal to be won of "supplanting ignorance and conjecture" with scientific knowledge of unknown, or little known, seas and lands. With him that is of first importance, and not as the Wall Street banker put the case: "What are you going to do with the land when you find it? Can you raise wheat on it?"

It is thus with the enthusiasm of the discoverer Mr. MacMillan writes, nothing daunted by frigid temperatures or hazardous ice barriers.

*Four Years in the White North*, by Donald B. MacMillan. Harper & Bros. \$4.

## Industrial Reconstruction

"A study in the principles underlying industrial reconstruction," is what the author calls his book on industrial relations. Originally planned as a study of industrial relations as they existed in 1914, it was interrupted by war conditions and is now offered in a modified form to suit the needs of the reconstruction period.

The problem of industry and industrial relations is tremendously important, not only in itself but because our whole national life seems to hinge upon the outcome of the industrial situation. For this reason all authoritative opinion upon the subject is eagerly read. Dr. King has wide knowledge of practical industrial problems and his present book, tho largely theoretical, has a firm practical basis.

The existing attitude of Capital and Labor toward each other is too largely one of mistrust born of fear. That was the position of the nations of Europe before the war. If industry is to serve Humanity this attitude must be changed to one of trust inspired by faith. An industrial system characterized by antagonism, coercion and resistance must yield to a new order based on mutual confidence, real justice and constructive good will. The change will involve patience—but nothing short of it will solve the problems to which industry gives rise.

The replacing of fear by faith is the keynote of Dr. King's industrial philosophy and it is on this basis that he presents a work of well founded ideas and clear thinking.

*Industry and Humanity*, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

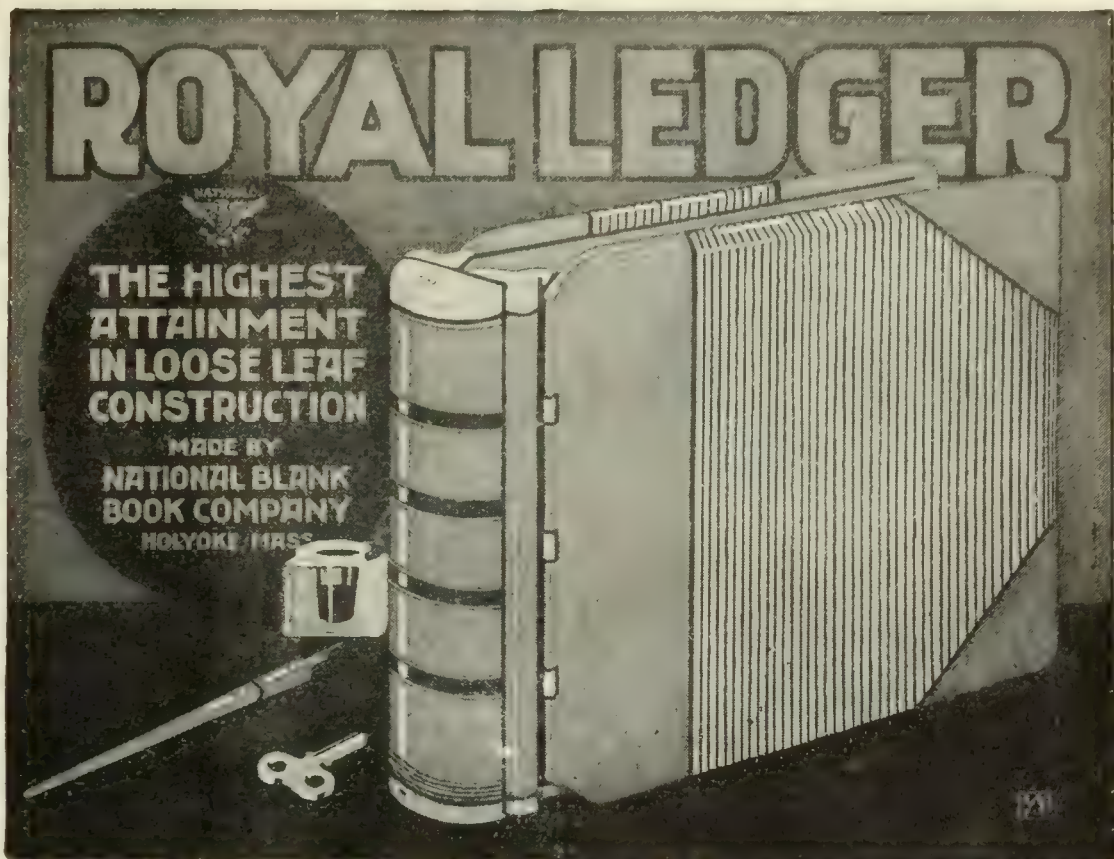
## A Story of Business

PROBABLY no man with any sense would have spent an inheritance in buying "sight unseen" a hardware store. But then Dawson Black had no sense, as he quickly found out, and what is even more remarkable, admitted it. So this young exclusive merchant embarked in business and had pounded into him the elements of merchandizing. A young woman, or the young woman helped to keep the boat from rocking, so after all Dawson Black won out.

The story is interesting and not the least value of it comes from the suggestions it gives on modern forms of merchandizing. In fact the story is a splendid vehicle for carrying instructive selling points which any business man interested in retaining and learning with profit.

Mr. Whithead has previously given us "The Business Career of Peter Flint," a story with much the same interest and instructive value.

*Dawson Black—Retail Merchant*, by Harold Whithead. L. C. Page Co. \$1.50.



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## DISORDER VS. RED TAPE

(Continued from page 325)

and remarks of the visitor, with comments of his own, the President quickly jots down for later transcription and classification by his secretary. When the time set for the interview is up, or possibly sooner, the President collects his notes, rises as though unconsciously, tells the caller that the matter will be attended to promptly and fully, then graciously bows him out. If he was a half minute late in coming the bow is not so gracious. If he was a minute late without a quick and valid excuse thereafter he is regarded with suspicion by the President and may as well ask no more favors whatsoever.

This method of handling appointments does what every business method should do: combines and blends shrewdness and kindness in such a way that the shrewdness is not apparent nor the kindness transparent. The President during an interview keeps the clock in his mind but out of his heart. Speed that kills courtesy kills the future of the man who tolerates it. But on the other hand courtesy that kills speed, kills the future of the business. The caller on the President is first made to feel at home in a comfortable chair, at a psychological distance from the desk. He is pleased and flattered when he observes the President taking notes of the interview—who would not be rather exalted in spirit to have the President of the United States for his amanuensis? The caller is honored further by having the President ask his opinion, rather than imposing an objection or a foregone conclusion. By the time the interview should be over, the caller is in such a right, mellow mood that he just naturally rises when the President does, hardly noticing at all, and finds himself outside the door and on his way home safely before he realizes what has happened to him. The time of the President has been saved—and the temper of the caller.

The fundamental problem of office management is contained in the following question: Should an office be run by no system, or by an uncertain system, or by a wrong system, or by too much of the right system, or by the exact amount needed of the one right system? You must answer it one way or another. Everybody who works in your office, and everything that is done, planned, thought or produced there, is somehow affected, for good or ill, by the answer. Out of the hundreds of items of office operation that might well be considered, we will refer briefly to one general principle, and to one specific method.

The general principle is that of the measurement of man-power, and the placing, educating and rewarding of employees on the basis of this measurement. Each worker is paid to do a certain kind of work, or different groups of a certain kind of work. How much of that specific work can be done, should be done, is or is not done by each worker during the time which is the unit of pay, whether a week, a day, an hour or a minute? Few office managers, hardly any office workers, could answer this question promptly, fully and scientifically. Man-power is several times as costly as machine-power. Hence man-power should be determined even more accurately than machine-power. You would not buy an office machine without first proving its capacity for work, in the number of operations it will perform without error in a given time, and in the uniform cost of each. Why should you be less logical and businesslike in paying for the work of human hands and brains?

Permit us to quote a chapter from our own office experience. Once we had a typist who could do in thirty minutes a regular standardized piece of typewriting that another typist took eighty minutes to complete. And the first operator did the work better—she had gone to a modern business school and was thoroughly grounded in the principles of grammar, punctuation, spelling, tabulation, and business copy. But the second typist had certain qualifications for other branches of office work that were fully as essential as typewriting speed, and that the speed expert did not have at all.

Here was a problem. If we kept both girls on typewriting work and paid them an equal salary, one of two bad results would happen: if we paid them by the hour the first typist would be cheated; if we paid them by the job the second typist would starve, and in either case the business would suffer by the adoption of a method unfair and unwise both morally and financially. We found this to be the solution of the problem—which might not work in any other office, and is given here by way of illustrating the right principle, not necessarily of demonstrating the right method.

Classify all work as either general or special, according to whether it requires ability and training of a general or a special character. Establish for general work a minimum salary by the hour that will enable the employee to live decently and not much more. Establish for special work a salary by the job, or the quantity and quality of piece work, that has been tested and approved by the largest and best organizations in your line of business. Compare the daily output of each worker for a specified period, as regards both quantity and quality, with records of performance like those adopted in the great factories to measure the daily output of the expert employee. Let highly trained workers devote a certain amount of time each day to general office duties, and on the other hand train the general workers along the lines of their special untrained aptitudes for a certain time each day, so that they may qualify later for the expert class. Then keep two sets of pay slips for each employee, covering the general pay by the hour and the special pay by the job. Call a meeting of the entire office force and explain the new method fully, so that each worker is satisfied regarding its absolute fairness, and is moreover stimulated to reach the expert class and the expert pay in the shortest time possible.

The two tracks on which the engine of personal ambition must be made to run are satisfaction and stimulation; if either track is defective, the engine won't go, or it will go to smash. By the adoption of a method similar to the foregoing, the two extreme types of workers represented by those in our office receive better treatment and do better work than would be possible without a standardized system of gaging, regulating and rewarding personal production. The one clear line of advance for a business man to follow is that of equal justice to employer and employee.

We judge that the complete process of changing an office from one of disorder to one of order, in the many departments where such a change is required, would mean 50 to 75 per cent greater production, at a cost materially decreased from that involved in the present low output.

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# How a Better Memory Increased My Business

## A Secret Learned in One Evening

By Victor Jones

**I** KNOW it was my improved memory that did it.

I will take my oath on it.

For there is simply no other way I can account for the astonishing change that came about in my whole business life—to say nothing of that hundred thousand dollar increase which I rolled up in the six months from the time I learned—in one evening—how to do things with my memory that I had never dreamed were possible.

One day my partner came in with our latest statement and said: "How in heaven's name did you do it, Victor, with our line of goods and in these times? You make me believe we've got a war bride in disguise."

He really knew how I did it—or at least he strongly suspected—for I had let him into my little memory secret long ago.

It all came about through the Roth Memory Course which had given me—right from the start—a firmer grip on myself and my business than I had ever possessed before.

It gave me a quicker grasp of business tendencies, a better balanced judgment, a keener foresight and an almost uncanny knack of seeing when to act, and how.

It is really astonishing—though it seems quite a matter of course to me now—how the new power that Mr. Roth's course gives you enables you to see clearly ahead and to visualize conditions in exact perspective and to remember clearly the things you need to remember at the instant you need to recall them in a business transaction or an important talk of any kind.

Thanks to Mr. Roth I have been able to seize many golden opportunities which before I am sure would have slipped past and been out of reach before I woke up and got my memory working.

You see the Roth Course has done vastly more for me than teach me how to remember names, faces, telephone numbers and facts.

It has done more than give me confidence on my feet through remembering just what I want to say.

The Roth Course has made me Master of Myself.

I dropped in on Mr. Roth a few days ago to discuss some of the fine points of his code for remembering business statistics. His desk was piled high with letters from those who had bought his course and had taken the pains to tell him of the wonderful things it was doing for their memories.

"Read this one," said he, "from Terence J. McManus, the well-known trial lawyer of New York." It read:

"I regard your service in giving the Roth Memory Course to the world as a 'public benefaction!' The wonderful simplicity of the method and the ease with which its principles may be acquired appeal to me tremendously. I have already had occasion to test out the effectiveness of the first two lessons in preparing for trial an important action in which I am about to engage."

Before I left he showed me so many other letters of like nature that I did not wonder his publishers were at their wits end to supply the steadily increasing demand for Mr. Roth's lessons.

This sensational success of the Roth Memory Course recalls vividly my first meeting with the "memory master" when he electrified the whole Rotary Club at the Hotel McAlpin with one of his seemingly uncanny exhibitions of memory feats.

It was just such an occasion as the one described in the following news item from the Seattle Post Intelligencer:

"Of the 150 members of the Seattle Rotary Club at a luncheon yesterday not one left with the slightest doubt that Mr. Roth could do all claimed for him. Rotarians at the meeting had to pinch themselves to see whether they were awake or not.

"Mr. Roth started his exhibition by asking sixty of those present to introduce themselves by name to him. Then he waved them aside and requested a member at the blackboard to write down names of firms, sentences and mottoes on numbered squares, meanwhile sitting with his back to the writer and only learning the positions by oral report. After this he was asked by different Rotarians to tell what was written down in various specific squares, and gave the entire list without a mistake.

"After finishing with this, Mr. Roth singled out and called by name the sixty men to whom he had been introduced earlier, who in the meantime had changed seats and had mixed with others present."

At that time the ability to do such things as the above seemed as far out of my reach as the moon. Yet today I can go into a room with 50 people and one hour after being introduced to them call each name instantly with hardly a single mistake.

Major E. B. Craft, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, who the first evening he tackled Mr. Roth's Course learned one hundred words so he could call them off forward and back without a mistake, tells me that first lesson was only a "starter"—says money could not buy what he has learned in many ways from his study of the Course.

On the ship coming back from the battle front in September he volunteered to give an exhibition of Memory Feats in the amateur entertainment they got up for the benefit of the passengers.

With a blackboard back of him he called off without a moment's hesitation a list of 25 outlandish words that were flung at him by his audience and told the number opposite which each word had been written on the board. For good measure he called back in their proper order a list of twenty "errands" of every conceivable kind. "They thought I was a freak," says the Major, "until I gave them a little memory talk and told them how easy it was to do those seemingly miraculous stunts by Mr. Roth's method. If the Independent Corporation doesn't get a few hundred orders for Mr. Roth's Course from my fellow travelers on that ship I shall be very much surprised—for it certainly had them going."

I mention this because Mr. Roth always says "anyone with an average mind can do these things just as easily as I do," and Major Craft's experience is only one of thousands that prove by their own actual accomplishments that what Mr. Roth claims is absolutely true.

VICTOR JONES

### Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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DAVID M. ROTH

#### Amazing Feats of David M. Roth

When Mr. Roth first determined to undertake his memory training, he found it was no ordinary feat. He had to learn a new way of thinking, a new way of remembering, a new way of organizing his thoughts. He found that the key to memory was not in the amount of information, but in the way it was organized. He found that the key to memory was not in the amount of information, but in the way it was organized.

Mr. Roth has learned to organize his thoughts in a way that makes it possible for him to remember anything he wants to. He has learned to organize his thoughts in a way that makes it possible for him to remember anything he wants to. He has learned to organize his thoughts in a way that makes it possible for him to remember anything he wants to.



# IMPORTANT BOOKS

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## Too Fat to Fight

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knowledge, analysis, training, planning, supervision, execution—all must be had by the man of the concern aiming for the prizes of leadership. There are five main sources of information, inspiration, education, cooperation, supervision, and supply. Every office manager, worker, helper of any kind should have such close personal acquaintance with all these national sources of modern office efficiency that he could turn to the right one at any time for the solution of any problem, the settlement of any difficulty, the achievement of any ambition. The five sources are:

1. Books on office management. The last few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the United States of business literature. All the departments of office work are included, such as bookkeeping, accounting, financing, credits and collections, cost-finding and cost-reducing, wages and salaries, economy and production, filing, addressing, typewriting, advertising and selling, business correspondence, employer and employee, scientific management, records and reports, furniture and supplies, tools and machines, modern standards, human engineering, welfare work. A modern office contains anywhere from five to a hundred of these books, depending on the kind of work and the size of the organization.

2. Business magazines and trade journals. A few of these are devoted strictly to office work; others, while presenting a variety of business subjects, always contains valuable suggestions on improved office method.

3. Home study courses in personal efficiency. Any man, whoever he is and whatever he does, needs the help of one of these courses if he is of the fighting age—from eighteen to forty-five inclusive. He can learn thus how the great men of the country fight and win their business battles—and he cannot learn fully in any other way. Physical, mental, financial, social and industrial improvement will result, for the betterment of his work in particular and his life in general.

4. National efficiency organizations. Membership in one or more of these will not only put you and keep you in direct touch with the leaders of the nation who are founders and managers of these societies, but will also furnish you with bulletins and reports of many kinds to inform you of the results of late experiment and research in the big factories, shops, stores, offices, municipalities, efficiency laboratories, schools and government institutions.

5. Personal consultation with office experts and efficiency engineers. This costs a good deal and is generally advisable in large offices only. But every office manager and department head should know the kind, scope and quality of service now offered by a number of these business experts, and should employ one or more if the needs of the office, extent of the work, and possible increase of profits would justify the expense.

The great problem of the alert, ambitious man is to locate the business authorities mentioned above, and secure an introduction. Their different headquarters are scattered all over the United States. Months of research and comparison would be needed, as well as hundreds of dollars in cost of stationery, postage, typing and overhead, to obtain a full directory of these efficiency leaders. The best way is to consult a national clearing house of efficiency information.

The primary test of a man's business knowledge is how he regards, analyzes, arranges, equips, conducts his office. And the final test of his power is what he does by means of it.

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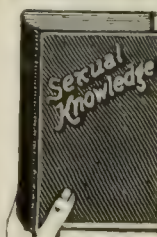
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## McADOO—THE MAN

(Continued from page 227)

the Treasury when he announced his resignation. For about an hour the newspaper men had been asking him all sorts of questions and he was answering them in his usual manner, frankly and freely. The conference was nearing its close and several of the newspaper men rose to go, but the Secretary called them back by saying, "Wait a minute, I have an announcement to make that may have a news value. I have resigned my offices as Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads and the President has accepted my resignation." The newspaper men seemed to have turned to stone. Not a man moved a muscle. They were paralyzed. I am told that this is the first time in this Administration that a Cabinet officer has announced his resignation to newspaper men without a rush being made at once for the telephones. It was not until after about ten minutes from the time the Secretary told them of his resignation that the newspaper conference broke up.

The newspaper men realize that they are losing from official life in Washington a real friend. Mr. McAdoo's policy has been to tell them everything that is in his mind, asking them to keep confidential those things which it would be manifestly improper to discuss at the time.

And especially has Mr. McAdoo in his heart a soft spot for the soldiers and sailors of America. He has said many times that nothing we can ever do for them will repay the debt we owe them for what they have done for America and for the world. He sponsored and successfully fought for the Soldiers and Sailors Insurance Act, which placed upon a scientific basis, for the first time in history, the payments to the dependents of our soldiers and sailors, and which provided for suitable compensation to them in the event of total or partial disability. Thanks to this wise act, the pension scandals which have followed each of our previous wars will not follow this one. He also directed that soldiers and sailors on furlough be allowed the one cent rate of fare on the railroads, which gave many of the fellows who were about to go abroad a last chance to see their loved ones before starting on that dangerous journey.

It would be impossible to conclude an account of the reasons for Mr. McAdoo's success without mentioning one of the greatest Mrs. McAdoo. She has been an inspiration to him, the value of her inspiration being immeasurable. She takes a keen, absorbing, and extraordinarily intelligent interest in everything he does, and in addition to taking care of her exceedingly active husband, finds time to do much patriotic work herself. Mr. McAdoo has a profound respect for her judgment. She is a tower of strength to him and an active counselor when things seem to be going "dead wrong."

I have briefly enumerated some of the qualities which it seems to me have made Mr. McAdoo a great man. I have not touched upon his capacity for leadership, which is acknowledged even by his enemies—and like every strong man, he has many of these. In this short sketch of the man I have simply put down the things which have come into my mind when I tried to reason out the causes of his success.

While it will take the perspective of time to show whether the work of Mr. McAdoo has been of enduring value to America, there can be no doubt that this country will feel for many years the beneficent effects of his accomplishments while in public office. He has left the impress of his genius on the fabric of America's commercial, financial and industrial life.



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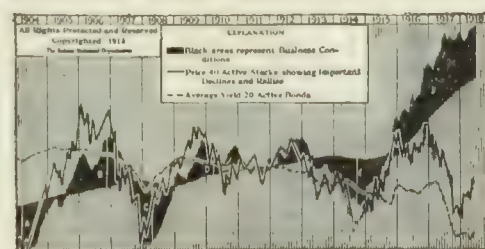
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## IN JUSTICE TO THE JUGOSLAVS

(Continued from page 219)

Italy. But the security of Italy and the progress of the Italian democracy will be brought into peril by that very worship of efficiency. From the adversity which, after this war, will fall upon the German people and a lesson for the Italian imperialists. Sorely burdened by the occupation of an alien population, threatened by a warlike and undisciplined nation such as the South-Slavs, the Italians would experience all the difficulties of the new position. It would be a burden which their nervous and easily excitable democracy could not, and would not, meekly endure. The Slavic menace would become a nightmare for them which could easily deteriorate the normal course of their economic, political and social development. The inborn love of freedom which enabled the Serbo-Croats to shake off the Turkish yoke of five centuries and so successfully to resist the German onrush to the East would certainly enable them to resist Italian dominion.

The further Italian argumentation in defense of the imperialistic claims is only a repetition of German arguments against the Slavs. The Austrians argued that they had nothing against the Croats, whom they loved and trusted, but they wished to coerce the unruly and barbarian Serbs. The Italians say they admire the heroic Serbs, but they wish to control the suspicious and unruly Croats. The Austrians did not succeed in separating the Croats from the Serbs in the common struggle for national freedom and most surely the Italians will fail to draw a wedge between the Jugoslavs united and determined to fight any oppressor of their race. The Austrians proclaimed that they want to control Serbia as a hotbed of Russian intrigue; the Italians claim the right to control the Croats, alleging that they are the Austrian catspaw.

A year ago the German Kaiser boasted to have restored to the German Kultur the Baltic provinces. The Italians, claiming "the full fruits of their victory," demand to rule Dalmatia in the name of the Italian civilization against the barbarian Slavs. Today the Lettish peasantry allied with Bolshevism is burning the castles of German Baltic barons because to them they are the symbols of oppression and foreign exploitation. The same fate is awaiting the Italian minorities if they oppose the Slav freedom and unity. In denying to the Slavs the right of self government and claiming for themselves the sole right of control over the Adriatic, the Italians stand for the old principle of exclusion and competition against the new and higher principle of coöperation among the nations proclaimed by America and sincerely adopted by the Jugoslavs. Thus the Italian action is in contradiction with the higher principle of modern civilization, whereas the Slavs are defenders of the new order of the things which ought to dawn in Europe as a price for enormous sacrifices sustained by all nations.

For the Jugoslavs the establishment of Italy upon the eastern shore of the Adriatic would mean that they have only changed masters and that Italy in regard to them has replaced Austria. The Jugoslavs have resisted the Austrian occupation and have contributed largely to her collapse; likewise they must fight the Italian mastery.

The Jugoslavs are willing to guarantee the complete national development of Italian minorities living among them but will never consent to sacrifice their own unity and economic development to a foreign power which seeks to establish its economic monopoly in the Adriatic.

Trieste economically belongs to the Central Europe. It is a port for Bohemia and countries on the banks of the middle Danube. Therefore Trieste ought to be a free city where the Italians as well as the Jugoslavs would have complete freedom and every guarantee for national development. The Western Istria with Pola as well as the southwestern part of Gorizia around Cormons, Monfalcone and Gradiska where the Italian population is continuous and dense ought to be incorporated to Italy provided that Italy should guarantee to the Slav minorities the same rights as the Italians of Fiume and Dalmatia should be accorded. Only in such a way a just solution can be attained and a durable friendship be established between the Italians and the Jugoslavs who are the right possessors of these eastern shores and guardians of the future peace upon them.

Again today as on the eve of the Great War the Jugoslavs, in order to avoid the hostilities and preserve the peace of Europe, are ready to settle the dispute with the imperialistic Italy by referring it to an impartial court of arbitration. We propose that President Wilson, in the name of the American nation, should act as the arbitrator on the basis of the principles solemnly proclaimed by himself. In order to insure the impartiality of President Wilson's decision it is necessary that Italian troops now occupying those disputed territories, should be replaced by Americans and that a committee appointed by President Wilson should investigate the problems on the spot and report to him. The Jugoslavs will accept his award. If the Italians refuse that the united Jugoslavs will meet their aggression in the same way as they have met the Austrian attack. The responsibility for the consequences of it they leave to that group of Italian politicians who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing during the Great War, but insist upon the pounds of Yugoslav flesh as specified by an immoral secret treaty.

## ITALY'S CLAIM TO THE ADRIATIC

(Continued from page 220)

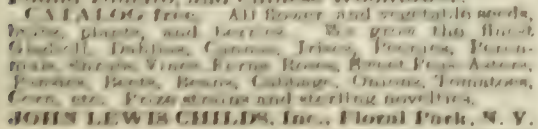
compass of a brief article to discuss fully all minutiae of the subject. Suffice it to say that trustworthy verification for all statements is available. Before all else, Italians of all ranks and all shades of political opinion feel that their strongest claim to all the unredeemed regions just discussed, the claim most obligatory upon them to press, is that their blood kindred there, not only in this last war but for years past, have sealed with their blood their ardent desire for redemption and political union with their mother land; that these men of unredeemed Italy have always protested Austrian domination just as vigorously as did their brothers in the territory wrested back from Austria in 1866, and that a surrender of Italian claims now would be a foul betrayal of all the men who have died for Italy's cause from 1866, and indeed long before, till November, 1918.

That the Slavic element seems numerically preponderant in some of these districts, Italy admits, and that the Slavs are now actually in the majority in Dalmatia Italy also admits. But this Slavic preponderance is artificial. Back of it lie fifty years of Austrian guile, treachery, injustice and cruelty, with the deliberate intent of crushing out the Italianity of these regions. In the past decade the process has been carried forward with feverish haste. The fos-





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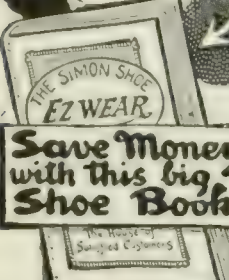
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# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOOK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. A Lincoln Anthology

1. Read aloud the poem called "Abraham Lincoln Walls at Midnight," reading it in such a way that you make its thought particularly emphatic.
2. Prove that the poem presents a kindly, realistic picture of Abraham Lincoln.
3. Prove that the poem presents the noble spirit that made Abraham Lincoln the most loved of all American Presidents.
4. Explain in full the meaning of the seventh stanza.
5. Point out, and explain, figures of speech that add greatly to the effect of the poem.
6. Read aloud the poem called "He Leads Us Still," reading it as you might have read it to an audience at the time when Germany was most victorious.
7. What characteristics of Lincoln are presented in the first stanza?
8. Explain in what respects Lincoln "leads us still."
9. Explain the full importance of the line: "Here truth must triumph, honor must prevail."
10. In what respects is the second poem like the first? In what respects is it different?
11. Which poem particularly pleases you?
12. Write a character study of Lincoln, basing your work on the picture.
13. Prepare a short talk that will tell the story of Lincoln's life.
14. Show in what respects President Wilson is like Abraham Lincoln.

#### II. The Birth of the League of Nations. By Hamilton Holt.

1. What is the purpose of the article?
2. The article is about the length of an ordinary school composition. In what ways is it like, and in what ways is it unlike, a school composition?
3. Point out effective uses of adjectives.
4. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words: conference, plenary, array, urbanity, peroration, acquiescent, sanctions.

#### III. Italy's Claim to the Adriatic. By Harold Donaldson Eberlein.

1. Study the article in connection with its companion article, "In Justice to the Jugoslavs," by V. R. Savich. Imagine that the two articles were given as parts of a debate of which you were judge. To which side would you award the decision?
2. Make an outline of the points presented by each writer.
3. Show how each writer uses refutation.
4. What methods does each writer employ to make his points emphatic?
5. Which writer follows the more effective plan? Explain.

#### IV. McAdoo—the Man. By Joseph M. Shaffer.

1. Without immediate reference to The Independent or to any notes, tell one or two anecdotes concerning Mr. McAdoo.
2. Contrast Mr. McAdoo's habits of work with the habits of work of any person whom you know.
3. How can you make your work in English aid you in forming habits of quick thinking?
4. Explain the allusion, "Wonder grew that one small head could carry all he knew."
5. Compare the personality of Mr. McAdoo and the personality of Henry V, as presented in Shakespeare's play.
6. In a single unified paragraph summarize Mr. McAdoo's good qualities.
7. Give a talk, based on the article, on "The Characteristics That Make for Success."

#### V. Disorder vs. Red Tape. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Explain exactly what is meant by saying that every American office is either German or Russian.
2. Give a clear, oral account of President Wilson's business methods.
3. What is the value of the "Office Road Map" as a means of giving the article emphasis?
4. Show how much of the "Office Road Map" may be applied to your work in English.

#### VI. The Story of the Week.

1. Read aloud the selection from the President's Paris Address. Point out examples of balanced construction.
2. What is the composition plan of "The German Colonies"?
3. Prepare either side of a debate on "Shall We Bar Immigration?"

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The Peace Congress—"Birth of the League of Nations," Story of the Week.

1. Under the three headings of the resolutions adopted by the Allied Conference, give the probable details of the organization of the League of Nations as indicated in the news item "The League of Nations."
2. "Limitations of armaments . . . also seems to be a foregone conclusion." What evidence of the probable working out of this principle do you find in the news item "Freedom of the Seas"?
3. What would be the danger if "the power of the League of Nations [were] lodged in a small group of men from the five great nations"?
4. Explain the system of control of the conquered territories which the Allied Conference has adopted in principle? Upon what grounds have these territories been tentatively assigned to the various "mandatories" indicated in the news item "The German Colonies"?
5. Why will the United States probably refuse to accept the responsibility as a "mandatory" over Armenia or any other conquered region?
6. What did the President mean by his statement: "Beyond the Rhine . . . there are questions unanswered, and they must be for the present unanswerable"?
7. What are the five underlying principles of "Freedom of the Seas" submitted to the Allied Conference for discussion? Why will England probably oppose the first, the United States the fourth? What will be the effect if the fifth is adopted?
8. Describe the present conditions in Germany and in Austria. How will these two countries be represented when the actual Peace Conference convenes?

#### II. Italy and the Jugoslavs—"The Adriatic Problem and the Secret Treaties," "In Justice to the Jugoslavs," "Italy's Claim to the Adriatic."

1. "The Great War arose out of the efforts of the Southern Slavs . . . to unite." Give a brief history of this effort down to August, 1914.
2. In what sense is it true that "the question was not settled by the Great War"?
3. Show how the secret treaties complicate the problem of territorial settlements (a) in Central Europe, (b) in Eastern Europe, (c) in the region of the Adriatic, (d) in Southeastern Europe and the Near East.
4. Indicate the claims of the Jugoslavs and of Italy on a map. Show clearly the regions in which these claims conflict.
5. Summarize the arguments advanced by the two parties to the Jugoslav-Italian controversy. In what sense do "many of the arguments on both sides appear quite irrelevant"?
6. Which argument of Mr. Savich do you regard as most convincing? which argument of Mr. Eberlein?
7. What, in Mr. Savich's judgment, would be the outcome for Italy if all of her claims were allowed? for the Jugoslavs?
8. From a reading of the evidence can you suggest a possible reasonable compromise between the two parties?

#### III. How McAdoo Handled His Job—"McAdoo—the Man."

1. Pick out the topic sentences in the above article which give the answer to the question: "What is the secret of Mr. McAdoo's success?" Develop one or more of these topic sentences into full paragraphs.
2. Make a list of the various offices held by Mr. McAdoo. Discuss briefly his relations to two or three of the boards and commissions of which he was chairman.
3. "And especially has Mr. McAdoo in his heart a soft spot for the soldiers and sailors of America." What are the proofs of this assertion?

#### IV. Immigration—"Shall We Bar Immigration?"

1. Summarize the present Immigration Law of the United States. When and how was the law last modified by Congress?
2. What is the purpose of the proposed four year ban on immigration into the United States?
3. What is the reason for each of the exceptions to the proposed ban on immigration?
4. On what grounds will the proposed law be opposed?



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## THE NEW PLAYS

*Les Frères Karamazov* is a long, powerful and intensely pessimistic play from Dostoevski's novel, acted with great skill by Copeau and his company of French players. (Theatre du Vieux Colombier.)

*Triumph and Peace*, the new symphony by Yamada, Tokio's symphony conductor, is splendid. Yamada is clever, scholarly and dynamic, and his music is melodic and structurally sound. (Carnegie Hall.)

*Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans*. A picturesque creole comedy that gives Mrs. Fiske an opportunity to display her irrepressible youthfulness. (Henry Miller's Theater.)

*Pelleas and Melisande*. This is Maeterlinck's season. Three of his going at the same time in New York, one as opera, one in English, and one in the original, played with simplicity and sad sincerity at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

Marie Cahill's spontaneity and fresh humor liven up a familiar rural setting, and make of the much used material in *Just Around the Corner* a thoroly enjoyable play. (Longacre Theater.)

Three significant and excellently presented plays by Lord Dunsany, and an interlude, comprize Stuart Walker's second bill. *The Golden Doom* is a well done satire, but *King Argemine* and the *Gods of the Mountain* are more forceful and more liberally supplied with Dunsany's blend of poetry and humor. (Punch and Judy Theater.)

Victor Herbert's music gives distinction to *The Velvet Lady*, a musical comedy that blends the usual ingredients with unusual skill. (New Amsterdam Theater.)

*Good Morning, Judge*. A jolly, dashing, English musical comedy, full of clever jokes and excellent dancing. As a supposed to sedate English magistrate George Hassell is exceptionally good. (Shubert Theater.)

The presentation for the first time of Mascagni's *Cleopatra* gave the Chicago Opera Company an opportunity for a series of magnificent and artistic stage pictures and the display of the simualities of Russian dancers. It was another triumph for the dramatic genius of Mary Garden in the portrayal of the Serpent of the Nile. Anna Fitziu in the title role of *Isabelle* gave an especially fine performance, and Yvonne Gull as Juliette in *Le Glémmeau* played with great skill and much personal charm. Music and appesdingly artistic, *Pelleas and Melisande* showed Mary Garden in her most famous role, well supported by an excellent cast. This second New York season of the Chicago Opera Company is being supported with well deserved appreciation and enthusiasm for the performances are of uniform high quality.

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

E. W. HOWE--Remember the week day and keep it busy.

KURT EISNER--Bolshevism is the most terrible insanity of our times.

EX-CROWN PRINCE--Allied and American papers unfairly depict me as deficient.

HENRY VAN DYKE--America is a peace loving nation of fighting men and women.

HARRY H. MERRICK--At heart all men of brains seek to dominate to the absolute limit of their power.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL--Our country is not an international boarding house nor an Anarchist café.

GIFFORD PINCHOT--Farmers are more likely to be right on any public question than any other body of men.

WILLIAM H. TAFT--One of the things that parents have to recognize is the reproduction in their offspring of their own faults.

CHANCELLOR EBERT--We have done forever with princes and nobles by the grace of God. We will be an empire of truth and justice.

RICHMOND TEMPLE--President Wilson's speeches and personality have influenced more people than any other man that has lived since Christ.

ALBA B. JOHNSON--We in the United States are slow to make up our minds that an annoyance has attained to the stature of an evil and is worth ending.

SECRETARY LANE--Political machinery, like all other machinery, is a dream first and then passes thru phases of valueless crudeness to phases of perfect utility.

EDITOR J. W. ROBERTSON SCOTT--There are well-meaning people who would set about the work of interpretation between Japan and the West by telling only the best things about their fellow-countrymen and unblushingly hiding the rest.

MAXIM GORKI--The cultural creative work of the Russian Labor Government, which is going on under the most difficult conditions and requires heroic exertions, is now about to have a scope and a form which have hitherto been unknown in the history of mankind.

## CAPITAL COPY

Approximately 4,000,000 officers and men of the army and navy are insured with the United States Government for a total of almost thirty-seven billion dollars.

Maximum prices for goods for domestic consumption have been fixed by the Danish Government as one method of giving relief from the advancing cost of living.

It is estimated that at least as many persons thruout the world died of influenza in the recent epidemic as were killed during four years of war in the armies of the Allies.

The United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, is organizing a Junior Section for the 14 per cent of the country's workers who are between sixteen and twenty-one years old.



# Setting a Candle to Catch a Thief

OUTSIDE air that filters through the brick-enclosing walls of boilers, costs industrial America many thousands of dollars each year because such leakage "cools" the fire, kills draft and therefore wastes coal to the extent of thousands of tons in the national aggregate.

Yet, just as the detection of such leaks is easy (see note under picture), so is the remedy simple; but it is simple largely through the pioneer work of Johns-Manville in its practical contributions to boiler-furnace improvement.

Through a complete line of products listed below, Johns-Manville can assure plants of new standards of heat saving in the boiler-room; standards that met and satisfied the Government during the coal crisis just past, when tons of fuel were saved and many hours of shut-downs averted—at a consequent increase in factory production.

Seldom has conservation been better served by Johns-Manville than in this branch of its service.

And it can be predicted that the products listed below, and the expert knowledge of their application, will be of as great service to the nation in this present period of post-war readjustment as they were during the war.

Because to the progressive plant, conservation has become permanently a national obligation, as well as a business expedient.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.  
New York City  
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

These Johns-Manville Products save fuel in boiler-rooms:

*High Temperature (Refractory) Cements* for boiler settings.

*Aertite Boiler Wall Coating* for boiler wall exteriors.

*Monolithic Baffle Walls*—tight, durable, easy to install; prevent short circuiting of hot gases.

*Asbestos Sheets and Blocks* for insulating hot surfaces; *Insulating Cements*.

*Heat Insulations* for steam and hot water piping.

*Steam Traps*.


*Sea Ring Packing*—eliminates unnecessary friction between rod or plunger and packing.



A WOODEN frame, over which is fastened a square of cardboard having a small aperture at its center, is pressed against a boiler wall and the edges temporarily but completely sealed by some plastic material. It is obvious that any leakage in the part of the boiler wall covered by this frame, will immediately be detected by the inrush of air at the small aperture in the center of the cardboard, consequently, a candle flame held to this aperture will be sucked inward, thus immediately revealing the fact that there is an infiltration of air through the boiler wall, which means fuel waste.

Thousands of tons of coal have been saved by preventing boiler wall leakage and by similar corrective measures at and around the boiler furnace.

A complete service in this department of engineering was one of the important contributions made by Johns-Manville during the fuel crisis.



Through—

## Asbestos

and its allied products

INSULATION  
*that keeps the heat where it belongs*

CEMENTS  
*that make boiler walls leak-proof*

ROOFINGS  
*that cut down fire risks*

PACKINGS  
*that save power waste*

LININGS  
*that make brakes safe*

FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

# JOHNS MANVILLE

## Serves in Conservation



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO THE PEOPLE

**D**URING the last four years many millions of dollars have been spent by foreign countries in the education of the American people. It was an education calculated to remedy one of the recognized faults of Americans, namely, their lack of interest in other lands. The United States is now called upon to cast a deciding vote as to the reorganization of Europe and the redelineation of the map of the world. How much less competent we would be for this delicate duty if it had not been for the deluge of literature from the nationalities whose fate is in our hands. The spokesmen for the Poles, Czecho-Slovaks, Jugoslavs, Lithuanians, Greeks, Italians, Jews, Finns, Albanians, Armenians, Syrians and Irish have argued their case before the free forum of America and given us an insight into international relations that could not have been gained in any other way. Not all of us can travel around the world and none of us can know all languages. When therefore we can have this indispensable information brought to us free of charge, should we stop our ears and shut our eyes?

Yet that is what some folks propose to do. A bill is to be introduced into Congress to prohibit foreign propaganda and advertising of all sorts. This would virtually establish a perpetual censorship more stringent than that now prevailing. It would be a deadly blow at the League of Nations, for any such association must rest upon mutual understanding. It is in direct contrariety to the President's principle of open diplomacy, for it would prevent the argument of international questions before the jury of the whole people by the authorized advocates of the opposing claimants. We should take it as an honor, as it certainly is a privilege, to have received the representatives of the various nations who have been coming to us. We are glad that France thought it worth while to send over such men as Joffre and Viviani, Bergson and Tardieu; Italy such men as Marconi and Nitti, and England such men as Balfour and Northcliffe, Gilbert Murray and Bishop Gore. There have been thousands of such distinguished visitors in America during the war, some commissioned by their governments, some sent by foreign associations, some invited by

American organizations, some coming at their own expense, but all bringing us useful information and broadening our point of view. Even the propaganda of the German Government in the first two years of the war had its value. It corrected some of the absurdities in the cables that we got at first and it exposed the weakness of the German cause. The American people felt that if so able a man as Dernburg could not make out a better case than he did, his country must be in the wrong, but if they had been prevented by law from learning the German side they would rightly have been reluctant to decide against it.

The old idea of diplomacy was to send an ambassador to live near some court from which he could transmit what gossip he gathered in secret messages to his government. The new idea is to send a journalist to explain to the people what his nation thinks, wants and means to do. The international organizations for the promotion of science, religion, commerce, education, labor interests and social relations are the cement that holds the world together. Such official, semi-official and unofficial agencies as the Italy-America Society, the American-Scandinavian Foundation, the Japan Society, the Pilgrims Society, the Church Peace Union, the League of Free Nations Association, the East and West News Bureau, the Far Eastern News Bureau, the Pan-American Union, the Australian Commission, the Jugoslav Information Bureau, the Czecho-Slovak Board, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Press Service, and many others are all useful to the United States in disseminating information and presenting diverse views, and it would be a pity to have their activities in any wise prevented or restricted. The splendid propaganda carried on by the United States Government in Allied, neutral and enemy countries did much to bring the war to a successful conclusion and prepare the way for a durable peace. It would therefore be absurd for Congress to pass a law against such propaganda in America, as tho it were an improper governmental function. Still worse would it be to attempt to check or control the exchange of thought thru the unofficial news agencies and international associations. Don't put blinders on Uncle Sam.

## THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CHAOS

**A**FTER all the noble words with which the prophetic reconstructors of worlds, political, legal, industrial, and miscellaneous, have fed our hopes during the sorry days of bloodshed and destruction, it is discouraging to discover, now that the war is over, that no reconstruction worth mentioning is under way anywhere and that, instead of any decently ordered effort to that end, we descry in daily events little more than a resolution of human society into primal chaos.

The Bolshevik anarchism in Russia, Germany and elsewhere is doubtless the most tragic phase of our madness and ineptitude, but it is by no means the most humiliating or the most discouraging. Much can be forgiven to ignorant men in desperate need, especially if they are temperamentally dreamy, sentimental and prone to the auto-intoxications of fanaticism. No such forgiveness can be extended to peoples enlightened, sophisticated and boastfully practical. The people of the United States, we assume, belong



# CARTOON COMMENT

## MORE ABOUT THE BOLSHEVIKI



### A FIGHT FOR LIFE

The cartoon below is an English comment on Bolshevism, republished from the London "News of the World." The pack of Bolshevik wolves have leaped upon the overturned sled of Russia and the driver and horses are hard put to it to defend themselves.



The Dallas News

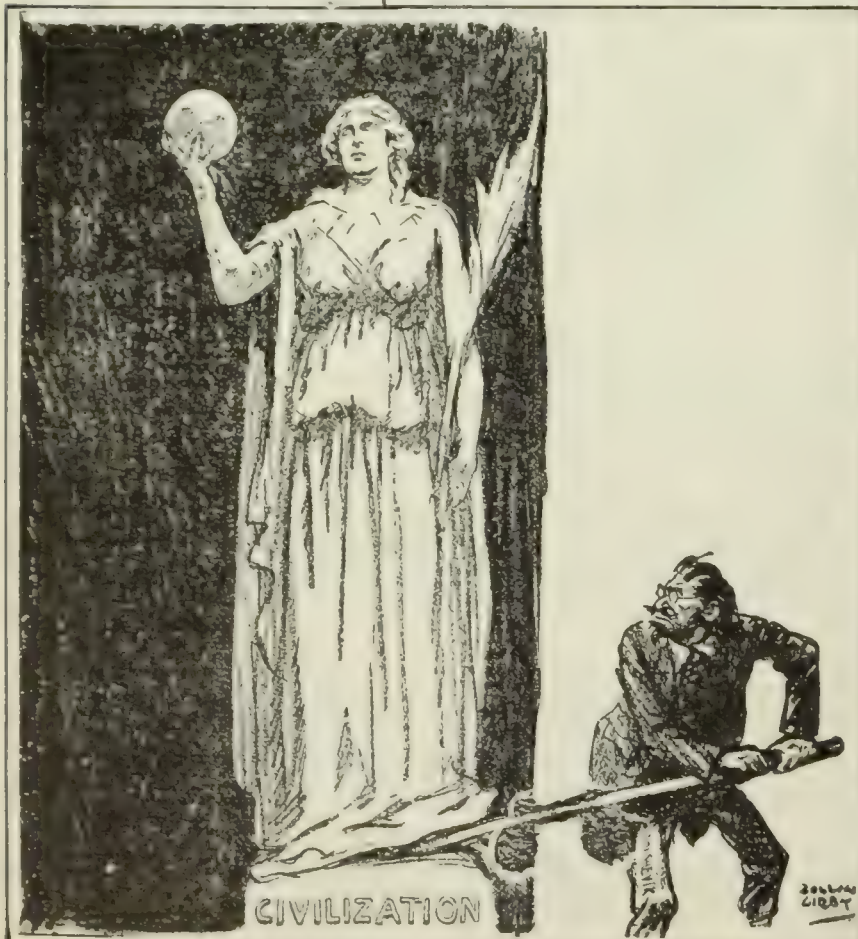
### "JOIN ME?"

The spree of lawlessness that characterizes certain phases of Bolshevism is graphically presented in the cartoon above by Nelson Harding, from the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."



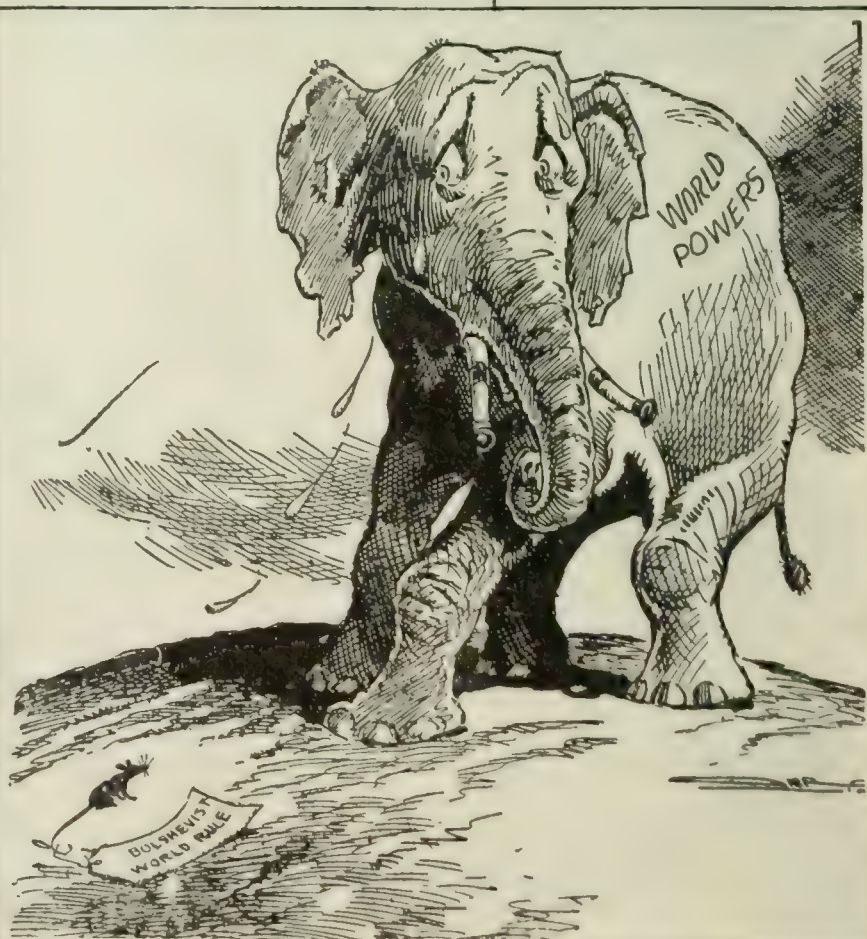
### LEFT BY THE RECEDING WAVE

The tentacles of Bolshevism seem reaching out to devour the land in this cartoon by Knott, republished from the "Dallas News"



### CAN HE TIP IT OVER?

A cartoon by Kirby in the "New York World" that sees Bolshevism trying to undermine the foundations of civilization



### FRIGHTENED OF A MOUSE

A more optimistic view of Bolshevik dangers and their menace to world powers, drawn by Orr in the "Chicago Tribune"



in this latter class, and if we are failing miserably to make good in the discharge of the most obvious duties confronting us in these days of disintegration, we can hardly expect to be judged leniently by those who are to suffer by our failure, or to keep our own self respect.

The facts then, or some of them, appear to be these: First, the National Government has been much too precipitate in demobilizing its own departmental and clerical staffs. Men responsible for successfully putting thru the tremendous task of organizing our military and naval forces and getting our army overseas, creating supplies of munitions, conserving and distributing food, and a thousand other auxiliary materials and services of war, and who have become reasonably well acquainted with their jobs, have been permitted to throw them up and hasten back to private opportunities in civil life. Some one in the Administration should have had the wisdom and the authority to say peremptorily in the words of Paul on a critical occasion, "Except these abide by the ship, ye cannot be saved." Instead, offices of pivotal importance have been turned over to a succession of underlings of lower and lower rank, and work that should have been performed intelligently, faithfully and thoroly has either been dropt and forgotten, or half done, or worse.

For example, an untold amount of needless mental anguish has been inflicted upon the families of our soldiers, killed, wounded and missing, thru the disgraceful failure of the War Department to record and transmit the simplest information. Apparently the card catalog has not been kept up, and the department itself is even unable to answer its own questions in thousands of individual cases. Day by day men are returning on the transports and rejoining their families or, from hospital wards getting word to them, while Washington is perfunctorily replying to appeals for information that these men are missing or probably dead or in hospitals not located. Failure quite as bad is day by day reported from reception hospitals on this side of the water. Multiplying instances are coming to light of men brought from boats without adequate clothing, of convalescents having the use of their legs and able to walk who can't get out of doors for much needed exercise because they have no shoes, and of numerous other negligences of like kind. The Government had ample time to anticipate all requirements in these cases, and ample appropriations of taxpayers' money to meet the situation.

Turning to industrial and commercial matters, the departments at Washington knew in advance how tremendous would be the problem of readjusting war contracts, upon the cessation of hostilities. The good name and the self respect of the nation demand that these readjustments should on the one hand deal justly with contractors, and on the other hand protect the national treasury against dishonesty, extortion and graft. It is a task requiring ability of the highest order, good judgment, firmness, consideration and tact. It is not being handled by men of such qualifications. On the contrary, executive heads competent to handle it have returned or are day by day returning to civil life, and men left in charge, who may be thoroly honest and well intentioned, are nevertheless lacking in the experience demanded for such work.

Yet more serious has been and will be the failure to handle properly the demobilization problem as it affects industry and social order. Every man in camp on this side of the water or brought back from Europe should have been or should be returned to the address from which he was inducted into the service, expenses paid, and ordered to report there to a properly constituted authority, unless he could show that he had a job awaiting him elsewhere, in which case he should be or have been sent to that job and there ordered to report. If the draft boards could have been kept intact (and we believe that they could have been) they should have been constituted the authority to which dis-

charged men should report and either the boards or some other community center or council should have been made responsible for exerting every possible effort to get the men into self supporting employments.

Obviously the thing that has happened has been a precipitate abandonment of all those principles of organized cooperation between the Government and individuals which were so loudly acclaimed when we were organizing for war. Already they have been forgotten, and we have rushed back into the merry old ways and irresponsibilities of *laissez faire*. If upon the heels of this folly we suffer a long and severe industrial depression we shall get what in all reason we have plenty of cause to expect.

## OUR UNDEMOCRATIC SENATE

THE United States Senate was intended by the founders of the republic to act as a brake upon the popular will and certainly no part of the governmental machinery they set up has fulfilled their intention more completely. It was modeled after the English House of Lords, but the English House of Lords has been deprived of its veto power while in the United States Senate one man has deprived half of the citizens of twenty-five states from exercising their natural right to vote for the next President.

Who would have dared to predict five years ago that the women of the Russian and German empires would gain the suffrage before the women of the American republic? Even the Bolsheviki point the finger at us and say that in Russia under the Soviets 90 per cent of the adults can vote, namely, all who earn their own living, while in the United States only about 65 per cent can vote, namely, white men and in certain states women and black men. As soon as Germany became a republic women were enfranchised as a matter of course. The new nations, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, Austria and Hungary, Finland and Ukraina, are to be constructed upon the broad basis of equal suffrage. Women have full political rights in England, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland—but not in the United States of America. It is proposed to restrict the League of Free Nations to countries having a democratic franchise. Will the United States, which initiated the League, be excluded from it because of that one senator?

## LOWER CALIFORNIA

WE are glad to see that Senator Ashurst of Arizona has introduced a resolution calling for the opening of negotiations with Mexico for the purchase of Lower California, for The Independent has for many years advocated its acquisition. It is already semi-detached territory, both geographically and politically, and would be vastly better off under American management. As Senator Ashurst says:

For more than ten years the Mexican Government has practically abandoned Lower California. The Federal or so-called de facto Government of Mexico receives no revenue whatever from the peninsula; it makes no appropriations whatever to govern it; it sends no ships, no troops, no soldiers, no supplies to that territory, and it receives no troops, no soldiers, and no supplies from the peninsula.

The present governor of Vieja California was appointed by Diaz and the peninsula has been virtually independent of Mexico since the revolution and undisturbed by the civil war that has afflicted the mainland since the fall of the great President. When war threatened between Mexico and the United States, Lower California declared its intention of remaining neutral. During the reign of Emperor Maximilian, 1864-1868, Lower California was independent, as it was also in 1859-1861. In 1847 it was occupied by American troops and the inhabitants called upon to swear allegiance to the American flag. This they did gladly on the



authority authorized by the President that the flag would never be hauled down. But the President could not get his way with the Senate because the northeastern states did not want the nation to spread toward the southwest. So the pledge was violated, the flag was lowered and the United States Government had to rescind from Mexican revenge the people who had too confidently espoused its cause and to apologize them for their losses.

The two Californias, Alta and Baja, belong together and it seemed both to separate them. But the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo did worse. As any one can see by a glance at the map, the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, instead of running straight west along the southern side of Arizona to the Gulf of California, as it was intended to, takes a sudden shoot upward and passes above the head of the gulf, thus shutting off that access to the sea which, according to President Wilson, is the right of every nation even the largest. The line looks as tho it had been drawn by a drunken man, and old Mexicans hint that it was. At any rate, it is now Senator Ashurst's intention to have it drawn straight, and we hope he will succeed. The strip of the province of Sonora proposed to be acquired comprizes about 10,000 miles of desert land, which would be no loss to Mexico but would give the United States a port at the head of the gulf.

Lower California likewise is of no present and little prospective value to Mexico, while it would be of considerable value to the United States, for it has some agricultural and mining possibilities and decided strategic advantages. It would extend our frontage on the Pacific by eight hundred miles and give us several much needed harbors on the way to Panama. We could not under the Monroe Doctrine allow any other power to possess them, yet we have no way of directly defending them. In 1901 Secretary Hay heard that the Kaiser was secretly negotiating for the purchase of these harbors "for his own personal use"—probably as private bathing beaches in lieu of Ostend. The American people have also at various times become suspicious of England, France or Japan on the same account and such suspicions, however unjustifiable—especially if unjustifiable—are likely to disturb friendship. It would be well to remove the cause. There is no reason why Mexico should resent a fair offer to buy the peninsula any more than Denmark resented our proposal to purchase her West India islands. In this case, as in that of the Virgin Islands, a transfer of sovereignty would be to the benefit of the inhabitants as to both the countries concerned.

## LOOK AFTER YOUR PRAYERS

ON December 23 Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the American Defense Society, sent out a letter to the clergymen of the country asking them to preach the following Sunday on the need of supporting Admiral Kolchak, who, according to the letter, represented the party of law and order in Russia.

Now Admiral Kolchak suppress by force the only government in Russia having any vestige of legal authority. He made himself absolute dictator and imposed the death penalty on all who opposed him. He imprisoned, killed or exiled the members of the Constituent Assembly. He removed the elected officers of the Czechs who had been the only force successfully fighting the Bolsheviks. He abolished the prohibition against liquor. He devoted 1,714,000 bushels of grain to the making of spirits. He is now getting a revenue of \$5,000,000 a month from the sale of vodka. He is known to be a monarchist and is suspected of endeavoring to restore the old regime of the czars. He refuses to comply with President Wilson's request for a conference of all the Russian parties.

In consideration of these facts would it not be well for those ministers and congregations that followed the advice

of the American Defense Society to send a rush wireless to heaven asking that their prayers for the success of Kolchak be held up and not acted upon till further notice?

## IT'S UP TO THE WOMEN

THE emancipation of womankind from domestic industry has been brought forward in suffrage speeches as a reason for permitting women to vote.

The day was when "the home," or at any rate the household, was a busy place. Flax and linen and wool were spun therein and woven and dyed. Clothing was made there, and laundered there, and repaired. Incidentally the home was a bake shop and a brew-house, and in the huge oven more things than angel cakes and patties were baked. Now the industries have been taken away from the domestic circle to be developed capitalistically in that great outer world where man has ruled. There they have become vast economic interests, textile factories and clothing trades, bakeries and biscuit companies, laundries and dry cleaning enterprises.

The ladies so left to their own devices have been provided with colleges for their higher education, clubs for their intellectual exercise, and business and professional opportunities for their talents. Nevertheless, many among them have been apprehensive lest these substitutes for domestic occupation prove inadequate. Therefore, they have urged us to open political opportunities to women, and place upon them all the responsibility of voting citizenship.

As believers in the essential soundness of this philosophy and advocates of the complete political equality of men and women, we may, perhaps, be permitted to remark, and without prejudice to urge, that the practical problem created by the removal of industries from the household has not been solved by any of these new experiments, and that the political enfranchisement of women appears to put upon them a responsibility which we hope they will not sidestep.

The production once carried on in the household, and now after a fashion carried on elsewhere is at present scandalously ill done. Not to mention the obvious difference in quality between our factory made textiles which go to pieces in less time than it took the Puritan spinster to spin and weave the sheets or blankets that, firm and strong, are in many instances yet preserved as heirlooms, the stuff that goes into our stomachs ought by all the rules of hygiene to kill us, and garments that go thru the steam laundries ought, if we had not been toughened by long exposure, to spread pestilence. Not to be too nice in our language, the things that we eat and the goods that we wear are nasty, and in our opinion it is up to our industrially emancipated and politically enfranchised women to do something about it.

Revolutions do not go backward. Neither does evolution. The industries have left the household for good, but the result to date cannot be described as good in another sense of the word. It should be made good qualitatively as quantitatively, and the job is, for every reason, one which the women should take hold of. By their ballots affecting legislation, thru organization which they have learned in their clubs and associations, thru the knowledge which they are obtaining in colleges and technical courses in domestic science, and with the drive of their consciences and pertinacity, let them get after these very serious evils. It's up to them to give us decent laundries, cleanly bake-houses and properly kept markets. Ladies, we look to you to save and maintain the elementary decencies of civilization.

Will Greenwich Village now change its title from Bohemia to Czecho-Slovakia?

As near as we can make out the Soviet means self-determination but not self-government.

Of all the various suggestions of a monument to Roosevelt that of Senator Phelan for a Roosevelt National Park seems the most suitable.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

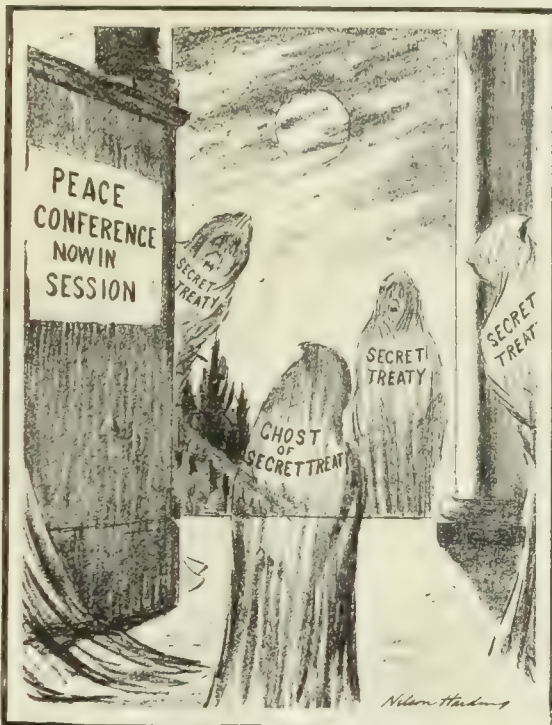
## Planning the League of Nations

Interest in the Peace Congress has continued to center in the work of the commission which is drafting the constitution of the League of Nations. It was announced that the work was proceeding so rapidly that the draft would doubtless be completed and agreed upon before President Wilson's departure from Paris on his return trip to this country. M. Ferdinand Larnaude, head of the Paris Law Faculty and a member of the commission which is drafting the constitution, reported on February 9 that the League would consist, like the United States Government, of three departments: The Executive, clothed with great powers; the Legislative, in which all nations would be represented according to their population; and the Judicial, to which minor controversies would be referred for adjustment. The Executive is to sit permanently in a world capital, not yet selected.

It was further announced on February 12 that the commission had practically agreed upon the following scheme:

There will be a small body of representatives of all the countries, which will govern the Society of Nations, meeting every two or three months in a place that will be international. Each country will provide a list of experts in international law, from which body will be chosen arbitrators when disputes between nations are submitted for settlement.

Every difference between countries will have to be submitted to the governing body of the Society of Nations, which will make a decision within three months, during which time the contending parties must refrain from any act of hostility. Once a decision is



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

### THE HAUNTED HOUSE

given, if it is not accepted by one or more of the parties to the conflict, the case will be referred to a committee of arbitration.

If the country, which the decision of the arbitrators places in the wrong, does not accept the ruling of the arbitrators and has recourse to arms, not only the forces of the other contending party to the dispute, but the forces of all the other members of the Society of Nations in a position to help will take up arms against it.

Such armed intervention is not, however, to be compulsory upon any nation. But all will be required to maintain at the demand of the League an economic boycott against the offending country, while remaining on terms of friendly intercourse with its antagonist.

## An Economic Council

The Supreme War Council, acting on President Wilson's initiative, on February 8 voted to establish a Supreme Economic Council, to deal with all matters of finance, food, blockade control, and shipping of raw materials during the period of the armistice. This council will absorb or replace all other existing inter-Allied bodies dealing with such matters. It will consist of not more than five representatives of each interested government. It was also provided that there should be added to the present permanent international armistice commission two civilian representatives of each government, who might consult with the Allied high command but who should report directly to the Supreme Economic Council. This action was interpreted as significant of the gradual change from war conditions to the normal conditions of peace.

## For League Army in France

M. Leon Bourgeois, the senior French member of the Commission on a League of Nations and one of the most conspicuous advocates of such an organization, is earnestly seeking the formation of a strong international army under the control of the League, to be maintained in France. He points out in support of that scheme that France is the diplomatic and military center of Europe, and is the country likeliest to be attacked in another war, and that therefore the defensive force should be massed where the blow is apt to fall. It was announced on February 12, however, that the commission had practically rejected this proposition because of the opposition of the American and British delegates, it being recognized by them that there would be



GERMANY'S SURRENDER OF THE "GRAND FLEET" OF MOTOR TRUCKS

This procession of army trucks coming into Montauban, Germany, is surrendering to the American army of occupation in accordance with the terms imposed by the armistice.





Press Illustrating

**THE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GERMANY**

The first National Assembly of the German Federal States met at Weimar on February 12 and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the State. Ebert is a Socialist, of humble birth, before the war a member of the Reichstag and previously editor of a Socialist paper in Bremen. Simultaneously with the resignation of the Kaiser he was announced Chancellor of the German Empire. On December 6 he was acclaimed President of the republic by a crowd of revolutionary soldiers

grave constitutional obstacles to America's participating in such an international force or entering a league which would make it compulsory for her to go to war at the mandate of any other body than Congress.

**Discord at Paris** A somewhat discordant and disquieting note was sounded in news from Paris on February 10, when it was intimated that the question of removing the Peace Congress to some neutral country might be considered if there was persistence in what was called the "obstructive policy" of the French press and certain French officials. This was supposed to refer partly to the French Foreign Minister's condemnation of the conference with the Bolshevik government, and to a vigorous statement of M. Clemenceau's in which he reconsidered the declaration that the war had been won and said that the present cessation of hostilities might prove to be only a lull in the storm. There has also been increasing dissatisfaction manifested in France with what is regarded as the slow progress in

making peace, especially since the delay causes corresponding delay in the much needed work of domestic reconstruction. It seems to be thought by many Frenchmen, moreover, that other nations, including America, do not adequately appreciate the special menace to which France is subjected in being directly adjacent to Germany, and her special interest, therefore, in the amplest possible guarantees against further German hostilities.

In consequence of these circumstances there was on February 10 a heavy selling of French rentes on the Paris Bourse, with a serious decline in prices.

**Extending the Armistice**

Marshal Foch was authorized to go to Treves on February 17 to arrange for another extension of the armistice. The terms of such extension were discussed at length by the Peace Council on February 7, 8 and 10, and it was understood to be the determination that there should be no relaxation but rather an increasing stringency because of Germany's failure to fulfil all her obligations. It was intimated that the great industrial center of Essen might be occupied by Allied troops, and that the port of Danzig and the Danzig-Thorn railroad might also be occupied, to prevent further conflict in that region between Germans and Poles.

**President of Germany**

The German National Assembly at Weimar on February 11 elected as "Provisional State President" of the German Empire Dr. Frederick Ebert, formerly Chancellor and head of the provisional government which has been administering affairs since the abdication of the Kaiser. Dr. Ebert received 277 out of 379 votes. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner received 49 votes, and Philipp Scheidemann and Matthias

Erzberger one each. Dr. Ebert, in accepting his election, declared that his purpose would be to dispense justice impartially, without fear or favor.

Later on the same day the Assembly unanimously adopted the draft of a provisional constitution. This action was preceded by a long dispute between the Independent Socialists and all the rest of the Assembly over the matter of secret diplomacy. The faction named insisted that Germany should at once commit itself to open diplomatic agreements, while the great majority of the Assembly favored the declaration, which was finally adopted, that open agreements should be required only after the admission of Germany to a League of Nations based upon that principle.

The man who has thus been selected to replace William Hohenzollern as the political head of the Teutonic world, on a salary of a million marks a year, was formerly a harness maker and was an active member of that Social Democratic party which the late Emperor once stigmatized as being composed of men "unworthy to bear the name of German." More than a year ago, as a member of the Reichstag, he warned the government that the speedy making of peace was a necessity of labor in all countries, and that the policy of the "mailed fist" would perish with the war. Shortly before the armistice was signed he presented to the government an ultimatum of the Social Democrats that all their members would resign from the ministry if peace were not made quickly. When the downfall of the imperial government occurred, Prince Maximilian of Baden, who had been Chancellor, selected Dr. Ebert to be his successor, and so designated him. Dr. Ebert was at that time vice-president of the Social Democratic party and president of the Committee of the Whole of the Reichstag. On be-



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**PROCLAIMING THE IRISH REPUBLIC**

In the front ranks at this opening session of the first Irish Parliament are the Sinn Fein representatives. Standing behind them in the gallery are the crowds of spectators waiting to hear the announcement of the Republic of Ireland, proclaimed in January, 1919





Press Illustrating

#### THE FIRST INDIAN IN THE BRITISH CABINET

Lord Satyendra Sinha, appointed Under Secretary of State for India in Premier Lloyd George's new Cabinet, is the first Hindu to hold such a position in the British Government. His appointment carried with it the title of British peer, making him also a member of the House of Lords. Lord Sinha graduated from the University of Calcutta, studied law in London and returned to Calcutta to practise. He became advocate-general of Bengal and in 1915 was elected president of the Indian National Congress

coming Chancellor he issued a proclamation and manifesto begging that Germany be saved from anarchy. He promised that he would "form a new government with parties and shall report within brief delay about results to public. New government will be government of people." He added that it would be the aim of the new government to "bring peace as quickly as possible and to confirm the liberty which it has gained."

**The Assembly at Weimar** About three thousand political leaders from all parts of Germany, and also from Alsace-Lorraine and Posen, thronged the little city of Weimar on February 6 for the opening of the National Assembly which is to determine the future form of government of the empire and to adopt a preliminary constitution. The multitude comprized many of the best known statesmen and publicists, and of course many obscure men. The name of Eichhorn, the former chief of police of Berlin, who was conspicuously concerned in the Spartan revolt, was stricken from the roll of the Assembly. He did not present himself and his whereabouts was unknown.

Herr Ebert, the Chancellor and head of the Provisional Government, called the Assembly to order and made a vigorous address of welcome to the delegates. After declaring that Germany was "done forever with princes and nobles, by the grace of God," and that the German people were now ruling themselves, he made a bitter attack upon the Allies for the "unheard of and ruthless" conditions with which they

were oppressing Germany. "We warn our opponents not to drive us to the uttermost," he said. "Hunger is preferable to disgrace, and deep privation to dishonor." He aroused much cheering by referring to the proposed union of Austria with Germany.

Dr. Eduard David, for years one of the foremost leaders of the Social Democratic party, was elected permanent president of the Assembly on February 7, receiving 374 out of 399 votes. A Clerical delegate, Herr Fehrenbach, formerly president of the Reichstag; a Democrat, Herr Haussmann; and a Conservative, Herr Dietrich, were elected vice-presidents. Dr. David made an address similar in tenor to Herr Ebert's, and the Assembly proceeded energetically to the business of constitution making.

The preliminary constitution had its first reading on February 8, and its second and third readings on February 10. As drafted it empowers the Assembly to adopt a permanent constitution and to enact "such national laws as are urgently necessary." It provides for the choosing of a national President by a majority vote, and for the creation of a "Committee of State," which shall occupy the position of a quasi-second chamber.

The instrument makes no attempt to anticipate or limit the future permanent constitution, except as to one vital detail. This is a provision that the territory of the German states shall not be altered without their consent, which is obviously the Government's method of meeting the opposition evoked by the earlier reports that a division of Prussia was contemplated.

The Central Council of German Soldiers and Workmen, which was given control of the Government in December last and which has the right to appoint or dismiss the "People's Commissaries," as the Ministers are styled, wrote to the Assembly on February 7, offering to surrender its powers to the Assembly whenever the latter body desired it to do so.

**More German Disorders** Renewed disorders have broken out in various parts of Germany. Soldiers and sailors on February 6 stormed the court house at Magdeburg and liberated many prisoners, and were in turn attacked by Government troops. The same day Bremen, where the Radical Socialists had set up an independent rule, was the scene of fighting. Another Spartan outbreak occurred at Kiel, and there were riots at Hamburg and Luebeck. In Berlin, on February 9, a civilian mob attacked Government troops who were searching for arms, and serious fighting with loss of life ensued. It was reported that the former chief of police, Eichhorn, had returned and was leading the insurgents.

**Opening of Parliament** The new British Parliament opened its first session on February 11. In the speech from the throne the King urged legislation calculated to re-

move the causes of social and economic unrest, and express a hope of increasingly intimate and cordial relations with the United States.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, made a notable address, devoted chiefly to social and economic topics. He spoke strongly against the strikes and other industrial disturbances in the United Kingdom, warning British labor that such things were delaying the making of peace and thus militating against the best interests of the agitators themselves. Despite such handicaps, however, the Peace Congress was making better progress than might have been expected. He promised that the peace treaty, when completed, would be laid before Parliament for its consideration and approval before ratification. His speech, while commanding general commendation,



Central News

#### PEACE DELEGATE FROM INDIA

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner is the ruler of an Indian state with a population of about a million people, which cooperated with the British forces against the revolutionists in 1957 and is one of the most progressive in industrial affairs today. The present ruler, appointed to represent India at the Peace Conference, is a colonel who served with the British armies in the early part of the war and later represented India at the Imperial War Conference in London in 1917.





A CHURCH CONGREGATION WITH A MILLION DOLLAR INCOME

The twenty-nine members of the Merriman Baptist Church in Eastland County, Texas, have come into a fortune by the discovery of oil on the church property. At first the deacons refused to lease the churchyard for commercial purposes, but they finally consented and the oil well sunk there is producing \$400 a day royalty, which the church has apportioned among its benefices, saving a part to build a larger church since the oil boom is enormously increasing the population of the town. So far the congregation has refused to lease the church graveyards, from which oil wells would bring a \$1,000,000 royalty within a short time.

failed to satisfy the Labor Party in Parliament, which proposed an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, regretting that the latter did not make more definite proposals for dealing with industrial unrest and for ameliorating the conditions of life and labor among the people.

**Dealing with Bolsheviks** The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress received on February 6 the Russian Bolshevik Government's acceptance of the invitation to a conference on Princes' Island, in the Sea of Marmora. M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, stated in his acceptance that his Government was willing to recognize its financial obligations to the creditors of Russia in the Allied nations, to guarantee the payment of interest on such debts with supplies of raw materials, and to grant concessions in mines and forests to citizens of Allied powers, "provided the social and economic order of the Soviet government is not affected by internal disorders connected with these concessions." He added that: "The extent to which the Soviet government is prepared to meet the Entente will depend on its military position in relation to that of the Entente governments, and it must be emphasized that its position improves every day."

The other Russian governments persisted in their unwillingness to enter a conference in which the Bolsheviks would be present. M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, on February 9 declared that, while the conference would be held, there would be no negotiations with the Bolsheviks as equals, but the commissioners of the powers would merely listen to what they had to say for themselves. William Allen White, the well-known Kansas editor, and Professor George D. Herron, Socialist, were designated as the American commissioners to the conference.

**Fighting in Russia** Further fighting occurred on February 7 between American and Allied troops and the forces of the Bolshevik government on the River Vaga and elsewhere between Archangel and Petrograd, in which the former were generally successful. It was announced that the total casualties in the American forces in that region of Russia up to and including January 31 were 180 killed, died of wounds, sickness or from other cause, or missing in action, and 229 wounded or injured, making a total casualty list of 409 out of a force that numbered 4925.

Meanwhile indications multiply of the purpose of the Allies to withdraw altogether from Russia, leaving the various factions and rival governments in that country to settle their differences as best they can. In anticipation of this the Russian government at Omsk, Siberia, was reported on February 8 to have accepted an offer of aid from Japan, in men, arms and money, in return for which Japan will receive a valuable concession for coal and iron mining.

**The Polish Elections** The Polish elections for delegates to a Constituent Convention resulted in a victory for the provisional government of which Mr. Paderewski is Premier, its list of candidates receiving 50 per cent of the ballots. Jewish candidates received 35 per cent and Socialists 15 per cent. Women voted in great numbers.

The Constituent Convention opened at Warsaw on February 9, with about 200 members, of whom the National Democrats had 91, the Polish Peasants 51, the Peasants' Union 19, the Socialists 14, the Workmen's Union 7, the Jewish party 8, the United Polish Peasants 6 and the German Colonists 2.

The convention will draft a constitution and adopt it, and elect a President of the republic. One of the chief

questions to be decided relates to the division of the land, and it is expected that nobody will be permitted to own more than a thousand acres. There will probably be some action taken to discourage emigration, and to induce Poles to return from America and help to build up their own country.

**Poles and Germans** The Polish Government refused the demand of Prussia that the Poles should evacuate the province of Posen, and also refused to agree to a suspension of hostilities. Accordingly, on February 6 the Germans moved against and recaptured from the Poles the important city of Bromberg, sixty-nine miles northeast of the city of Posen. The Polish Government called all men of military age to the colors, and the Premier, Mr. Paderewski, instructed the Polish National Committee in Paris to urge the Allied powers to permit the return to Poland of the Polish army which has been fighting in France under General Haller. It was asked that the army be sent home by way of Danzig, and that the Danzig-Thorn route be opened to the Poles for food and other supplies.

It was reported on February 7 that serious conflicts were occurring between Poles and Czecho-Slovaks on the Galician and Hungarian frontiers, while German soldiers returning from Russia declared that an immense Bolshevik army was about to sweep over Poland from the north and east.

**Recognition of Jugo-Slavs** Secretary Lansing at Paris on February 7 formally announced American official recognition of the independence and union of the Serbian, Croatian and Slovene peoples formerly under the dominion of Austria-Hungary and now united with the kingdom of Serbia. The final settlement of the frontiers of the new state must, he added, "be left to the Peace Conference for adjudication according to the desires of the peoples concerned."

## THE GREAT WAR

*February 6*—German National Assembly opened. Russian Soviet government accepted invitation to Princes' Islands conference.

*February 7*—Proposal to abolish conscription abandoned by Peace Congress. Yugoslav independence recognized by America.

*February 8*—Supreme Economic Council created by Peace Congress and civilians added to Armistice Commission.

*February 9*—M. Clemenceau declared that the armistice might be "only a lull in the storm." Fighting in Northern Russia.

*February 10*—Talk of removing Peace Congress from Paris. Spartacan revolts in Germany. Poles and Germans fighting.

*February 11*—British Parliament opened. German Assembly elected Frederick Ebert President of Germany and adopted constitution.

*February 12*—Representatives of 1,500,000 workmen confer with British Government on social economic topics.



**Arrests in Turkey** Delayed news has been received of the arrest at Constantinople on February 1 of forty leaders of the "Committee of Union and Progress" who were plotting a revolt. Among them were Djavid Bey, Ismail Bey, Midhat Chukro Bey, Kemel Bey, and other notorious associates and agents of Talaat Bey and Enver Pacha who were deeply concerned in the Armenian and other massacres.

**International Labor Laws** The American delegates on the Commission on International Labor Legislation have submitted to the Peace Congress a schedule of proposed laws which they declare and urge should be incorporated in the peace treaty. These comprise provisions for a league of all free nations; no reprisals thru vindictiveness; recognition of the rights of small peoples, and of self-determination; prohibition of human slavery; trial by jury; and free association, assemblage, speech and press. There follow these provisions specially affecting labor. It is asked that the peace treaty shall declare:

That in law and in practise the principle shall be recognized that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

That the seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right of leaving their vessels when the same are in a safe harbor.

No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work.

No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which convict labor has been employed or permitted.

It shall be declared that the work day in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours per day, except in case of extraordinary emergency, such as danger to life or property.

The sale or use for commercial purposes of articles made or manufactured in private homes shall be prohibited.

It shall be declared that an adequate wage shall be paid for labor performed—a wage based upon and commensurate with the standards of pay conforming to the civilization of the time.

That equal wages shall be paid to women as is paid to men for equal work performed.

**The British Strikes** After an almost complete stoppage of railway traffic in England, the order for a nation-wide strike on February 7 was canceled, and on that day the men generally resumed work. Adjustments were made in other industries, and by February 10 practically all the great strikes in the United Kingdom were at an end. At the same time miners, railway men and others to the number of more than 1,500,000 began an organized movement for reforms in employment, their demands comprising a six-hour day and 30 per cent increase of wages for the miners, and an eight-hour day for railway men.

**The Strikes Go West** Seattle was the storm center this week of manifestations of labor unrest. A general strike of 65,000 workers, including nearly every trade and industry, was called on February 6 and for four days practically paralyzed activities in the city. Soldiers from Camp

Lewis were called out to maintain order in case the strikers carried out their threat of taking over the police power of the city and establishing a soviet government. But the steady executive decision of Mayor Ole Hanson kept the situation in hand and the strike was ended on February 10 without victory to either extreme. As Mayor Hanson put it:

It was a rebellion but it's all over now. Capital may try to use the failure of the strike to win economic advantage, but the great mass of Seattle citizens—capitalist and union labor alike—are agreed that no such thing shall happen. We'll continue to be a progressive, closed-shop town—the best union town in the United States.

But while he upholds labor unionism Mayor Hanson puts criminal responsibility for the strike where it belongs:

It is the duty of the United States Government to arrest and try all the leaders in this conspiracy against the American Constitution. It was a strike, conceived by certain men and executed thru dupes, against the very basis of our social life.

In Butte, Montana, a smaller strike brought more disturbance. An I. W. W. walkout of 12,000 miners protesting against wage reduction was endorsed by the Sailors' and Soldiers' Association, an organization of discharged men patterned somewhat after the Russian Soldiers' and Sailors' Council. The strikers formed a semi-military soviet government and persuaded the union carmen to strike, thus tying up city transportation. United States regulars were called out to patrol the streets and restore municipal order.

Two carloads of foreign labor agitators, arrested in Seattle and in Butte, were sent to New York on February 10 for immediate deportation to their own country, which in most cases is Russia. They will be deported under the Federal law against anarchists.

The workers in the woolen mills of Lawrence, Massachusetts, ended their strike on February 10 by voting to accept forty-eight hours' pay for a forty-eight hour week.

In the New Jersey silk mills at Paterson and Passaic the strike is still on, but the workers have asked the War Labor Board to fix temporary hours under which they may return to work.

The general strike of carpenters and builders, called out in New York and planned to affect fifty cities, was ended by mutual agreement on February 12 and the men returned to work pending settlement of the wage question.

#### The Victory Loan

Asserting that with the cessation of hostilities the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan in April cannot be successfully floated within the limitations imposed by existing laws, and pointing out the imperative necessity of remedial legislation, Secretary of the Treasury Glass appealed to Congress on February 10 for legislation granting him greater latitude in the exercise of discretion as to the terms of the new Victory Loan.

Secretary Glass asked authority to increase the authorized issue of bonds from \$20,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000, which would increase the amount of Liberty bonds authorized but not

issued to \$10,000,000,000; removal of the limitation as to interest rate so far as regards bonds maturing not more than ten years from date of issue, authority for an issue not exceeding \$10,000,000,000 of interest-bearing, noncirculating notes maturing in from one to five years, authority to issue notes and bonds payable at a premium, the creation of a 2½ per cent. cumulative sinking fund for the retirement of the war debt, continuation of the existing authority for the purchase of obligations of foreign Governments and other important legislation.

The greater latitude of authority indicated by these requests is made necessary, as Secretary Glass explained:

In view of the early expiration of the life of the present Congress and the apparent impossibility of convening and organizing the new Congress in time to enact further bond legislation before the Victory Liberty Loan campaign begins, I should be only too glad to have the Congress share with me the responsibility of this extraordinarily difficult determination, but, believing that it would be a grave mistake to reach a final determination at this time, I must ask authority to deal with the matter as the situation may develop.

#### Our Biggest Tax Bill

The House of Representatives passed on February 8 the bill which will require the taxpayers of the United States to pay \$6,000,000,000 into the Federal Treasury during the fiscal year, and \$4,000,000,000 in the following years. The bulk of the taxes are levied upon war excess profits of corporations and on incomes, individual and corporate.

When the revenue bill first came from the House last fall it asked for more than \$8,000,000,000, but after the signing of the armistice it was cut down by the Senate to its present amount. In conference the rates of the Senate on transportation, beverages, cigars and tobacco, amusement admissions, club dues, luxuries and semi-luxuries, stamp and special taxes all substantially were adopted, while the House rates on estates and insurance were reinstated.

The principal rate increases agreed to in conference were to raise the corporation income rate of 1920 from 8



London Opinion

THE BRITISH LABOR "LEADER"



per cent, as proposed by the Senate, to 10 per cent, and an increase from 60 to 65 per cent in the second "bracket" or sliding rate on corporation's excess profits for this year. The 80 per cent war profits tax for this year was adopted, and, upon insistence by House conferees, extended to 1920, but made applicable next year only upon such profits from Government war contracts. Practically all of the provisions of the Senate, designed to prevent hardships in imposition of the corporation taxes, were adopted.

The storm of popular objection raised against the 10 per cent tax on semi-luxuries resulted in an announcement by the House conferees that a joint resolution to repeal it would be passed after the enactment of legislation. This item was expected to produce about \$14,500,000.

The revenue bill includes the provision that all officers and enlisted men of the army and navy are to be paid \$60 bonus if honorably discharged, whether before the armistice or after.

**More Advice on the Railroads** Two million railway employees, representing, they say, with their families, eight million persons, are in favor of a plan presented to Congress recommending Government ownership of the roads, and their oper-

ation by a corporation formed from the employees and run upon a cooperative basis.

The plan has been endorsed by the executives of the brotherhoods, who represent 400,000 men, and by the executives of the railway unions which come under the head of the American Federation of Labor, representing about 1,500,000 workers. Under this plan Government bonds would be exchanged for the securities now held by investors in the railroads, which are valued at about \$18,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000. Working capital would be provided by the Government for the corporation, but the only capital the corporation would present would be "operating ability."

The employees would handle the revenues of the roads, now about \$5,000,000,000 annually, and would pay all expenses, including their own wages. The payroll, which was \$1,700,000,000 before Federal control, has now reached \$2,600,000,000 a year.

Out of the net income, after paying all expenses, the employees would pay the Government a rental for the use of the property. If there were a surplus of revenue above 5 per cent, it would be split between the Government and the employees. But if a deficit resulted it would be sustained by the Government through taxation.

The advocates of the cooperative scheme argue that it would remove the railroads from politics, coordinate State and Federal control, protect investors by removing "water" from securities, and because Government financial support would be safer and cheaper than private.

No power would be taken away from the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on the other hand it would be free to have further powers by which to secure full regulation, adequate and efficient service. For the settlement of wage disputes, wage boards are suggested, whose deadlocks would be opened by decision of the board of directors of the corporation.

Probably the most remarkable feature of the scheme is the "single corporation," composed of employees which would run the railroads—as the plan presented to Congress puts it—

as a corporation where operating ability constitutes its sole capital. We would recognize as operating ability the skill, industry, and application of every employee, from President down to office boy. It should be organized under a Federal law. It should be authorized to take and hold and operate these properties under the full regulatory power of the Government, to whom it should account for all of its operations and expenditures. It should be required to meet all costs of operation and fixed charges upon the capital employed which had been guaranteed by the Government. A certain agreed percentage of the net results of operation should belong to this corporation.

The stock of this corporation should be held in trust for the benefit of the employees. The earnings of the corporation should constitute a trust fund to be declared as a dividend upon the amounts paid to the labor which it employs, every employee receiving that proportion of this trust fund which his annual wage bore to the total annual compensation of all employees.

**Suffrage Blocked Again** By one vote only the Senate failed on February 10 to pass the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage and thereby submit it to the States for ratification. President Wilson cabled an urgent appeal for the passage of the suffrage measure and it seemed previous to the vote as if there would be just enough support to carry it. But the solid opposition of eleven Southern democrats, standing pat on the principle of State's rights, proved the chief stumbling block and the Senate defeated the amendment 55 to 29.

The Senators who voted against woman suffrage are: Democrat—Bankhead, Beckham, Fletcher, Gay, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Martin (Virginia), Overman, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Simmons, Smith (Georgia), Smith (South Carolina), Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott—18. Republicans—Baird, Borah, Brandegee, Dillingham, Hale, Lodge, McLean, Moses, Penrose, Wadsworth, Weeks—11. Three of them who are not returned for the next session will be succeeded by Senators who are known to favor woman suffrage. There seems to be little doubt therefore that the amendment will be passed by the next Senate and the credit for it go accordingly to the Republican party.



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#### LANDING ON A ROOF—A NEW STUNT IN AVIATION

By making a successful landing on the roof of the Galleries Lafayette, a Paris department store, Jules Vadrines, a French pilot, established a precedent in aviation and won a prize of 25,000 francs. Leaving Issy le Moulineux, a suburb of Paris, in a dense fog, Vadrines guided his machine low, barely skimming the roofs of the houses. Directly opposite his destination he shut off the power and cleared the parapet surrounding the roof by a few inches. The roof was fifty-two feet wide and about seventy-five feet long, while the machine used by Vadrines measured thirty-six feet



# ORGANIZING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY HAMILTON HOLT

*Mr. Holt's account of the session of the Peace Conference at which the League of Nations was created was published in The Independent of February 15. In this article he describes the form the League is taking, presenting views based on his own conversations with President Wilson and with the premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy. Mr. Holt's official position at the Paris conference is vice-president of the League to Enforce Peace, delegate of the Church Peace Union and delegate of the Federal Council of Churches. His cabled accounts of the Peace Conference proceedings will appear regularly in The Independent*

**T**HE League of Nations now occupies the center of the stage. All other questions rising out of the war are for the time being in abeyance.

The special committee, under the chairmanship of President Wilson, appointed to prepare a constitution for the League of Nations has already begun its conferences and is working night and day in order to have the plan completed before the President sails home about February 15. The Hotel Crillon, where the conferees meet twice a day, is as bustling an American center as the Union-Station at Kansas City. The representatives of the associated nations have already passed the stage of offering proposals and are now engaged in harmonizing differences.

From audiences with President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George of England, Premier Clemenceau of France, Premier Orlando of Italy and half a dozen other delegates, I am of the opinion that the world can count absolutely upon the early creation of some sort of a League of Nations. The following things seem to be certain to come:

1. All disputes between members of the League must be settled by reason. If the disputes are justiciable they must be referred to an arbitrator. Whether this referee will be a permanent court or a special board of arbitration is not yet decided. If the dispute is non-justiciable it must be taken before a council of conciliation composed of the ambassadors at the capital city which shall be chosen as the seat of the League of Nations.

2. In case a nation seeks to violate peace before trying arbitration or conciliation measures, all the other nations will then combine to use economic pressure. The belligerent member will be blockaded, perhaps completely isolated, and if necessary, force will be used to put it down.

3. The League will make provision for the control of the German colonies captured by the Entente powers thru mandatories according to General Smuts's ingenious proposal. The mandatories will act under a charter of the League of Nations and be responsible solely for the administration of the colony. Expenses of administration that cannot justly be charged to the colony will be borne not by the mandatory but by all the members of the League, apportioned on a pro-rata basis.

4. The limitation of armaments is an assured fact, certainly on land and probably also upon the sea. Public opin-

ion in Europe is ready to go much further in this direction than Americans have supposed possible. The English proposal to abolish conscription and the American plan to reduce to the minimum point necessary for domestic tranquillity will probably be fused into a single proposition. Each nation will agree to use only a certain small force, but some, like England, will abolish conscription altogether and depend upon highly paid volunteers. Others, like Italy and France, which do not propose to pay soldiers highly, will depend upon conscription to raise the small quota of troops necessary. All implements of war used solely for international warfare and not necessarily for preserving domestic peace may be scrapped.

5. There will also be a real attempt made to create new and better conditions of labor thruout the world, but as this subject bristles with difficulties it is probable that only a very general beginning will be made.

The great issue that is still in doubt is whether the League of Nations will be a League of Governments or a League of Peoples. I find that many delegates have little conception of a league that can do more than merely prevent war from breaking out after a dispute has arisen. Of course any plan that will accomplish this deserves the gratitude of mankind. Nevertheless, public opinion in most countries has already gone beyond this and it is now seen as senseless to attempt to abolish war by waiting until a dispute has arisen as it is to abolish disease by adopting no sanitary precautions until the patient has taken to bed. Some of the delegates are content to set up an international court and council, give it the proper sanctions and there let the matter rest. They seem to have no idea of a League that proposes affirmatively to modify the fundamental conditions leading to war. If the League of Nations is to be a vital living organism it must have some sort of a representative congress meet periodically. Yet most plans that I have seen along this line go no further than the creation of a council of ambassadors adjusting prices, and bargaining with one another over

conflicting national claims. The thing that is wanted at the Peace Conference and wanted immediately is some statesman to demand as an integral part of the League of Nations a representative democratic congress to formulate and modify international law as conditions change and to consider any matter affecting the tranquillity of the world and the betterment of human relations.

## A NEW WORLD

BY DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

*Think out new ways; think out new methods; think out even new ways of dealing with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war. Get a really new world.*



# WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE

BY IRVING T. BUSH

**I**T has seemed to be that a large part of the American public has misunderstood the purposes underlying President Wilson's trip to Europe, because they have not realized that the results which he hopes to accomplish are identical with the aspirations and ideals which lie deep in the American heart. If the American people can once understand this, all criticism of the President's trip will cease and they will give to him as Americans without party lines a united support at the Peace Table.

*The founder of the Bush Terminal Company is one of the business men of America whose word carries weight by virtue of his own achievements in making dreams come true. Beginning when he was still in his teens with two hundred acres of unprofitable sand in Brooklyn he built up the organization now known as the Bush Terminal, including over a hundred warehouses, eight piers, twelve industrial buildings and all facilities for receiving, shipping, storing, selling and manufacturing goods—an organization that contributed materially to America's part in winning the war. Mr. Bush brings to bear in this article on America's international position the same practical idealism that permeates his own business success*



There is deep rooted in the American heart a love of peace and of liberty, of free speech and the right of the peoples of the earth to govern their own affairs in their own way, so long as their government is based on justice and democracy, and does not interfere with the peace of the world. We have made war magnificently—not because we like war, but because it was the only way in which the might of a military autocracy threatening the world's happiness could be crushed. We do not believe in armament, and wish to maintain only such military and naval establishments as will safeguard our rights and those less powerful nations who look to us for justice. We are willing to bear the burden of an armed force, if there be no other way to secure the peace of the world. We do not wish to use such a force in aggression, and there is in the hearts of the masses of the people of this country a hope which finds echo in the hearts of the people of other lands, that a way may be found to guarantee liberty and justice to all the peoples of the world, without the maintenance of great national armaments. We hope that some way may be found to settle international disputes as we settle individual differences—in courts of law, and the manhood and womanhood of the world be permitted to devote their energies to the progress of industry and peace. These are the aspirations of the American people. They lie deep in President Wilson's heart, as in the hearts of his fellow citizens, and it is because he has realized that the voice of America at the Peace Table must speak for the ideals of our people, that he has broken an established precedent and gone in person to France. He faces a greater problem, involving the happiness and welfare of a greater number of people, than any man has ever faced before. It is a task almost beyond human power, but he has with rare tact thus far maintained the dignity of democracy and complete harmony with the leaders

from other lands, who, because their people have suffered more grievously than ours, bring to the Peace Table a greater spirit of bitterness.

There is only one kind of liberty, but there are two kinds of despotism. There is a despotism of class and a despotism of mass. Russia has discarded the first and accepted the second. Her people, who have not trod the paths of freedom before, have turned liberty into license. In this country our standard of education is higher and public opinion more informed thru an enlightened and unrestricted public press, but there beats in the hearts of both nations the same ideals. We have translated them into being. The people of Russia are strug-

gling toward them thru a fog of ignorance and a maze of misunderstanding. In Germany a military autocracy has been overthrown and the fires of a new hope are kindled in the hearts of the masses of her people. In the other countries of Europe new ideals are stirring and when President Wilson speaks they listen to him as to the voice of America. The ambitions of the people and of their governments are not in all cases the same, and some of those at home, who have been critical of the speeches of President Wilson in Europe, and the oft repeated reiteration of lofty ideals, have not realized that his message and our message was not intended for the governments of Europe, but for the eager awakening people behind those governments, who see in President Wilson the spokesman of a people who have achieved liberty, and whose ideals they are beginning to understand. To carry this message to the hearts of Europe, it has been necessary to say and say again many simple things which are old to us, but new to them, and it has been impossible to deal in exact detail. That must be left to the Peace Conference.

I have spent two months in France and England. I have talked with many. I have read all shades of the public press. I have listened to public speeches and I have sat an interested spectator at mass meetings of labor. I know men both of France and England, and Americans who make their home on the other side, who disagreed entirely with the policy of President Wilson's trip to Europe before he came, and who thought of him as a visionary theorist, coming to preach ideals impossible of accomplishment, who now recognize that his presence in Europe is the greatest single force to unite the people of the world and their representatives in France, and to bring into

being a higher standard of international ideals. He has spoken to the people of Europe, and their hearts have responded. Statesmen who were struggling toward better things have taken new courage, and those who hoped for the reestablishment of the old order see over their shoulders the specter of the rising wave of public opinion, and are swimming with the new tide.

It is impossible to fool all of the people all of the time and it is equally impossible to please all of the people all of the time. There are many in America who are just as patriotic and ambitious for the honor and dignity of their country as those with whom they differ, who have not seen with Presi-



dent Wilson's eyes. Some have thought that his duty lay at home; others that he should have consulted Congress more freely as to the personnel of our Peace Commission, others that his trip abroad was based upon motives of personal ambition and a desire to receive the plaudits of Europe, and others have based their criticism upon different points of view. Whether any of these criticisms is right or wrong is not at the moment a vital question. They are small things, when balanced in the scale against the the great issues at stake.

President Wilson on the surface did not carry with him to Europe a united public opinion. I am confident that this was because the people of America did not understand that the same hopes and ideals are in his heart as are in theirs. This has made his task more difficult, because the people of Europe and their statesmen have been puzzled by an apparent division of opinion on this side, but in quiet dignity he has voiced our ideals, and

step by step progress has been made toward better things.

Sitting at first a solitary figure at the Peace Conference, speaking for standards which seemed to some of the statesmen of Europe, who have struggled with the bitter reality of the last five years, to be unattainable ideals, he has patiently waited for the voice of

wish it were within my power to put into the heart of every American the conviction which is in my own, that this is a time when party lines should be forgotten, petty differences of opinion overlooked and public opinion unite to uphold the hands of our Peace Delegation in France, who speak the voice of America.

the people to echo the hopes which are struggling to life in the hearts of mankind. He is no longer solitary. Others are beginning to see that out of the world's melting pot in Paris will come a new order of things, that ideals will be translated into reality, that international tribunals can be established and maintained, that international war can be made if not impossible, at least unlikely, the burden of great armaments lifted from the shoulders of industry and the debt of the greatest war the world has ever known paid thru the economies of permanent peace.

Peace is not yet made, but our dreams are trembling upon the brink of reality, and I



Marcus in New York Times

THE SOWER

**T**HE American boy who has reached the age of twelve without being spanked for fighting is either a good liar or the son of unusual parents, for a black eye is a stubborn fact.

If under the legal age for enlistment in the army or navy when the war broke out, he had something more coming to him for wanting to join the man behind the guns.

Imagine his surprise when he was invited into the war by a national organization which had a local headquarters in every boy's home town—a boys' club with a khaki uniform, a quarter of a million members, and a will to fight the Hun until he cried for mercy.

Promptly upon the declaration of war this organization, the Boy Scouts of America, sent to the President and to Congress a resolution pledging 100 per cent loyalty and the entire strength of its membership for any war service which boys could render. Then it said to all the rest of the American boys



Scouts combing the grass for peach pits to be cleaned and shipped to the Government

## HALF A MILLION SCOUTS

BY ARMSTRONG PERRY

who wanted to serve their country. "Come on!"

They came! A thousand a day, then fifteen hundred a day, and then a sustained average of two thousand applications for membership and service, a day.

The only limit was imposed by the shortage of trained leaders. A scoutmaster in the Boy Scouts of America must be a man who, in the language of the Scout oath, keeps himself physically strong, mentally awake and morally clean. Such men were the first to volunteer for service in the defense of their country. Fifty five per cent of the

scout leaders found places as officers or among the rank and file early in the war. The vacant places in the scout troops at home were hard to fill. Only by searching out qualified men who were ineligible for military service for good cause were the old troops provided with new leaders, and scoutmasters secured for the thousands

of new troops forming. Rapidly the number of Boy Scouts and scout leaders grew to considerably over 400,000.

This was the war time proposition which was put up to every scout thru national and local leaders:

Every American must fight

Military work is beyond a boy's ability.

We will be prepared for our Government's orders telling us how we may fight, and then we will obey those orders.

America went into the war in the month of April which, for much of the country, is the beginning of the gardening season. One of the first orders received by the [Continued on page 269]





*When there was no skilled labor to drive farm tractors, farmers' wives did the work because city men didn't know how*

EVERY time I see the term "unskilled labor," I think of the experience of my friend Kelly. He is a college graduate, first class reporter, former lieutenant in the United States Army, and globe trotter. It was his custom to work on the local staff of a newspaper just long enough to accumulate the railroad fare to the next city of his liking, and five dollars for expenses. He arrived in Chicago one winter day and asked for work. Before he got it his five dollars had been spent. He became hungry. In the window of a restaurant on an obscure street he saw a sign: "Dish washer wanted." He hastened in. The proprietor asked him if he was an experienced dish washer. Hungry as he was he had to struggle to suppress his laughter at the suggestion of "experienced dish washer," but he asserted that he was experienced and he got the job. Thirteen minutes later he was kicked out into the backyard, pursued by the curses and maledictions of the proprietor and all the other employees. He had managed to break more than a dozen dishes in the time he had been there.

If you are interested in the problems of reconstruction and readjustment, you have doubtless heard many men discuss labor. They will immediately make a division into two classes—skilled and unskilled. It is odd how seldom they attempt to settle what they mean by the terms. If you think they are agreed on the subject try to get them to agree on ten kinds of jobs as either skilled or unskilled. You can start a fight in five minutes.

In my humble judgment one of the principal troubles with which agriculture has to contend in this country today is that the farmer has refused to admit that his hired hand is a skilled laborer. When the shortage of labor threatened to become a national problem in the spring and summer of 1918 I went out, along with other men, to organize volunteer squads of city men who would agree to drop everything to help the farmers when called. The response of the city men was inspiring. Then I went out to tell the farmers what we had done. They laughed. In the fields I saw their little daughters in overalls riding huge cultivators. Later I saw their wives and children riding the harvesting implements in the wheat fields.

# WHAT IS UNSKILLED LABOR?

BY CHESTER CROWELL

These men could well afford to hire men for the work, but they couldn't find the men. They said that our volunteer squads were so useless that they would rather pay policemen to keep us off the place. They appreciated our spirit, but they couldn't help laughing.

But some farmers, in desperation, tried us. Men who had been reared on the farms would hoe for two hours and go home sick. Former farm boys who had plowed before they had even gone to school, would attempt to plow the corn and plow up about half of it. They tried and tried and tried, but they were no good and admitted it. They put hay on wagons and it fell off. They tore down gateposts because they couldn't drive. And one big strong man was relieved of duty as water boy just as soon as the farmer could get a little boy from a neighboring farm. The boy did that better than the man. The man was a county judge.

One farmer with whom I discussed this problem said that after the first day all his city help had turned inventors. The men and boys sat around the tables trying to figure out schemes to get the farm work done without manual labor. The men who failed on the farms were not all office men by any means. Most of them were very robust men, nearly all had come off the farms as boys, and many of these men have done some manual labor.

The point I wish to make is not that they had lost their hardness of muscle and their endurance, but that they had lost their skill. Little boys and girls and old women would do the work much better. Strong men would go down from fatigue because they didn't know how to use their hoes, while little girls and boys would walk thru the fields swinging their hoes with the deft touch and graceful art of painters at their work.

How long does it take to learn this business? The farmers told me that one either learns it as a child and keeps in practise or he is utterly useless. They told me that they have tried out many men who came from the cities and that very few are a success.

I came back from the farms to find that men were being displaced in the elevators of the larger office buildings under the work or fight order. But some of the buildings still retained their men operators. I made inquiry as to why they were so unpatriotic. The answer was that these buildings had to have very skilled operators or they could not take care of the traffic. They never trained operators of their elevators and could not do so without putting thousands of men and women to serious inconvenience. I smiled. I thought it was a subterfuge. But figures were pro-



*(C) Underwood & Underwood*

*Rivetting is a form of labor, not unskilled, but more readily learned than some others*

duced. I do not know how it was elsewhere, but the unskilled women operators are not even yet very skilled. Many of them are less than 50 per cent as effective as the men—well, it isn't a case of sex but of skill.

Not long ago I was in a little town where the chief industry is lumbering. Farm labor there at that time was being paid \$2.50 a day. Negro girls were preferred over white lawyers. Many negro men were working in the fields. A short distance from this town a man could get a job sawing lumber at \$7 a day upward, according to what he could saw. The farmers had about enough labor, but the lumber industry was short. I waited for the usual story about the worthlessness of all black men. But that was not the story. It seems that only a few men can saw lumber there because only a few men are strong enough. The sort of labor they need has to be born, it cannot be trained. It might be classed with Caruso. What they required was not labor but a form of genius. I have seen the same situation in ports where big ships are loaded. There is in demand in such places a class of labor that is always independent because the world doesn't produce enough giants to give these men very much competition. Under the circumstances I should certainly hesitate to call them unskilled labor.

I state very frankly that I cannot think of any work at this moment which I would unhesitatingly class as unskilled. I do not like that term. Some morning when you are reading your newspaper and come across the term "unskilled labor" stop right there and try to fold up your paper in the same hard roll in which you found it. Try to do just what the newsboy did with that newspaper. Also remember that you must not tear it. And if you do not think that little trick is important try to figure out some other way for the newsboy to make his deliveries within a reasonable time—some other way that does not involve throwing the papers from side to side as he hurries on. And if you think it is very, very easy to learn to roll a newspaper just that way ask the boy who delivers your paper. Ask him if he ever heard of a boy or man being discharged because he couldn't learn to fold the papers right. As I said, ask him!



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



## BRINGING HOME THE BOYS

*The British Royal Air Force made this inspiring photograph of the "Mauretania," the first and one of the largest transports to bring back American soldiers from overseas. Already over 300,000 of our troops have been landed in home ports from France and England.*



## BERLIN AT THE BOILING POINT

The Spartans, the anarchist factions and the troops supporting the present government of Germany continue to wage a deadly warfare in Berlin. On Feb. 19, the Spartans instituted another uprising but it was successfully put down by the soldier police.



Western Newspaper Union

### AN EXPERIMENT IN MOB RULE

This crowd of Spartans gathered in the Wilhelmstrasse are making a popular demonstration in favor of the Liebknecht party and are hissing the attempt of a body of loyalist soldiers to enter the grounds of the Chancellery. The Ebert government has had for the most part the soldier support.

### A PATROL OF "REDS"

The armored car below was commandeered by the Red Guard and manned by soldiers and sailors fighting the Spartans.



© International Film

### LOYALIST SOLDIERS ARMED AGAINST RIOTERS

Over an entrance to the former palace these men have placed a machine gun and are ready to repel the threatened attacks of the followers of Dr. Liebknecht. The photograph was taken before Dr. Liebknecht's death when his plans for conquering the government were at their height. Lately the Spartacan attempts to seize control have amounted to little more than intermittent rioting in the streets.



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### THE FUNERAL CORTEGE OF REVOLUTIONISTS

By this solemn procession thru the streets of Berlin the revolutionists mourned the death of their comrades who were killed during the fighting that marked the first popular uprising in the city.





(C) Underwood & Underwood

## IS GERMANY DEFEATED ?

*These "conquered heroes" of the German army were decorated with flowers and cheered by the people as they marched thru Berlin after the armistice surrender*



Press Illustrating

Central News

### WHERE FOOD IS PLENTY

*One task of these American soldiers doing guard duty with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine is to inspect supplies sent thru by the Germans. Evidently these smiling Frenchmen with a cartload of meat did not heed their command to halt*

### THE FORMER ROYAL GUARD

*At the right are soldiers who once formed the Kaiser's bodyguard, photographed here with their royal colors still on parade after the signing of the armistice*





# MARRYING OFF THE AMERICAN ARMY

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "EVE'S SECOND HUSBAND,"



© Underwood & Underwood

*"Millions of American soldiers are returning from France. They are not the men who went over a year since. They are better men"*

**S**ENSIBLE people in this country believe in marriage. If all the marriageable men and women married, if they remained faithful and friendly to their vows, which are made not only to each other, but to society, and if they worked out this one great miracle of love and life with patience and courage, it would settle more than half the problems of a vexed and anxious civilization. For this reason it is easier to marry here than in most countries. In times of peace, law, sentiment and public opinion all favored a wedding, anybody's wedding. We never shook our heads in doleful prophecies until the bride and bridegroom were out of sight. It is a habit we have to encourage hasty marriages, always hoping for the best. So when this nation declared war and joined the Allies, and wedding weather became inclement, we stood by our war brides. We accepted them tenderly as one of the inevitable emergencies of love brought on by the sense men had of insecurity and of approaching danger. Soldiers who might have remained bachelors if we had remained neutral chose brides hurriedly as skeptics sometimes pray when they are in mortal peril. It is the instinct of a man to finish off with God and a wife when he faces the possible end of his own life. If every man was sure of death before the age of forty years there would be no heretics and very few bachelors.

Thus for more than a year our shores have been shadowed with the dim figures of these little war brides watching the ships that slipped down in the dark to the sea, bearing their husbands away to fight in France. No one will ever know the fate of these thousands of girls who married soldiers going to France. There are no casualty lists in the tragedies of love. The young widows who became the mothers of orphans whose fathers were killed in action will not be mentioned on the nation's roll of honor. There were the other casualties, too, due to "accident and other causes," brides who became a little less married than they should have been as time passed, separated from their husbands by seas and continents and silence and all the chances of war. It is not so easy nor so natural as some poets would have you believe to remain faithful to a husband acquired under a patriotic impulse, with whom you have never really lived, and whom you only kissed good-by with just a bride's excessive emotion, which is not nearly so enduring as the graduate wife's deep and patient devotion.

But now all that is changed. The war is finished. The Allies are victorious. Civilizations are to be overhauled and cleaned up and revised. Some millions of American soldiers are returning from France. They are not the men who went over a year since. They are better men. No matter what any

small carping critic says of them they are infinitely better men. They are stronger and cleaner physically. They have endured terrific training and incredible hardships. They have received an education that no school or university could have given them. They have seen the world. They have met mankind, they have learned that great text, comradeship. They have practised the brotherhood of man in the trenches and on the battlefield, not self consciously like artificial Christians and hypocritical political classes of men do, but normally and naturally until it has become a quality, not a theory. They have faced death with courage, and they live. They have graduated from a furious conflict which involved everything, and they have saved everything. They have achieved a great salvation for this nation and, more particularly, for themselves. That may be said of the roughest soldier who returns to our ports what a certain French woman said of a marshal of France, "God will think twice, mes.ieurs, before he damns such a gentleman!" There is no damnation for these men unless we betray them here at home. They have become already the colossal figures of American history, not only those who actually fought in France but those in training here.

The one immediate and most intimate problem in this country today is what we shall do with these young American veterans, how we shall pre-



serve them and make the best possible use of their glory and strength in this nation.

It is comparatively easy to provide for them in a material way. There are more positions to be filled, more work to be done, greater opportunities than when these men enlisted. They have only to show their obedience, energy and courage which has distinguished them as soldiers in order to find employment and to prosper. But who is to take care of them individually?

The only person qualified by nature and society to do this is a man's wife. When the soldier has a wife to provide for and a home to live in he makes the only safe provision for his own safety.

It is therefore time to announce the engagement and approaching marriage of all young American soldiers to all young American women.

This will undoubtedly happen. War is a great incentive to matrimony. To live in trenches, to be billeted in barns, to subsist upon the strictly male diet of a military commissary, to be "deloused" in a public steam vat, to have no home but a "Y" hut, and only an occasional Salvation Army doughnut to remind you of the way women's food tastes, to go over the top at dawn in a drizzling rain, with every woman who knows you

and loves you three thousand miles away; to lie wounded in a shell hole, with no one but another man to give you first aid; to have an efficient and professionally sympathetic Red Cross nurse to take *her* dear place beside your bed in the hospital—all these experiences revive the ideal of woman in the minds of fighting men. They forget the petty faults of the girls at home. They cease to be critical of their own womenkind, they remember incessantly how dear these girls were, how really good, how different and dearly beautiful in comparison with other women. In short, they are all in love, these returning soldiers. They are readier now than they ever were, or will ever be again, to marry.

And these girls they left at home are not the same. They are finer, braver, more dutiful women. They have a new sense of responsibility, for they also have accomplished their part in this war. More than a million of them enlisted for service, not in the army, but for the men in that army. They have served for them, knitted for them, made bandages for their wounds, prayed for them. Therefore they also are in love with these returning soldiers. It is natural and it is right, the best kind of righteousness.

So, everything is arranged except the details of more weddings than we ever had before. There will be the incidental hardships of earning a living for these brides of victors, but nothing to compare with the hardships of conquering the German arms, and not so dangerous. And having her to provide for will keep many a young veteran off the soap-box platform of the agitators and disruptors of our national life.

And whatever happens if they accomplish this matrimonial insurance against the risks of the future, this nation is safe because we shall have a generation endowed with health and courage and honor from their birth, with not so much as a single indigent millionaire or lazy aristocrat, or pauper among them, and a pair of fighting parents whose courage made the world safe for them to be born in.

We have the enormous task of settling the problems of a peace that is wide enough and strong enough to cover the nations of the earth, and we have our war debts to pay, but nothing can touch or diminish this great inheritance of the next generation earned and paid for by the young veterans of our American armies. Their children have only to be born in order to become the heirs of imperishable riches.

## SUNSET

BY JOHN CROWE RANSOM

I know you are not cruel,  
And you would not willingly hurt anything in the world,  
For there is kindness in your eyes,  
There could not well be more of it in eyes  
Already brimful of the sky.  
I thought you would one day begin to love me,  
But now I doubt it badly;  
It is no man-rival I am afraid of,  
It is God.

The meadows are very wide and green  
And the big field of wheat is solid gold,  
Or a little darker than gold.  
Two people never sat like us by a fence of cedar rails  
On a still evening  
And looked at such fat fields.  
To me it is beautiful enough,  
I am stirred,  
I say grand and wonderful, and grow adjectival,  
But to you  
It is God.

Cropping the clover are several spotted cows.  
They, too, are kind and gentle,  
And they stop and look round at me now and then  
As if they would say:  
"How good of you to come to see us!  
Please pardon us if we seem indifferent,  
But we have not much time to talk with you now,  
And really nothing to say."  
Then they make their bow,  
Still kind and calm,  
And go their way again  
Towards the sunset.  
I suppose they are going to God.

Your eyes are not regarding me,  
Nor the four-leaf clovers I picked for you,  
(With a prayer and a gentle squeeze for each of them),

Nor are they fretting over dress, or shoes,  
Or image in the little glass,  
Restlessly,  
Like the eyes of other girls.  
You are looking away over yonder  
To where the crooked rail fence gets to the top  
Of the yellow hill  
And drops out of sight into space.  
Is that infinity that catches it?  
And do you catch it too in your thoughts?  
I know that look;  
I have not seen it on another girl,  
And it terrifies me,  
For I cannot tell what it means,  
But I think  
It has something to do with God.

We are a mile from home  
And soon it will be getting dark  
And the big farm-bell will be ringing out for supper.  
We had better start for the house.  
Rover!  
O here he is, waiting;  
He has chased the birds and run after the rabbits  
A thousand miles or so  
And now he is hungry and tired.  
But he is a southern gentleman  
And will not whimper once  
Tho you kept him waiting forever.  
He knows his mistress' eyes as well as I,  
And when to be silent and respectful.  
I will try to be as patient as Rover,  
And we will be comrades  
And wait unquestioningly  
Till this lady we love  
And her strange eyes  
Come home from God.



For almost fifty years E. P. Powell, whose death occurred in 1914, was a contributor to *The Independent*. He wrote always of simple and beautiful things in a style that made his readers enjoy with him his reminiscences. We publish here with his description of his early farm house home



From "American Reminiscences," Courtesy Wm. T. Comstock Co.

**O** U R S was a farm house of the colonial times, built before the architects were about.

It was broad at the bottom, but broader at the top; and the shingles reached down so low to the ground that I have myself ridden off the rear slope from the big chimney, and dashed into a snow drift—and none the worse for it. And under those eaves—God bless them!—there were warm hearts; and there were also doughnuts in huge piles, and pumpkin pies in rows; and there were other comforts; for no one had then discovered bacteria, and we were in no danger from eating good food. When we got cold out of doors we could go inside, and be warmed internally. The house was painted red, for that was the warm color, like the fire in the chimney; and I know no other reason why all old-time farm houses were of that color. Only the front was white, and there were green blinds—which I think was a fashion; and the time never was when any one would be out of fashion. Fashion, you must know, is simply doing what things others do, and not bothering your head about them; and believing what others believe with just as little trouble to yourself. It is a beautiful way of keeping us all alike; for what might come of it if no two ever did the same thing, or believed the same thing, or wore the same style of coat; or for that matter, loved the same person? The old-time people had a reason for the catechism, and it was a good one. It kept them all together, like a regiment. Nowadays there are some who would even throw away the dictionary, and spell, the Lord knows how—just as each one pleases.

Over the double door reached the big arms of a great butternut. Do you know there is no tree in all this world so homeful as a butternut? Its arms are like those of a father; and it has not a stingy trait about it. Then you should lie, as I have, in September, and hear of a night the nuts falling off; one, or two, or three at a time on the roof. Rat, tat, tat; until our dreams

## YE OLD-TIME FARM HOUSE

BY E. P. POWELL

were full of the joys of the morning; or, for that matter, even of the pudding, which should come of it when the meats were enough to fill a big bowl. Yes, indeed! a butternut pudding, with a plenty of cider, is good even in dream land. To the back of the house was an orchard, where Spitzenburgs and Pears were grown. Some of the trees leaned so that we could walk up them, and sit with the birds. I, when a boy, knew a robin so well that she built her nest within five feet of me, while I whistled and talked to her. To the side of the orchard stood a fine grove of basswood, in which were fifty hives of bees, in two long houses—two rows in each house. There is nothing in the world so wonderful as an apple orchard in blossom. It is fit for worship. The trees are friendly and hearty. Their arms come low down to the ground, as if reaching after us. What wealth of blossom! There is no suggestion of niggardliness. Even now I see the old grandmother in her chair, when the petals came down in a great shower and lay lovingly on her white hair. And the blessed mother beside her also. Nature loved them. There was a sweet fitness, and when we boys came to their side, and brought the ripest Early Boughs and Lady Sweets, and otherwise identified them with the fruit, it was out of our hearts. I am not yet half around the house, and my soul will not let me hurry on. To see things and hear things when they happen is well enough; but, ah, to have them in one's self, and be able to call them out of the memory, that is worth the while. 'Tis better than any phonograph.

There was an offset in the turf, just beyond the harvest pear; and this was where the little mother had her pinks, and poppies, and bachelor buttons, and cinnamon roses, and Johnnie-jump-ups. It was a place of marvelous beauty, and of marvelous work—of that I can myself testify. Every pink cost a pound

of sweat, and the tulips were red, because well, I had my notions why. But it was delicious in the early morning, before the day was on a grid-iron—and again after sundown. You should have seen the little mother and Granny Williams, or some other one, going about this Treasure Island in the midst of the world. "Ah, this!" and "Ah, that!" "It smells like a fresh young babe," said

Granny Williams. "Indeed," said the little mother, "but I had not thought of that; but, as likely as not, for it has a soft pinkish yellow color." Then she would sniff at it, like any professor examining a new chemical mixture. All the time she was gathering in her apron dropt rose leaves and poppy leaves to press between the pages of the big Bible.

A little down the slope lay the vegetable garden of my father, full of long, narrow beds, all turned over each year, by the spade, and the spine. Oh, Lord! but yet I have the memory of it in my back. Why had they not thought of gardens to be furrowed by horsepower? But they had not. I think because they were yet too full of Old England; and a Yankee was, after all, the most imitative creature in the world. He shook his fist, and wagged his tongue like the great bell of Moscow, at the word Englishman; but for all that he was himself English, both in his stomach and in his head. He not only spaded his gardens, but he took his snuff like an Englishman, and he built his fences after an English pattern. What else could explain why we had so many little yards about our houses, and built our houses close down by the road? As if we were crowded into a little island, and had not room enough to turn around in! We are more independent now, and really are getting some notions of our own. But then our house stood only a stone's throw from the highway, and there was a little box of a yard in front, and this was full of locust trees and honeysuckles; and there at night the honey-moths would come and play high-spy in the blossoms. George III, our great gray cat, would sit down to look at them, and once in a while would strike at one that came too near—for what was it?—a bird or a butterfly? And like all of us, he was a bit of a naturalist. He liked very much to classify the world, but never hesitated to put the choicest specimens in his stomach! which I see is the way with other sci-



entists. They will eat a megalothoroid as quick as a pig.

But you should have seen the "sturtions," as they grew in rows all about the vegetable beds, for our father also had an eye to beauty. Did he not set hollyhocks all about his corn fields? Then, when the great stalks of crimson and gold stood up in summer, and the folk that went by to church stopped to look with admiration, he said, "Truly, one shall not live by bread alone!" And he liked best those neighbors who looked the longest; as the little mother liked best those who ate most of her goodies. The saffron and dill, and the rue and rosemary, and caraway, and fennel, and the mints, that grew by the brook that ran down back of the house and garden; and, indeed, there were also more of these herbs that stood always in the place of a family doctor. Indeed, you may look; but it was not so bad an exchange! And as for the notions, they may have been no worse than the guesses of the profession nowadays. But this is neither here nor there. I will let the doctors alone, if they will not treat me as we treated our chimneys, and send a drug to go up and down the insides of me, and sweep and scrape. It may be, yes, indeed, it may be, saffron did not cure yellow diseases, and red poppy leaves did no good for red eruptions; and it may be bitter wormwood did not kill worms; but I know for a certainty caraway seed was good to keep one awake thru a long sermon, and it was good in cookies.

I told you there was a brook. There is no good living where there are no brooks, and this was a brook of the first water. It bubbled out of a rocky hollow, some little secret cavern; and then it laughed and tumbled for half a mile before it got over its fun. The little mother in summer would walk with us there, and she would sometimes say, "Now! let us go farther over to the Glen, where the bigger brook is, and the ferns, and the witch hazel and the yellow birch, and the beechdrops." Oh, it was glorious fun. What of plant wisdom did that little mother not have? She dug putty root, and crinkle root, and sarsaparilla, and wild ginger, and ginseng, and she told which was Solomon's seal; also, which was wholesome and which was poisonous. And then we went home with our hands full of squirrel-corn, or trilliums, or hopple-bush flowers. But at night, after work, the dear father would come early from the field, and say, "Now, let us all go for strawberries." Then—ah, but how can I tell you such delicious joys. You know nothing of wild strawberries; much less do you know the delight of creeping about the meadows and down

by the stumps in the pastures, while the bobolinks whistled and the brooks gurgled, as we gathered the long stems that lay lovingly against the grass.

Where are we? I had no business out of season, and in midwinter to take you thru snow banks to pick strawberries. But 'tis such tricks the memory plays. We will get at once back to the house. The front door, as you see, opens just in the middle, in halves, and from that the hall runs back as straight as a Puritan's nose, right thru everything, till it lands in the big kitchen. And the two halves of the door swing open separately. I know not why it was, unless it were an inheritance from pioneer days, when it was well to be able to look out and parley a little before opening the way for an Indian rush. So at any rate all the doors in those days were cut across the middle. In the big yard was the woodshed, and that was full of piles of wood, as dry as tinder. It was the comfort of winter, and the very right arm of a successful home. From the woodshed we all went—kicking first the dirt from our boots—into the great living room, where we were all together. Over this door was twined with care a great bittersweet, and all over the stone curb of the well was a wild white-flowering clematis.

"Father," said the little priestess, "'tis well to cultivate the beautiful and enjoy it. Why should it all be shut up in books?" "It is so," said my father. "God made the world, and he put the flowers here as well as the potatoes. I

girls—if first we ourselves are right. What more could we ask?" "'Tis at least," said my father, "for us to transform the evil into good." And our Jim looked so grand, so noble, so beautiful, it seemed to come over into my soul, and to make me like himself.

And the birds, ah, but you should have seen how they nested about that house. "They will eat all the cherries," said my Uncle George, and he rapped his cane lustily on the floor of the porch. But our father smiled, and said, "Let us count them all into our family, and plant for them also when we plant." So he put in a few rows of peas more, and said, "They are for the orioles." And a dozen cherry trees down by the fence were for the robins, and for the cedar birds, who have a cherry tooth. Then he went up to the wood's edge, near by the big beeches, where there were wild cherries, and into these he put scions of finer sorts; "for the birds, my boys." So the robins, and the bluebirds, and the wrens, and the indigo birds, and the goldfinches, and the catbirds, and all other sorts of thrushes and finches, and I cannot tell you how many more, came to us; and they filled the trees with nests, and they paid for all they took, in song and helpful labor. Then our father would say, "Little mother! another spring I must plant more for the birds—for, indeed, they are not well paid for all they do." "To be sure," said she, "it is but justice, and one of nature's laws." And a robin built its nest in the window seat of his bedroom, and sang to him

in the morning, while he lay in his bed. Ah, yes! they worked well together, my father and the birds; and he would say, as the robins hopped after his plow, "Yes! yes! our family is growing, but there is room for more." And a catbird that sat on the butternut would sing, "Yes! yes! for more."

The barn stood across the street from the house, and on a line with the highway. "'Tis not decent," said the little mother. "There should be shade for the cows and the pigs and the hens." "You are right, little mother," said my father;

and he brought a load of willow sticks; and they planted them all the way around the barn and its yard. And these grew and throve mightily; and at last they were a great grove, that hung all over the barn and hid it. The little mother said, "Did I not tell you"—and then she drew the breath coolly thru one corner of her mouth, as she surveyed the transformation. "Indeed, you did, little mother!—you said it—and no one would have done it, had you not." And the hens cackled their delight, and the cows at night lay down facing the [Continued on page 265]



*"Under those eaves there were warm hearts; and there were also doughnuts in huge piles and pumpkin pies; and there were other comforts"*

have no patience with those who do not follow God." "To be sure," said my little mother, "and the weeds are here to teach us diligence and patience." "But the quack!" said my father, "that might as well be left out." "And the burdocks," said she, "are excellent for beer, and the leaves are good for drafts." "Perhaps, if we could see it," said he, "all things are good." "'Tis for us to make the best of everything," said she. And as our Jim came up, she put her hand on his arm and on mine, and then said slowly: "'Tis a world in which we can make beautiful boys and



**T**HERE is no dramatist today who more truly loves his characters, his audience and the world than the Peter Pan of playwrights, Sir James Matthew Barrie. The gods endowed him at his birth, fifty-nine years ago, they gave him a master key to the doors of life and bade him go forth, when he could, and write good novels and good plays. He has done both with equal facility, with equal zest and enjoyment; he has constructed both with equal understanding of their different techniques, and unlike most novelists who write plays, he has never confused styles, but has been completely one or the other.

Nevertheless, both of his artistic roads have led to the same end. After reading "Margaret Ogilvy," "Auld Licht Idylls," "A Window in Thrums" and "Sentimental Tommy" we said "Dear Barrie." That expressed our feeling as to his loveliness. "It's by Barrie," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson regarding "A Window in Thrums," "and he's the man for my money." It was not only Scotch character he seemed to depict with the fidelity and color of a miniature artist, but it was the quaintness of humanity he brought forth with the genial sympathy of his own nature. "I am a capable artist," wrote Stevenson to Barrie, "but it begins to look to me as if you were a man of genius."

The theater had known Barrie in his early days, but not until he made success with "The Professor's Love Story" (1894) did one detect the flavor of his work, which was further evident in his dramatization of "The Little Minister" (1897) and then blossomed forth as an old-fashioned nosegay in the rosemary atmosphere of "Quality Street." After that, one began to speak in the theater of "Dear Barrie." One went to the theater, as one went to his novels, for Barrie characteristics—a fresh liveliness of humor, a quaint unexpectedness of situation, a gentle correction of the ills of life by means of an irony which tickles the fancy and leaves a sweet taste in the mouth.

So vociferously has he been greeted by playgoers that it almost seems as tho Barrie has completely forsaken his early craft. We've had no new novels from him in many a year. "My Lady Nicotine" has colored richly with age, like a meerschaum. "Sentimental Tommy" has tears and laughter still newly wept and sounding in its pages. "Margaret Ogilvy" is still the most perfect tribute of a son to his mother. But the fickle public wants Barrie, the playwright, these days. In fact the highest praise that can be rendered any dramatist of the present is to say, "Why, he has the quaint inventiveness of Barrie"; "He's almost caught the Barrie trick."



*Sir James Matthew Barrie*

## DEAR BARRIE

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST"

Said David to the Comtesse, in one of Barrie's very best plays, "What Every Woman Knows," "My lady, there are few more impressive sights in the world than a Scotsman on the make." This is equally true of a playwright on the make. For Barrie's success in the theater, while it has been partly dependent, as far as America is concerned, on the personal charm of Miss Maude Adams, who has played in "Peter Pan," "Quality Street," "What Every Woman Knows," "The Legend of Leonora" and "A Kiss for Cinderella"; and on quaint conceit of situation, has something more tangible to rest on. Barrie has a dramatic sense; he has likewise a sense and love of the theater as a mechanism which is so constituted as to necessitate springs and tricks with which to catch the heart, mind and conscience of audiences. "The Admirable Crichton" has ironic charm in its detailing of how a butler became the better man on a shipwrecked island, while titled folk dropt to second place in the scheme of things. On that theme Barrie could have written a wonderful novel; but he wrote instead an exceptional play by the theatrical means he resorted to in order to create sustained interest. Such, for instance, was the scene where Crichton, deserted by his superiors because of their "class" jealousy, depends on night-fall, hunger, and the assertion of Nature to draw them all back to him. And they do return dejectedly, one by one, to the glow of Crichton's camp fire. Such, again, is the scene in which Crichton, dominant, has fallen in love with Lady Mary, when suddenly the boom of a cannon from a passing ship

indicates that after two years they are about to be rescued. Shall they give the distress signal?—and go back to class prejudices? It is a moment of supreme dramatic emotion. Its effectiveness on an audience is as mathematically sure as three and three are six. Take Peter Pan's appeal to the audience—"Do you believe in fairies?"—it's a trick of Barrie's to make the most of the hysterical joy of those "in front." Examine "What Every Woman Knows." When the Wylie brothers and their sister wait in hiding for the thief who has been stealthily entering the house night after night—is not the suspense the same as tho there were about to enter a murderer instead of an attractive thief intent on stealing knowledge?

All the more do we admire Barrie because his theatrical instinct is so evident. By it he has been able to gage for success; only once did he fail—a failure due to being in

advance of his public's sense of humor, and not to a lack of excellence in the play itself. I refer to "Little Mary," which juggled ironically with British love of overeating—the "Little Mary" of the piece being the Big Stomach of the public.

Barrie's plays are all different in idea. But the characters are all of the same family. Maggie Wylie, in "What Every Woman Knows," and Phoebe Throssel, in "Quality Street," are twin sisters, with just the differences in intellect and temperament to keep their identity. When you first meet the Wylie brothers you feel somehow that in "The Little Minister" days you saw their like before. And in the new play, which is now regaling New York, you find characteristics so beloved of all. "Dear Brutus" it is called. "How like Barrie!" you exclaim. It is an effective unfolding of what would happen if a group of people were given a second chance to live over their lives—would they be better for the chance? And Barrie has spread fancy webs over it—not the child fancy of "Peter Pan" but the eternal fairy fancy of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." By a happy turn, he twists the lives of a group of people, so magically, so magnetically, that the spirit of Puck laughs all over the stage, as Tinker Bell, in "Peter Pan" shimmered in fleeting ways all over the wall. Lob—guardian of the magic wood, in which the second chance is hid—how like and yet unlike the Pantaloon of Barrie's poignant dramatic fragment of that name! The daughter, who is the dream child in the second chance life of an artist gone awry—what is she but an older Peter Pan?—not this time the boy who would never grow up—but the eternal girl whom we would like to keep a girl for ever.



The strange thing is, you can never tell by the title of a Barrie play what you are going to get. But when you have seen the play, the title is inevitable. "Little Mary" is a classic disguise for the stomach, and may be freely mentioned in any parlor without blushing; "Dear Brutus" from Shakespeare's lines in "Julius Caesar," "The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings," is used as a gentle ingathering of the dear Public as part of the moral which is tagged to the play. For the first time, Barrie has nearly lost his balance; he has almost become a sentimental moralist in "Dear Brutus." But we forgive him, because he is Barrie, and because the new play has all the Barrie characteristics—freshness, youth, quaintness, fancy, humor, laughter and tears, impetuosity, unusualness. I wouldn't sacrifice "Peter Pan" or "Crichton" or "What Every Woman Knows" for it, but I wouldn't give it or "The Betrothal" up for any other piece on the stage in New York today. It runs close to the line of affection, like the Maeterlinck play. The one is just like Barrie, the other just like Maeterlinck!

In another line has Barrie's master key proved magic. The one-act play—so different in many ways from a full grown drama—has been handled with consummate success by him. The realistically grown up Mr. Barrie has blossomed here in "The Twelve Pound Look." And there are many other examples of his power in the one-act form to show that Barrie in essence is the same as Barrie in larger magic jars.

## YE OLD-TIME FARM HOUSE

(Continued from page 263)

moon, as it sifted in between the leaves; and all day they were nicely comforted from the sun. And when old Daisy went to the tub to drink she would look up between sips, as if to say, "The Lord be praised for this shady yard." A true barn-yard is a delightful place, full of peace and love. Lilah, the collie, goes and puts her head thru the gate once an hour, and, surveying matters, says, "Yes, all is as it should be; all is correct"; then she goes back to run along where Jim and I and our father are at work in the orchard. Or if it be—and it really is—or it ought to be, New Year's Day, she looks in at the kitchen window, and waits till we open the door that she may curl up by the fire. But Timothy gets up on his hind feet to the door latch, and rattles it; and then waits till we let him in. A true cat is half human. Ah, if but—if cats could once get articulation, what would come of it? It is well that they can not, for they would rout out and dispossess half or more of the human sort. So with quack and thistles, and talking cats, we should be made either wiser or killed off.

In those days it was not yet forgotten to be neighborly, and once a year we all expected to look in on each other, and break bread, or at least eat cake. And we sat down to a bit of gossip and exchanged news; and when it was over everybody knew all about everybody else, and there was no need at all to print it. But I shall tell you nothing at all about it. It was our own business and we were simple folks, and you who live today have your big notions and your new ways and you laugh too easily. Not one of us envied your telephones and telegraphs and other nicknacks, or ever gave them a thought. Bless the Lord! enough is enough; and it is not likely you have any more idea of what will be about a hundred years from now. Indeed I think they will look back and call you savages. What a world of conceits it is!

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# THE NEW BOOKS

## A Republic of Nations

THE League of Nations is the subject of much discussion at the present time and any other public question and all contributions to this important problem are eagerly seized upon by the reading public. This book by Professor Minor assumes that the League of Nations will be repub-  
 lican in government and presents a plan of government based chiefly upon that which has been worked out in the United States. This government is, in essentials, the most successful one that has ever been put into operation for a federal union of states and is, therefore, the most feasible one to be used as a basis for an international union. Taking up the Constitution of the United States, clause by clause, Professor Minor works out a new constitution for a republic of nations, modifying the original wherever necessary to suit the inclusion of heterogeneous peoples and the exigencies of international relations. His plans for the legislative and judicial branches are substantially those of the United States Government; the European idea of a ministry responsible to the legislative branch is followed out in the plan for the executive end of the government.

This book is a convincing and practical presentation of a plan which will be of the utmost interest to all thoughtful readers who believe that a working union of the nations of the world is possible and practicable.

*A Republic of Nations*, by Raleigh C. Minor. Oxford University Press. \$2.50.

## Democracy and World Relations

ORIGINALLY planned as a textbook or reference work for college students, Dr. Jordan's new book is especially interesting just now to any reader on account of its straightforward presentation of facts in unbiased fashion.

Democracy in all its phases and aims, its relations to the governmental problems of any state and its especial adaptation to the problem of world union and world coöperation is its theme. Dr. Jordan has been called a pacifist in times when the insidious evil of the dynastic state which he condemns was less well-recognized than now. In the light of much that has happened since, we

can see that, in common with many other so-called pacifists, he was really only a better democrat than most of us.

*Democracy and World Relations*, by David Starr Jordan. World Book Co. \$1.20.

## Wilson Interpreted

AS an Englishman who has lived in Washington twenty years, Mr. Low can indeed claim both a detachment of viewpoint which shall make for impartiality and a knowledge which shall make his words authoritative. This new book of his is an interpretation and that only:

I have made no attempt to write either history or a biography of Woodrow Wilson. That time has not yet come. . . . What I have endeavored to do is to interpret the character and motives of Mr. Wilson as revealed by his speeches, writing and statesmanship, letting the reader draw his own conclusions from the evidence presented. It has seemed to me that it is work that ought to be done, because the man who today occupies the largest place in the world's thought is almost as little understood by his own people as he is by the peoples of other countries and still remains an enigma.

Mr. Low has done his work well—impartially, judiciously but always sympathetically. He has analyzed the writings, the speeches, above all the actions of our war President, and showed us the consistent growth and development that has brought him to the forefront of world leadership. Mr. Wilson is that rarest of all men—a straight thinker. Therein lies the secret of his power and the ability which he possesses in such marked degree, to tackle a problem for which nothing in his former experience would seem to have fitted him to solve the work satisfactorily.

Mr. Low interprets Mr. Wilson not merely as an individual but as the leader of his people. His ultimate success in solving the problems facing him has been largely due to the fact that he knew perfectly the psychology of the American people—how they felt and when they could be roused for action. Mr. Low's analysis of this aspect of the President's character is unusually apt. He himself is the author of a work on the psychology of the American people. His judgment of Mr. Wilson as the leader of the American people is, therefore, doubly interesting, especially when presented in the easy and readable style in which the book is written.

*Woodrow Wilson; an Interpretation*, by A. Maurice Low. Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

## Tales of the Sea

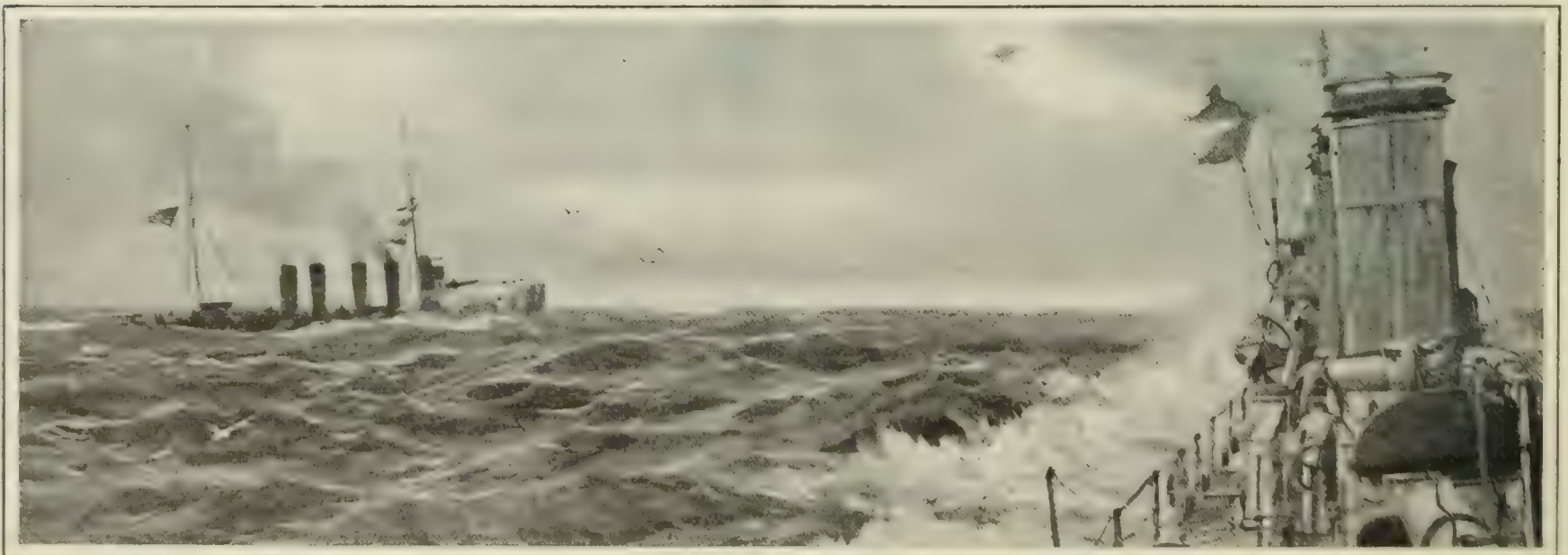
NO more gallant record of sea fighting has come out of the war than is set forth in *Naval Heroes of Today*, by Francis A. Collins. Even if a great battle of fleets has been denied to our sailors, these individual actions, together with the stress of storm and fire at sea, reveal the miracle of lifting a youth from, it may be, some farm in the Middle West and shortly thereafter presenting him standing at a gun on a wave swept craft, his garments stiff with frozen spray. He will be waiting hopefully for the signal to put a shot into a submarine, or cheerfully accepting the chance of swimming for life when the deck sinks beneath his feet. One hesitates to single out for special mention any one of these actions where all are equal in devotion to duty. But as a result of the excellent discipline maintained, take this from the sinking of the "Lincoln":

The scene is probably unique in the history of the Navy. There survived over seven hundred men, some five hundred in the open boats and two hundred on the life rafts, crowding these frail craft to their capacity. The sea was rough and the nearest land remote. . . . The spirit of the men was admirable.

It has long been the criticism of sailors that modern "arm chair" land writers of the sea entirely lack the sense of its spiritual element—that *esprit* of the deep by which men are moved to brave deeds and which even seems to enter into the material craft on which they sail. Mr. Bennett Copplestone's *The Silent Watchers* is conspicuous chiefly for presenting this true ring of the voices which fight in the British navy, and the same may be said for the American service. Speaks a young sub-lieutenant anent fighting machines:

No, naval war is a war of men, as it always was and always will be. For what are the machines but the material expression of the souls of the men?

"Taffrail" is a British naval man whose new book, *The Sub*, the autobiography of David Munro, Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy, will be relished by all those who love tales of the sea. *The Sub* devotes considerably more space to the prehostility days than to the war, since it is the author's aim to give us some idea of the life and training of the boy who enters the Royal Navy as a cadet thru the colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth. When war was



Drawn by G. H. Davis for the London "Sphere"

An American and a British destroyer answering an S. O. S. Actions such as this are recounted in these tales of the sea



declared David Munro was a sub-lieutenant, assigned to H. M. S. "Lictor," a torpedo boat destroyer belonging to the North Sea fleet. The "Lictor" features in a series of exciting events—is chased by a German light cruiser, has a very scrappy time of it in the Battle of Blight off Heligoland, and suffers a collision which puts her temporarily out of commission. The book is full of thrilling sea adventures, all of them "true stories."

Felix Riesenbergs *Under Sail* is a real tale of the sea written by a real sailor, with adventure, fun and hardship in abundance, but minus the blood-and-thunder, nonsensical melodrama of a certain class of sea fiction. It is in the smart handling of this American vessel, the pride of the crew in their work despite the hard-fisted discipline, and the decency of the men in the fo'c'sle which brings Mr. Riesenbergs book up to the very best of sea narratives.

On the ship "Fuller" was gathered at that time as decent a lot of men as ever sailed the seas. I have listened to more obscenity in a short space of time among men who held themselves educated than fouled our ears during the whole voyage.

A timely book for every one to read who would see the Stars and Stripes float in pride upon the Seven Seas.

*Skipper John of the "Nimbus,"* by Raymond McFarland, is an exciting Maine coast fishing story which suffers somewhat from the demand of this type of book to provide rapidity of action, "something doing" in every chapter, unlikely to happen in the naturally, at times, slower moving process of a real sea narrative. It is then the master hand of a Conrad touches the inner consciousness of the sailor to characterize him in reflective moods for which he is seldom credited by the landsman. The author has done very well, especially in those parts where he describes the rugged Maine coast and its hardy fishing folk:

The old inhabitant remains a while longer: the ancient wharves, landmarks of former virility, scarcely bear up through succeeding winters: while the eternal ice and tides tear ruthlessly at the coast as they have done since the retreating Ice Sheet left the deeply scarred shores bare and unfertile, and as they used to tear when the iron generation of my boyhood dared to defy their terrors thru every season.

*Naval Heroes of Today,* by Francis A. Collins. Century Co. \$1.50. *The Silent Watchers,* by Bennett Copplestone. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2. *The Sub,* by "Taffrail" George H. Doran Co. \$1.35. *Under Sail,* by Felix Riesenbergs. Macmillan Co. \$2.50. *Skipper John of the "Nimbus,"* by Raymond McFarland. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

## The Heart of the Jungle

THIS remarkably interesting book by the Curator of Birds at the New York Zoological Park recounts his search in British Guiana for the site for a jungle laboratory, and of the successful establishment of a Tropical Research Station of which he is now the director. The story of this achievement is told not merely in popular scientific language but with a literary style that is most unusual and entertaining. Mr. Beebe has made a lasting contribution to good literature.

After serving in northern France as an aviator, he seeks the solitude and peace of the tropical jungle. He tells us of the sensations of flying at 8000 feet over New York, and likens the life of the city, viewed from above, to a great ant's nest. On ship-board he soon gains the interested attention of the captain and passengers as he grapples for the sargasso weed thru which the steamer plows its way. Torn by storms from the Central American Coast and carried northward by the Gulf Stream, this sea-weed is full of fascinating tropical life, which is remarkably protected by its con-



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With the Ideal a man can work just as close to various obstacles as with a hand mower. The mower is hung at the front in such a manner that it turns easily and is guided around corners, flower-beds, trees, etc., without difficulty.

Photo at right shows how the Ideal is quickly converted into a power roller by using the small castor which we furnish. Valuable feature for early spring rolling.

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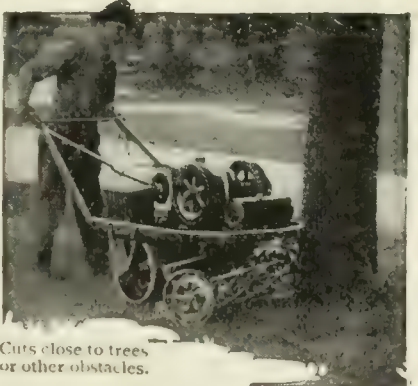
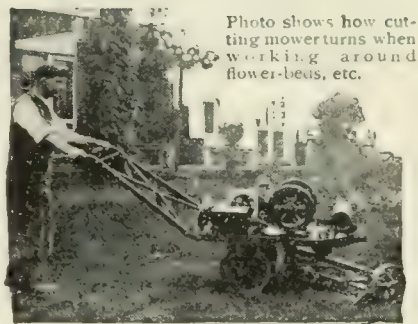
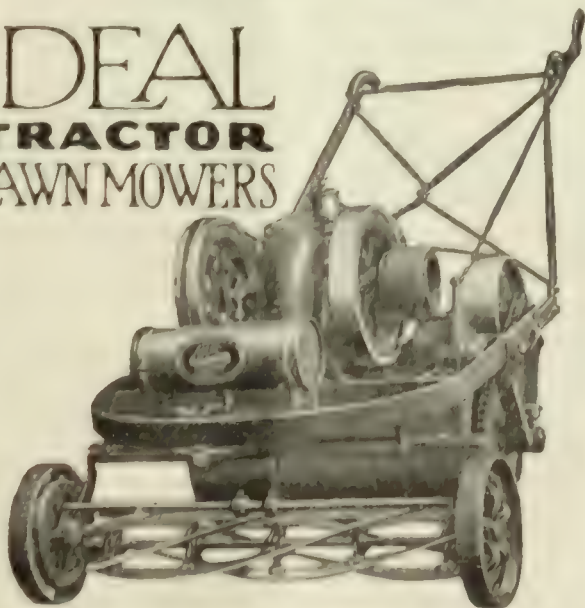
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## IDEAL TRACTOR LAWN MOWERS



### ROSEHILL CEMETERY AND CREMATORY

Rosehill Lodge, Linden, N. J., Nov. 26th, 1918  
Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co., Lansing, Mich.  
Gentlemen:—The Ideal Power Lawn Mower we purchased last spring has proved to be a life saver to us, coming into use at the time when labor was so scarce and high. It proved equal to two horses and saved much, as it worked up close to obstructions saving much hand work in this way. Yours very truly, L. L. HOWARD, Supt.

### TOWN OF ARLINGTON, SCHOOL DEPT.

Arlington, Mass., Nov. 26th, 1918  
Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co., Lansing, Mich.  
Gentlemen:—We have found our Ideal Power Lawn Mower very satisfactory indeed. It does great labor saving and we would not want to do without it. Yours very truly, G. C. MURPHY, Supt.

### JOHN L. BUCK

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 26th, 1918  
Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co., Lansing, Mich.  
Gentlemen:—I have about three acres of lawn about Trenton to the Ideal Power Mower. I have been cutting it since the summer and it is the best I have ever used. It is so simple to use that a boy could use it. In my judgment, it would require at least four men with hand mowers to do the same amount of work as I am getting out of my Ideal. Yours very truly, JOHN L. BUCK.





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cooling coloration. As the water grows chilly this life drops off; and finally the weed itself dies and sinks into the depths of the ocean. Mr. Beebe especially enjoys the Crow's Nest for its unobstructed views, but on peaceful days he lashes himself to the anchor, close to the waves, where he watches the foam and the flying fish.

In Guiana the heart of a naturalist is glad, for here is the home of the rarest of birds and animals. Along the seashore there are ever changing vistas of brilliant colors, while in the dim, cool depths of the jungle a new world of life awaits discovery. Mr. Beebe describes his trip along the Pomeroon road with its rare trees, its gorgeous flowers and birds, and tells us of the jungle which closes in about one until finally the dark tidal road of the river is reached. His sketches of native life are illuminating and unusual, revealing a point of view which is quite the reverse of that of a dry and narrow scientist.

The search for a site in close proximity to the jungle and at the same time convenient to civilization was successful and the Kalacoon laboratory was soon in full operation. Mr. Beebe's work is not merely to collect specimens, but to study carefully life in its natural environment. He is interested in demonstrating that scientists from this country may carry on research work in the tropics without impairment of health and with reasonable economy. The enterprise was encouraged by Colonel Roosevelt, who visited the station and had many interesting walks and talks with the author.

The cutting of a trail from the laboratory, thru an almost impenetrable tangle of recent growth, to the primeval jungle, is vividly described. Other chapters recount the thrilling capture of a great bushmaster snake for the New York Zoölogical Park, and give the details of a fierce battle by army ants which attack everything living in their path. On one occasion Mr. Beebe watched for a week the changing bird life that fed on the berries of a single wild cinnamon tree. To enliven his homeward voyage, he gathered four square feet of jungle mold into a bag, finding within it a thousand visible organisms. You have never read so effective a description of night in the jungle with all its weird mystery and poetic charm. All readers of this delightful volume will look forward expectantly for the account of Mr. Beebe's travels in the East Indies, in Ceylon, and among the Himalayas.

*Jungle Peace*, by William Beebe. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

### Anglo-Saxon Supremacy

**WILLIAM S. HOWE** in his *War and Progress* takes a wider and more independent view of international problems than is customary. From his experience in the American Consular Service in China he is especially concerned with the importance of maintaining Anglo-Saxon interests in Asia and the Pacific. The complete victory of the Allies is a vital necessity but in order to effect the overthrow of Teutonism it is necessary to understand where in its real strength lies. This leads the author to criticize certain popular delusions such as the following:

The first three months of the war, for which the Germans were undoubtedly far better prepared than the Allies, were, in the larger sense, a colossal German failure. The remaining period up to the present has seen them marching from one tremendous success to another. The handicap of the German was soon overcome; he paused, took breath, and has continued to draw away ever since.

The same specialization, the same scientific spirit, the willingness to study each case as a separate problem and fit measures to it, rather

than hope it will fit in with accustomed methods, which were giving Germany gradual control of the industrial markets of the world, were what proved her salvation in time of war. The very high level of German education in all stages has done far more to win her the war than most of the immediate preparations in the way of armaments.

In general, then, it may be stated that the primary cause of the German success has been their collective system combined with high individual ability and efficiency within the system, the whole cemented and preserved by a deep patriotism of obedience.

*War and Progress*, by William S. Howe. Le Roy Phillips, Boston. \$1.

### Another Sidelight on Socialism

**THE** war seems to have made altogether kaleidoscopic the once orderly pattern of socialism. It is a far cry from the rigid principles laid down by Karl Marx to present-day discussions of the so-called socialists. But this disintegration—or reclassification—is illuminating, not only to the Socialists, but to us all. One product of it worthy of attention is *Americanism and Social Democracy*, by John Spargo, formerly a leader of Socialists in the United States, now the exponent of a new party, the Nationalists, who seek progress along the basic principles of socialism, but repudiate its petty political tyranny and pro-German leanings. Mr. Spargo's book is particularly clarifying in the distinctions it makes between Socialist party and Socialist principles; it is full of thought-provoking statements; but it fails to make convincing any constructive political program of the Nationalists.

*Americanism and Social Democracy*, by John Spargo. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

### With Those Who Wait

**TO** the many friends Madame Huard won for herself by her two previous war books—"My Home in the Field of Honor" and "My Home in the Field of Mercy"—this, her latest volume, will bring no sense of disappointment. It lacks, to be sure, the thrilling and rapid movements which characterized the others, but for this we are, by the title, prepared. *With Those Who Wait* is a picture, or to be more exact a series of pictures, of the way in which the mothers, wives and sweethearts, the fathers and children of the soldiers of France met and adjusted their lives to the almost unbelievably difficult conditions created by the war. Madame Huard writes only of those French cities and villages with which she is personally familiar, yet these, indeed, bear names with which to conjure: Paris, Soissons and the countryside about her own chateau, of which she says:

That very country whose obscurity was our pride has become an open book for thousands of eager enemies and allies, while on the lips of every wife and mother from Maine to California Belleau Wood have become words of fearful portent. . . .

And if Belleau Wood, what of Chateau Thierry, which she portrays in enlightening detail?

Madame Huard's style is always graceful, and this last book is peculiarly stamped with her two especial gifts—the knack she has of making the reader feel himself one of a chosen circle of inmates, and that fine choice in the selected incident which opens, as with some charmed key, the vista of the whole.

This is, in short, a book which we would all do well to read—we who have felt in cold reality so little of war's actual hardship; so few of those daily deprivations and discomforts difficult indeed to bear, and everywhere cheerfully, even greatly borne by those who waited in France.

*With Those Who Wait*, by Frances Wilson Huard. George H. Doran & Co. \$1.50.



## HALF A MILLION SCOUTS

(Continued from page 255)

scouts came from the United States Department of Agriculture. In effect, it said: "Grow grub."

A half million American fathers and mothers who had walloped their errant offspring for failure to weed the onion patch stood aghast at the rush for hoes and the demand for garden plots. "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier" was the slogan on every boy's lips. Scout gardens sprouted in window boxes in crowded city streets. scout farms grew green with acres of potatoes, beets and beans. The Reserve Officers in Washington smiled grimly as their golf links in Potomac Park were furrowed by tractor plows and received the seed from which grew a \$10,000 crop of Boy Scout corn.

Every scout endeavored to enlist nine other persons in the gardening campaign. It was not so easy a task as it seemed. The first who filled his list found his neighbors already engaged in planting, and he was compelled to write to acquaintances in distant states. He enrolled a girl in Florida, a family of three boys in South Carolina, a youth in Kentucky, three children in Pennsylvania—eight. He was almost at the end of his resources—but not quite. He found a box, filled it with loam, spent a dime for two packets of seed, put the outfit in a rowboat, pulled four miles to a light-house on a small and barren rock in the middle of Long Island Sound, and initiated the keeper's eight-year-old son into the Honorable Order of Grub Growers.

When the crops began to appear a difficulty arose. The directness of boyhood demanded that every peck of peas and every mess of greens should be delivered forthwith to the soldier for whom it was grown. There was some supprest disappointment when it was learned that, except in cases of quantity production, the method by which the scout was to feed his soldier was by eating the stuff himself, thus saving the local merchant from handling goods transported in cars which were needed to carry foodstuffs from the great farming districts.

"Oh gee!" exclaimed one scout, as the intricate system was at last made plain to him, "why didn't I grow peanuts instead of navy beans?" But indirect as the method was, thousands of soldiers fared well because of the scout with the hoe.

When the first Liberty Loan campaign was launched, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, requested the Boy Scouts of America to lend a hand. It was an untried field, bond selling, but the scouts, thru their national organization, were quickly trained for the work. They secured subscriptions amounting to \$23,000,000. Using the experience gained in the first campaign, they raised in the second drive a total of \$102,084,000 in 533,820 separate subscriptions.

Local Liberty Loan committees felt that some business men and concerns which should have subscribed thru other channels had saved their subscriptions for scouts. Objections were raised. The Boy Scouts, to show that their only desire was to render needed service, proposed a new plan for the third campaign. They offered to serve as gleaners after the reapers, "collecting no subscriptions until the last few days after all other committees and organizations had covered the field. This time they brought in 669,553 subscriptions totaling \$1540,600.

Local committees had wider latitude in the fourth Liberty Loan drive and no uniform national plan could be used by the Boy Scouts. Conforming to the regulations in each city and town, they rolled up a

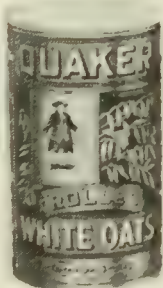


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Note these cost comparisons, based on prices at this writing. Consider them in your breakfasts. Ten people can be fed on Quaker Oats at the cost of feeding one on meats.

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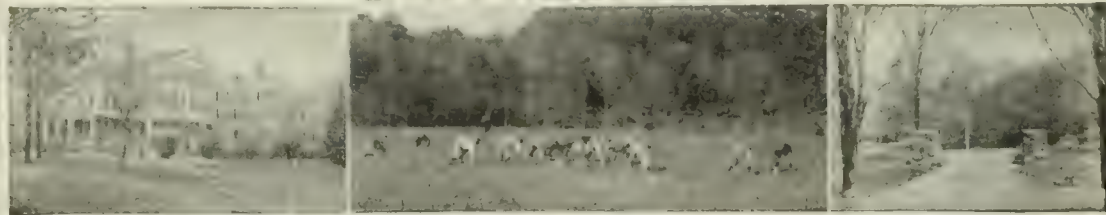
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total which, when the final reports are all in, promises to aggregate \$150,000,000.

Just as a side line, the Boy Scouts sold over \$20,000,000 in war savings stamps for the Treasury Department in 1918, and are still hard at it.

Seasoned fighters these Boy Scouts are now. They knocked out a deal of Hun propaganda by carrying direct to the homes of the American people millions of copies of official statements concerning the war, issued by the Committee on Public Information. Their work is said to have established a record in house to house distribution.

A genuine scouting job was offered when the War Department's stock of walnut lumber ran low. No more walnut forests were to be found, but gun stocks and airplane propellers were needed in increasing quantities. There were only isolated trees, widely distributed.

The scouts were given a description of the tree and told what size trees were wanted. Instruction was given in locating and mapping the standing timber. They discovered and reported to the War Department trees which, reduced to sawed lumber, would yield 20,758,660 board feet, or 5200 carloads.

The last big job undertaken before the armistice was signed was the collection of material—principally peach pits—to be reduced to carbon for the respirators of gas masks. The pits were gathered in receptacles on street corners, combed out of the long grass of the orchards, dried, sacked, and shipped by carloads—over one hundred carloads before the hunt was called off by the signing of the armistice.

One stealthy scout followed a fruit huckster for half a day, arousing the curiosity and critical comment of his troopmates, who were sure that no huckster would donate good, ripe peaches for the sake of saving a pit. The next day it was discovered that the scout had noted the addresses of the peddler's customers and called after the fruit was eaten to collect the "leavin's."

These are but some of the man-size tasks laid hold of by Boy Scouts. They, too, fought to make the world safe for democracy. Thruout the war the Boy Scout has been a fighter. With envious eyes upon his brother oversea, he has fought heat, fatigue, potato bugs, the desire for play, the love of sugar. Many whole troops denied themselves all candy for the duration of the war. That means a lot to a boy.

And the Boy Scout is plugging right along. "The war is over, but our work is not," is the slogan immediately adopted upon the signing of the armistice. They have not been demobilized. They are ready for whatever service Uncle Sam calls for.

What is the secret of the success of this great movement? Man-leadership. The scoutmaster is the backbone of the Boy Scout movement. In England before the war the Government would not permit scoutmasters to join the army, so important was their work considered to be. Our own War Department has issued an order calling the attention of officers and enlisted men upon their discharge "to the opportunities afforded them for further service to their country, by the Boy Scout movement." Here is something that challenges a man. There are somewhere around eight million boys in the United States of scout age. The country needs to have more of these boys under scout training. Between three and four hundred thousand are not enough: they should run into the millions. And there are plenty of men of the right character, to jump in and handle this national problem as scoutmasters. It's the best thing yet discovered for keeping men young.



# Putting a Fortune At Your Tongue's End

How Business Men Are Finding New Power Through Effective Speaking and Are Talking Their Way to Better Work and Bigger Incomes

By STANTON COLE

IT was my first morning on the new job. Of the many fresh impressions I received that day, one in particular will stay with me always because of its actual horror.

"This is Mr. Welton, Mr. Cole," said my new chief as a man of some forty years of age and decidedly good appearance entered the private office in answer to the presidential buzzer. "Welton has been with us for twenty years and will be able to show you over the place from top to bottom. When you are through come back to my office."

Twenty years with the firm and still answering buzzers? Twenty years of steady work to finally act the part of office guide on occasions? There was something very much wrong here. If Welton had been a different sort than he looked to be I should have thought nothing of it, but he impressed me at first as of big calibre. He had as much the appearance of an executive as my new employer. Could it be that Welton represented the firm's attitude towards its men? This thought staggered me, and as I looked at Welton I could think of nothing but his twenty years of minor duties. It was enough to horrify any man of ambition.

Welton was speaking. I became fully aware of it when I heard the words, "Perhaps I didn't make myself clear." I apologized and asked him to repeat his last remark.

I had heard it well enough but it hadn't seemed to convey its meaning to me. He went back and tried to explain the thing again. At the end I said I understood. Privately I determined to have somebody give me the facts later.

We went through the place thoroughly. Welton beside me, talking continually, interrupting himself after every sentence or two to say, "Perhaps I didn't make myself clear" or "What I mean to say is," and forty-five minutes after I had left the president's office I returned to it in a rather dazed condition, without one single definite idea of how the place was organized or operated. Welton left me at the door.

My employer seemed to guess my state of mind.

"Sure," I delegated Welton as your guide," he said. "I'm afraid the job wasn't very well done. You

probably noticed his weakness—his inability to make himself clear no matter how many words he uses. Frankly that's why he hasn't progressed. He's had any number of chances.—on the road, Chicago representative, manager of one of our southern districts,—and after each opportunity he has come back here to do about the only work he can do.

"If there is one thing more universally needed than another by business men today," he continued, "it is the ability to talk well,—to stand on their feet and express themselves clearly, forcefully and convincingly. Instances of this are everywhere. Welton is simply a 'horrible example' of how seriously the lack of this quality can keep a man back. Right here in our firm we have equally impressive proof of the power for advancement in the faculty of effective speaking. I could name you a dozen men of my acquaintance who have talked their way into better work and bigger incomes and who will go further yet before they are through. To speak well, if only in conversation, is to multiply the power of every natural ability you have. It is the one thing that will put your personality across.

"There ought to be a course of instruction in business talking. Oratory and eloquence are out of place in business but effective, straight-away speaking is needed, and the man who learns the secret of it has a fortune at his tongue's end."

In the days that followed I thought a good deal about this advice. I could not claim to be much more than average as to speaking ability. I could remember many an occasion on which I had turned back to explain myself, responding to a mystified look on the faces of my hearers, and I had suffered the usual embarrassments that come to young men when they are asked to "say something" at a business or social gathering. What I had heard and seen was enough to start me on a still hunt for a way to proficiency in talking. And I didn't stop until I found it.

Dr. Frederick Houk Law, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., educator, executive and author, at present lecturer in English in New York University, after years of experience in both the principles and practice of public speaking has prepared a course, "Mastery of Speech," for the very purpose of teaching men the extremely necessary accomplishment of sure footed, practical speaking. Its application is so commonsense and easy that its usefulness made itself felt with me after only one evening's study of the course.

There is a right way and an effective way to say everything whether in business, in professional work or socially. Dr. Law has taken the subject of speech and reduced it to fundamentals, showing men the way to talk, something that all of us think we can do but very few of us really can do.

It was not until after I had talked myself into a raise in salary, thus proving the value of "Mastery of Speech" to my satisfaction, that I told my chief about the course.

"With Dr. Law had done it ten years ago," he said and promptly subscribed for the course himself. Shortly after he had twenty-five subscriptions to "Mastery of Speech" entered in the names of men who were working under him. Welton was one of them, and as I write, Welton at his own request is getting ready to

tackle "the road" again. He'll make good I know. The world's respect and, incidentally, the world's money goes to the man who, when it is his turn to talk, speaks effectively.

\*\*\*\*\*

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FREDERICK HOUK LAW

Dr. Frederick Houk Law, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., educator, executive and author, at present lecturer in English in New York University, after years of experience in both the principles and practice of public speaking has prepared a course, "Mastery of Speech," for the very purpose of teaching men the extremely necessary accomplishment of sure footed, practical speaking. Its application is so commonsense and easy that its usefulness made itself felt with me after only one evening's study of the course.



# THE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE TO INVESTORS

IN the year 1918 corporate financing suffered a very large decline in comparison with the year previous, the decrease being largely accounted for by the vast issue of Liberty Bonds sold by the Government for war purposes as well as on account of the restrictions placed on security issues. In pre-war times, financing amounting to a billion dollars a year was considered quite a respectable figure, but after the beginning of the war, with large foreign loans being placed with American investors, there seemed to be no limit to the amount of bonds sold here. The listing of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange by no means gives one a true impression of the extent of financing by governments or corporations in this country, but it does convey an idea for comparison's sake which cannot be overlooked. In 1915, bonds listed amounted to nearly \$650,000,000, in 1916 there was an increase to \$1,800,000,000, in 1917 the amount was \$1,388,000,000, while in 1918 there was a sharp decrease to about \$412,000,000. Liberty Bonds have not been included in this compilation because they are regarded as extraordinary financing.

It has been predicted that we are about to witness an era of great financing, the greatest the country has ever seen outside of the abnormal war finance era. Not only will funds be needed to retire maturing loans of foreign governments, but those of our own corporations which it has been estimated will amount to over \$750,000,000 from the first of February to the last of June. The reconstruction of our industrial forces will create a great demand for new capital for industries and railroads. Leading railroad executives have stated that the railroads of the country will require about a billion dollars a year for several years in order to place them in a condition to handle the growing business of the country efficiently and expeditiously.

Corporate financing in 1918 was in part retarded because of the unintelligent financing of the railroad problem by the Government railroad administration. Its policy was to prohibit railroad corporations from paying high rates for money required for retirements or new construction and then to refuse to finance the railroads at low rates from Government funds which were being borrowed at 4½ per cent. The railroads were forbidden to pay much over 6 per cent for money when the Government was paying several times normal prices for railroad equipment for account of the railroads, much of which the roads did not require and in some cases refused to accept,

and double the wages of normal times to thousands of railroad employees. This lack of cooperation between the Government and the railroads has had a great deal to do with the uncertainty in industry which has become so prevalent all over the country and with the strikes and closing down of factories which have been a natural consequence. If the Government had inaugurated a policy of large expenditures, at properly regulated prices, on railroads and public works, we would have no problem of unemployment, no problem of what to do with the returning soldiers.

In spite of these conditions, there seems to be a great deal of money seeking investment. The market was sounded in December of last year with the offering of \$20,000,000 Liggett & Myers Tobacco 6 per cent notes which were sold on a 6¼ basis, and \$9,850,000 Kansas City Terminal Railway 6 per cent notes which were sold on a little over a 6 per cent basis, and offerings continued on an increasing scale until the aggregate of the important financing in January exceeded \$200,000,000. This is at the rate of \$2,400,000,000 per annum, so the statement that we are entering a period of extraordinary financing does not seem at all exaggerated. The next Government loan will undoubtedly exceed five billion dollars but with all due respect to the war finance organization, it is well to point out that the best authorities seem to be agreed on the point that it is extremely puerile to expect that the American public will be willing to purchase bonds with the same spirit that they purchased them during the war, no matter what the rate may be. As we are entering into a period of financing when strong corporations are willing to pay 7 per cent for money, it seems that if the Government wishes to see a five billion dollar loan a success, not only will the new bonds have to bear an attractive rate of interest, but they should be made otherwise attractive to investors by having tax exemption features which will make them unusually desirable for large investors.

The placing of large loans by the Government and private corporations, if these loans are successful, cannot fail to be a stimulus to general business. The expenditure of perhaps half a billion dollars a month for Government or corporate purposes will be sufficient to keep industry busy. A spirit of real cooperation between capital and labor and the public will mean a great deal to our future welfare. If capital receives a fair return, labor a just wage and commodities are sold to the public at a

price that will insure a continued demand for goods, there will be no opportunity for economic and industrial disturbances in this country. The great mass of Americans and foreigners residing here do not want to see a condition of semi-anarchy in this country. Every man who has a hundred dollars invested is a capitalist and wants to see his savings protected. Every man who has a hundred dollars to invest wants to invest it safely. These facts should be a guarantee that our institutions will be adequately safeguarded.

The accompanying tabulation sets forth the principal financing accomplished from the first of the year up to the time this article was written. The investor will note that many securities afford a return in excess of 6 per cent which in normal times was a danger mark beyond which was the precipice of speculation. With the war and the greatest nations paying over 6 per cent for money, this gage can no longer be utilized, at least not until we have normal conditions. In fact there are many investments which return above 7 per cent and which can be recommended to business men who can afford by the nature of their business to take some risk. There was a time when standard railroad bonds which were legal investments for savings banks in New York were regarded as the highest type of bonds and sold at prices to yield as little as 3½ per cent. In the past ten years such bonds have declined as much as twenty-five points and while they have not lost any of their security the uncertainties in the railroad situation have decreased their sales. Nevertheless, there are many industrial and other corporation bonds which have held their prices better than legal railroad bonds and which any conservative banker can afford to recommend to his clients.

This is not a time to engage in riotous spending or indiscriminate investment in nondescript oil, motor or mining stocks but it is a good time to invest in Government railroad and industrial securities including such standard stocks as are quoted daily on the prominent exchanges. Some theorists advise investors to try and buy when securities are low and sell when they are high, but in view of the difficulty of pointing out the high or low levels, it is preferable to buy when one has funds to invest year in and year out. As long as an investor discriminates in purchasing and has the advice of a reputable banker he should not be annoyed by fluctuations. No investor can make a mistake in buying for the "long pull" in a period like the present.

Amount	Security	Per cent		Price	To yield
\$40,000,000	American Telephone and Telegraph .....	6	Notes due 1924	99.25	6.15
25,000,000	Anacosta Copper Mining Company .....	6	Notes due 1929	98.25	6.25
*25,000,000	British Government .....	5½	Bonds due 1937	101.00	5.45
5,500,000	Brooklyn Edison Company .....	5	Bonds due 1949	91.00	5.62
7,500,000	Canadian Northern Railway .....	6	Equip. due '19-29	.....	6.25
10,000,000	Cities Service Company .....	7	Bonds due 1966	100.00	7.00
2,500,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating .....	5	Bonds due 1939	94.50	5.45
2,500,000	Cohoes Power and Light Company .....	6	Bonds due 1929	102.50	5.65
16,000,000	Illinois Central Railroad .....	5½	Bonds due 1934	97.50	5.75
5,000,000	Laclede Gas Light Company .....	7	Bonds due 1929	100.00	7.00
5,000,000	Miami Conservancy District .....	5½	Bonds due '27-46	.....	5.00
3,600,000	Milwaukee Electric Railway and Lighting.....	7	Notes due 1923	100.00	7.00
25,000,000	New York Telephone Company .....	6	Bonds due 1949	100.00	5.93
10,000,000	Philadelphia Company .....	6	Notes due 1922	96.50	7.30
3,000,000	Province of Ontario, Canada .....	5	Notes due 1922	.....	5.78
12,500,000	Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.....	7	Notes due 1922	98.50	7.55
8,000,000	Southern California Edison .....	6	Bonds due 1944	98.00	6.15
25,000,000	Southern Railway Company .....	6	Notes due 1922	98.25	6.25

The prices given are those at which the securities were offered by bankers.

\*Approximately.



## Pebbles

"Don't you think her voice ought to be cultivated?"

"No, I think it should be harvested."—*Boston Transcript.*

*Newark Advertiser* (advertisement)—  
"Wanted, a boy to go errands and make himself useful. Also youth to milk and wash motor-car."—*John Bull.*

There was a rip-roaring Apache  
Who never could grow a mustache.

He would howl and would swear

Until you'd declare

He had a most awful toothache.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Tragedian—I think it within my rights to ask for real wine in the banquet scene.

The Stage-manager—Right-o, old man. And perhaps you'd like real poison in the death scene?—*Passing Show.*

"I say, Jones, I want to insure my coal-yards against fire. What would a policy for \$20,000 cost?"

"What coal is it? Same kind you sent me last?"

"Yes."

"I wouldn't bother insuring it if I were you. It won't burn."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Before we were married," she complained, "you always engaged a cab when you took me anywhere. Now you think the street-car is good enough for me."

"No, my darling, I don't think the street-car is good enough for you; it's because I'm so proud of you. In a cab you would be seen by nobody, while I can show you off to so many people by taking you in a street-car."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Yankee soldier was being shown over an old church wherein hundreds of people were buried.

"A great many people sleep between these walls," said the guide, indicating the inscription-covered floor with a sweep of his hand.

"So?" said the Sammy. "Same way over in our country. Why don't you get a more interesting preacher?"—*London Opinion.*

Two facetious cockneys were passing a Dublin butcher's shop the other day when, seeing the owner standing at the door, they decided on a laugh at his expense.

"Well, old boy," said one of them to him, "according to your notice on the window you have cuts to suit all purses."

"An' sure, so I have," replied the butcher.

"Well, then, what sort of a cut can you give me for an empty purse?" he was asked.

"A cowl'd shoulder, of course."—*Chicago News.*

## THE BOUR-GEE-OISE

## A Washington Square Litany

I love the Proletariat;  
I scorn the Bloated Plutocrat  
With all his Parasites and Toys;  
But how I loathe the Bour-gee-oise!

That Groundling works to pay his way,  
To win his three square meals a day,  
A home, and other sordid joys,  
Oh, how I loathe the Bour-gee-oise!

His taste would make a Zulu blush;  
He dotes on chairs in crimson plush;  
He has no Grasp—no Flair—no Poise;  
Oh, how I loathe the Bour-gee-oise!

His attitude to Art is low;  
He likes the vulgar movie show;  
And when he laughs he makes a noise,  
Oh, how I loathe the Bour-gee-oise!

He has no Quest—no Soul to search;  
He sometimes even goes to church  
And takes his wife, his girls and boys!  
Oh, how I loathe the Bour-gee-oise!

He lacks my Broad Humanity,  
My Universal Sympathy,  
My Zeal for All that nothing dares—  
Except, of course, the Bour-gee-oise.

—*Arthur Guiterman in the New York Tribune.*

# Your Share in the Great Era of Prosperity

WITH the war ended, every historic precedent points to a great era of prosperity for the United States, in which every citizen should share.

The great lessons of thrift we have learned, both as a nation and as individuals, must not be forgotten. We should all continue to lay aside and invest a fixed portion of income, in peace as in war. In selecting investments, safety rather than unduly large income yield should be the first consideration of the prudent buyer.

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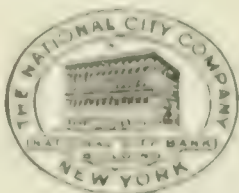
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## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$623.60 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

# STATE INSURANCE MONOPOLY AND ITS DANGERS

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

**U**NDER the whip of organized labor, heretofore opposed to socialistic insurance schemes, the legislators of a number of states are now advocating the enactment of compulsory and monopolistic workmen's compensation laws, taking the one now in force in Ohio as a model.

It is not my purpose at this time to discuss the various features of that law, nor is it essential to the object in view to refer more than briefly to one of them—that which excludes competition. Workmen's compensation insurance is a state monopoly in Ohio. No insurance company may write that line of business there.

The advocates of that system defend it with two principal reasons: First, the benefits to be sought by those who need workmen's compensation insurance are of such a nature that they do not constitute a proper source from which to furnish investment returns on private capital; and, second, by monopolizing the business, the state can conduct it at very much smaller expense than can the private companies. Emphasis is placed on the savings made in the matter of agents' commissions, an expense which the state does not incur.

The reasons are more plausible than convincing. Let us take the first in its concentrated form: it is wrong to pay dividends on an enterprise which makes a monetary reparation for time lost by workmen who have been disabled by injury or disease.

Is the reasoning sound? Do all the commodities which laborers buy go to them at net cost—that is, devoid of profit to those who furnish them? If they do not what is there in the commodity of insurance that is peculiarly adapted to labor's daily needs that raises it out of the common class of things?

Why should not those who work with their hands be protected against profit-makers in other lines of business? These are not the only poor in the mass of the population. There are millions of men and women in this country who cannot by occupation qualify for the benefits of workmen's compensation insurance, whose incomes are never greater, and very often smaller, than the industrial and other workers who do so qualify.

But returning to profits made in some lines of business on the patronage bestowed by working people, consider undertakers and grave makers. Misery in its most poignant form enters the workingman's home with death. The creature he loved must be laid away in the bosom of the universal mother. The dear clay must be prepared, shrouded, encoffined and enhearsed. Should profit be made on this misery and grief?

Are we sincere, are we fair, when, crying out for help, in begging for services we cannot render ourselves, we reproach as wicked those who, organized on a business basis for that purpose, perform that service for us and brand the system as one which makes profits on human sorrow?

While men cannot live by bread alone, they cannot live at all without it. Wherein are the profits of the insurance company more illegitimate than those of the baker, the miller or the farmer. Here is the prime necessity of human existence. If there is any single object made by man that is

sacred, it is bread. And yet millions of people make money producing it and tens of millions of workers pay profit to them.

Now we come to the feature of monopoly, the plea for which I regard with less respect than that which constitutes the first reason mentioned. Why? Because it is palpably false.

It comes to this: the state is so sure it can render the working people better service, at less cost in the line of compensation insurance than can private insurance companies that it will not permit the latter to compete with it.

Does that sound sane?

If you knew you owned the patent on the best mouse-trap that was ever put together, and you could sell it for a smaller price than any other in the market, would you care how many competitors you had?

But if you had one of the poorest and one of the most expensive to make, would you not like it if some power so manipulated conditions as to run the others out of the market?

Perhaps you would not, because you are a single human being with a soul; but monopolists have no souls and they do.

"As a man-to-man, square deal, fair-play proposition," asks Edson S. Lott, president of the United States Casualty Company of New York, an accepted authority on the underwriting, economic and juristic principles of workmen's compensation insurance, "if a state insurance fund can, on its merits, get and hold business in competition with private stock and mutual insurance, why is a lawmaker justified in giving it a monopoly? Why restrict the number of bidders to one? If the state could not take away your business in competition, would you think the lawmakers were fair if they took away your business and gave it to the state?"

In the institution I have described, we have the first real experiment of government insurance in this country, the State Fund of Ohio, conducting the business of workmen's compensation insurance. There are several others, including that operated by the United States for the benefit of soldiers and sailors, but they are not completely socialistic, for none of them are both compulsory and monopolistic.

Will the desire for this system grow and eventually include all forms of insurance?

I am compelled to admit that within the last twelve months the idea has made some progress. Whether this drift toward socialism is one of the effects of the world struggle and will cease when the peoples settle back into a more normal state, or whether it indicates a permanent departure from old customs, is difficult of determination. Insurance is not the only interest involved. It is, however, the only one I am capable of discussing in connection with such a movement. While it is impossible and would be unseemly to dogmatize on such a subject, I am profoundly impressed with the belief that a system of nationwide compulsory monopolistic insurance would be a calamity.

This judgment is not warped by self-interest, nor do I think there is an insurance man in the country whose opinion on the subject could be affected, for the simple reason that their services would be in demand even if the Government monopolized



the business. All the people who understand insurance are working in it and their services would be necessary for years to come. There are thousands of people outside it who think they know more about how it should be run than those in it; but they are all in politics. In time these two groups will change places—the men with knowledge of insurance will be in some other lines of legitimate business, and the politicians will be running the insurance machine. When that time arrives, it will mark the end of efficient insurance service.

In fact, insurance does not respond to governmental management. It generally decays. Great Britain has a life insurance organization under the management of its Post Office Department, but it is a puny concern. Italy has a monopoly, and the Italian people are among the poorest insured of Europeans.

In 1912, Wisconsin established a state company, called a fund to do a life insurance business. It commenced accepting risks in 1913 and during that year issued 239 policies for \$147,500; in 1914 but 83 new policies for \$82,800 of insurance were placed; the figures for the succeeding two years fell lower yet; in 1917 the decline was 80 per cent; in 1918 only 11 policies were issued. At the close of that year there were 461 policies in force for \$379,700; the total assets were \$55,676 and the actual mortality exceeded the expected 40 per cent. Nearly all well managed old line private companies save from 20 to 40 per cent on their expected mortality.

Recommending the reinsurance of the fund, Governor Phillip said in his annual message to the legislature last month:

... The state is liable only to the extent of the fund and if the reserve is impaired the policies are not worth 100 cents on the dollar.

The state should not continue a system of life insurance that does not guarantee the full value of the policy—in fact if this type of insurance is permitted to continue I would regard it as a moral obligation on the state to make good any loss that the policyholder might sustain for the reason that the policy was sold by the state and that in itself should be a guaranty against any loss by the policyholder and I am certain it was accepted in that spirit.

This fund is based upon the theory that desirable life insurance risks voluntarily seek insurances. That theory is unsound—they do not do so. If this enterprise is to prosper and grow, as it must to have a normal experience, it must to have a normal experience, it must have an organization for soliciting business. If the expense of such an organization is incurred the fund can offer no inducement not offered by privately managed life insurance companies and fraternal societies.

I recommend that you repeal the statute under which this form of life insurance is being carried and direct the insurance commissioner to reinsure the present policyholders in a reliable company.

Hundreds of millions of new insurance have been issued on the lives of Wisconsin citizens by private companies since the state fund was established. The state company has not sold one thousand policies and it ends up its seven years of life with but 461 policies in force for a total sum of less than \$300,000.

If it had possessed any advantages over the private companies, certainly the citizens of the state would have recognized them with their patronage.

In Ohio the workmen's compensation proposition is different. The employer is first compelled to protect his employees against occupational disabilities and death; then he is compelled to use the state fund as the insurer, because private companies are not permitted to transact workmen's compensation insurance. I do not hesitate to express the belief that, as the result of the prescription of the companies, employers are paying more for the same service, or less for unsatisfactory service, than they could get from private insurers. If this is not true, then I cannot understand the refusal of the state fund to face competition.

# New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

## Abstract from the Seventy-fifth Annual Report

For the Year ending December 31, 1918

Total Assets . . . . .	\$89,166,637.66	
	Increase,	\$4,617,350.51
Policy Reserve and other Liabilities, . . . . .	\$85,559,225.30	
	Increase,	\$6,429,944.89
Surplus, Massachusetts Standard . . . . .	\$3,607,412.36	
Received for Premiums . . . . .	\$13,319,472.34	
	Increase,	\$978,965.78
Total Income . . . . .	\$17,625,243.10	
	Increase,	\$1,484,093.87
Payments to Policyholders . . . . .	\$9,873,208.40	
	Increase,	\$2,062,546.56
Death Claims Incurred . . . . .	\$5,869,454.76	
	Increase,	\$2,238,813.76
Total Insurance in Force . . . . .	\$403,609,868.00	
	Increase,	\$28,115,210.00

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## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Sunset. By John Crowe Ransom.

1. What is the physical point of view of the two people mentioned in the poem?
2. Describe the view at which they look.
3. How does the scene affect the girl?
4. How does the scene affect the man?
5. How does the girl in the poem differ from many other girls?
6. Explain what is meant by "her strange eyes."
7. If you like this poem, read Wordsworth's "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey." In what ways are the two poems alike?

##### II. Dear Barrie. By Montrose J. Moses.

1. Explain every one of the following expressions, and show how every one is illustrated in some English text that you have read in school: (a) A fresh liveness of humor; (b) A quaint unexpectedness of situation; (c) A gentle correction of the ills of life; (d) An irony which tickles the fancy; (e) Quaint inventiveness; (f) A moment of supreme dramatic emotion; (g) Theatrical instinct.
2. If you have not read any of the following books, read at least one, and tell the class, with reasons, whether or not you found the book interesting: "Sentimental Tommy," "The Little Minister," "A Window in Thrums," "Auld Licht Idylls," "Margaret Ogilvy."
3. What bonds of interest united Mr. Barrie and Robert Louis Stevenson?
4. What is meant by "The eternal fairy fancy of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'?"
5. Tell the class about any of the following plays that you may have seen or read: "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "What Every Woman Knows," "The Legend of Leonora," "A Kiss for Cinderella," "Dear Brutus."
6. What are the characteristics that make a good play?
7. How do modern plays differ from Shakespeare's plays?
8. What characteristics have made Maude Adams a noted actress?

##### III. Ye Old-Time Farm House. By E. P. Powell.

1. For what purpose did Washington Irving write? For what purpose does Mr. Powell write?
2. How does an essay differ from most other types of writing?
3. What characteristics make an essay excellent?
4. In what ways is an essay much like a lyric poem?
5. What is the spirit of the article?
6. How does the author make his work personal? How does he avoid making his work offensively personal?
7. Point out examples of mild satire.
8. Point out and explain at least two epigrammatic sentences.
9. Prove that the essay is discursive. Explain how the discursive nature of the essay adds to its charm.
10. Prove that the essay emphasizes the love of the beautiful.
11. Is the writer more to be praised for his observation of nature, or for his love of nature?
12. How does the writer produce the atmosphere of old-time country life?
13. What is the moral effect of the essay?
14. Point out examples of quiet humor.
15. Point out some unusually pleasing similes.
16. Characterize the writer's father.
17. What makes the description of the writer's mother piquant and charming?
18. How much of the pleasure given by the article is due to its content, and how much is due to its style?

##### IV. Half a Million Scouts. By Armstrong Perry.

1. Imagine that you are recruiting for the Boy Scouts. Plan an effective speech as an inducement for prospective members.
2. Imagine that you are a Four Minute Speaker in a moving picture theater. Give a talk explaining the present condition of Germany, and the relations of Germany with the surrounding nations.
3. Write a short composition on "Today's Bolsheviks in Russia and Elsewhere."

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. The League of Nations—"Organizing the League of Nations," "When Dreams Come True," "Planning the League of Nations," "For League Army in France."

1. Compare the underlying principles of the League of Nations as it is being gradually evolved with those which governed the Holy Alliance of a century ago.
2. Discuss the five propositions which Mr. Holt regards as settled. Which of the five, in your judgment, is the most important?
3. Why does Mr. Holt insist on making a distinction between "a League of Governments" and "a League of Peoples"?
4. "There is deep rooted in the American heart," says Mr. Bush, "a love of peace," etc. How deep do those roots go?
5. Why does Mr. Bush regard President Wilson as the greatest single force in Europe today? How do you account for the opposition to Mr. Wilson in this country?

##### II. Two New Republics—"President of Germany," "The Assembly at Weimar," "The Polish Elections," "Poles and Germans."

1. What are the principal provisions of the new German constitution? Is this new constitution anything like that which controls the government of Bolshevik Russia?
2. What is the relation of the new Polish Republic to the other European governments? What form will the new Polish constitution probably take?
3. Why is Poland quarreling with Germany over Posen and with the Czecho-Slovaks over the Galician and Hungarian frontiers?

##### III. Russia—"Dealing with Bolsheviks," "Discord at Paris," "Fighting in Russia."

1. What concessions are the Bolsheviks willing to make to the Allied Nations; what concessions do they demand?
2. Show that the "discord at Paris" is connected with the progress of Russian affairs.
3. What in your judgment would be the result of the withdrawal of Allied troops from Russia? of the acceptance of Japanese aid by the Omsk Government?

##### IV. Labor and Reconstruction—"What Is Unskilled Labor?" "International Labor Laws," "The British Strikes," "The Strikes Go West."

1. Indicate as clearly as you can the difference between skilled and unskilled labor. Is farm labor unskilled? Are elevator operators unskilled labor?
2. Do you agree with the following: "... I cannot think of any work ... which I would unhesitatingly class as unskilled?"
3. What factors have resulted in the collapse of the British strikes? The strikes in Seattle and other similar labor movements in this country?
4. What relation is there between the national labor movements in Great Britain and this country and the demands submitted to the Peace Congress by the Commission on International Labor Legislation?

##### V. Reconstruction—"The Reconstruction of Chaos."

1. "... now that the war is over ... no reconstruction worth mentioning is under way anywhere," etc. How do you account for this?
2. "... the National Government has been much too precipitate in demobilizing its own departmental and clerical staffs." Give some of the facts that justify this statement.
3. Have you any facts which confirm or controvert the assertion that there has been a "disgraceful failure of the War Department"?
4. "Yet more serious has been and will be the failure to handle the demobilization problem as it affects industry and social order." What evidence of this failure can you produce?

##### VI. Expansion of the United States—"Lower California."

1. Indicate on a map our acquisitions of territory from Mexico during the past seventy-five or eighty years. Under what circumstances was each parcel of land acquired?
2. Why was Lower California not included in the cession of 1848?
3. What are the arguments in favor of the acquisition of Lower California at the present time? Arguments against it?



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# The Independent

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## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## POETS OF TODAY

Two young American poets have come into sudden prominence by their interpretation of the Ghetto and East Side New York, to which they both bring a keenly realistic point of view fired by imaginative insight. Alter Brody paints in poignant detail the reactions of the Russian Jewish immigrants to tenement America; Lola Ridge sees the same subject in the perspective of its influence on the future. The foreword of her volume, *The Ghetto and Other Poems*, published by B. W. Huebsch, presents succinctly her insistence on hard realism.

#### TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Will you feast with me, American People?  
But what have I that shall seem good to you!

On my board are bitter apples  
And honey served on thorns,  
And in my flagons fluid iron,  
Hot from the crucibles.  
How should such fare entice you!

"The Ghetto," by far her best poem, is too long to quote and too cumulative in its effect to be presented by a sample. "Bowery Afternoon," however, has something of the same atmosphere.

#### BOWERY AFTERNOON

Drab discoloration  
Of faces, facades, pawn-shops,  
Second-hand clothing,  
Smoky and fly-blown glass of lunch-rooms,  
Odors of rancid life

Deadly uniformity  
Of eyes and windows  
Alike devoid of light  
Holes wherein life scratches—  
Mangy life  
Nosing to the gutter's end

Show rooms and mimic pillars  
Flourishing out their gaudy vestibules  
Bossoms and posturing thighs

Over the Elevated  
Dreaming like a bloated fly.

But Miss Ridge can paint in more than one medium. Witness "The Fog":

#### THE FOG

Out of lambs ear-tarred and clouded dusk—  
Snaring, illuding, concealing,  
Magically conjuring—  
Turning to fairy coaches  
Beetle-backed limousines  
Scampering under the great Arch—  
Making a decoy of blue overalls  
And masters of scarlet shawls—  
Inch-long—  
Knowing no impediment of its own advance—  
Descends the fog

Louis Untermeyer says in his introduction to the poems of Alter Brody, collected under the title of *The Family Album*, published by B. W. Huebsch, "The unifying note is its definitely socialist undertone—that queer blend of

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love and hate, brutality and tenderness, cynicism and faith, of a great scorn and a greater suffering." It is difficult to choose quotations from Mr. Brody's book. Readers of The Independent are, however, familiar with several of the poems which were first published in this magazine. We republish here two of the others.

#### GHETTO TWILIGHT

An infinite weariness comes into the faces  
of the old tenements,  
As they stand massed together on the block,  
Tall and thoughtfully silent,  
In the enveloping twilight.  
Pensively,  
They eye each other across the street,  
Thru their dim windows—  
With a sad recognizing stare,  
Watching the red glow fading in the dis-  
tance,  
At the end of the street,  
Behind the black church spires;  
Watching the vague sky lowering overhead,  
Purple with clouds of colored smoke  
From the extinguished sunset;  
Watching the tired faces coming home  
from work,  
Like dry-breasted hags  
Welcoming their children to their withered  
arms.

#### TIMES SQUARE

An August day,  
The eddying roar of the Square—  
Crowds, stores, theaters, tall buildings  
Assaulting the senses together—  
And suddenly,  
The taste of an apple between my teeth  
Suffuses my mouth  
Where did it come from?  
Strong and sharp and deliciously sour,  
The taste in my mouth—  
Where?

I cross the street  
And suddenly,  
Crowds, stores, theaters, tall buildings,  
The glare and the glare of the day  
Fade.  
October blows thru the market-place  
In a town of faraway Russia—  
The booths are laden with fruit.  
A little boy,  
Snub nosed, freckle-faced, plump,  
Frest in a newly washed jacket,  
Stolidly strolls by the booths  
Clutching a coin in his fingers—  
I know him,  
That freckled-faced boy;  
I know him.  
Proudly he passes the stores of the Row,  
Tendering them all—  
Until he reaches at last  
The booth of the widow Rebecca:  
"What do you want, little darling?"  
"Here is a penny;  
I want this apple."  
"Take it."  
The tense little fingers unclose to sur-  
render the penny  
And close on a big red apple.  
And suddenly,  
The taste of an apple between my teeth,  
Strong and sharp and deliciously sour,  
Suffuses my mouth.  
The toot of an automobile,  
Insistent, shrill,  
Lure me back to the Square



# CARTOON COMMENT

## THE MAGNA CHARTA OF WORLD FREEDOM



- LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
RULES.**
1. SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BY THE LEAGUE.
  2. ECONOMIC BLOCKADE BY THE LEAGUE.
  3. USE OF FORCE

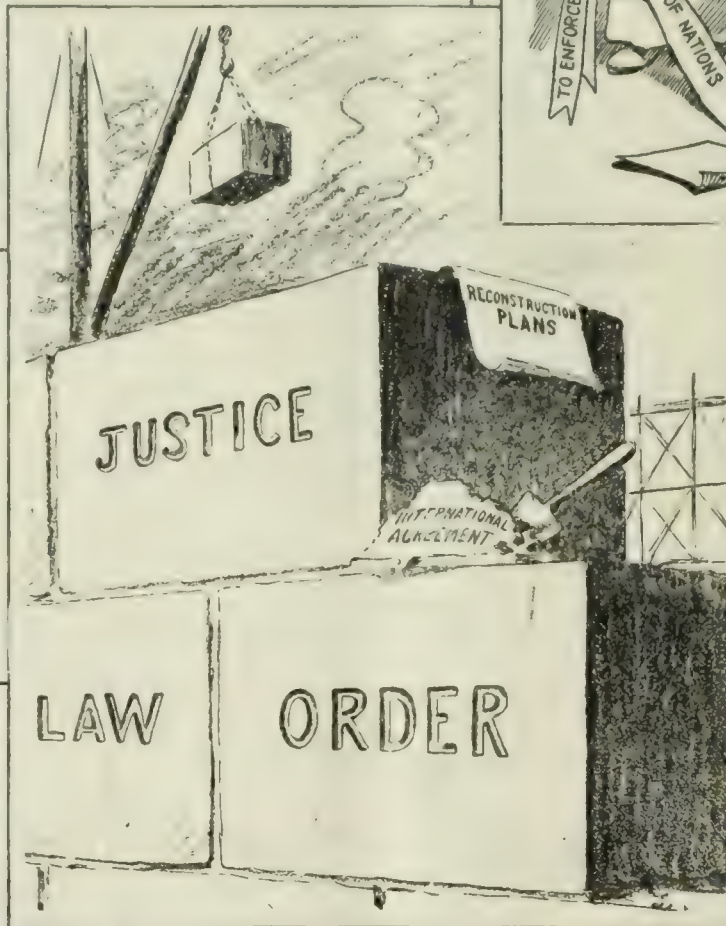
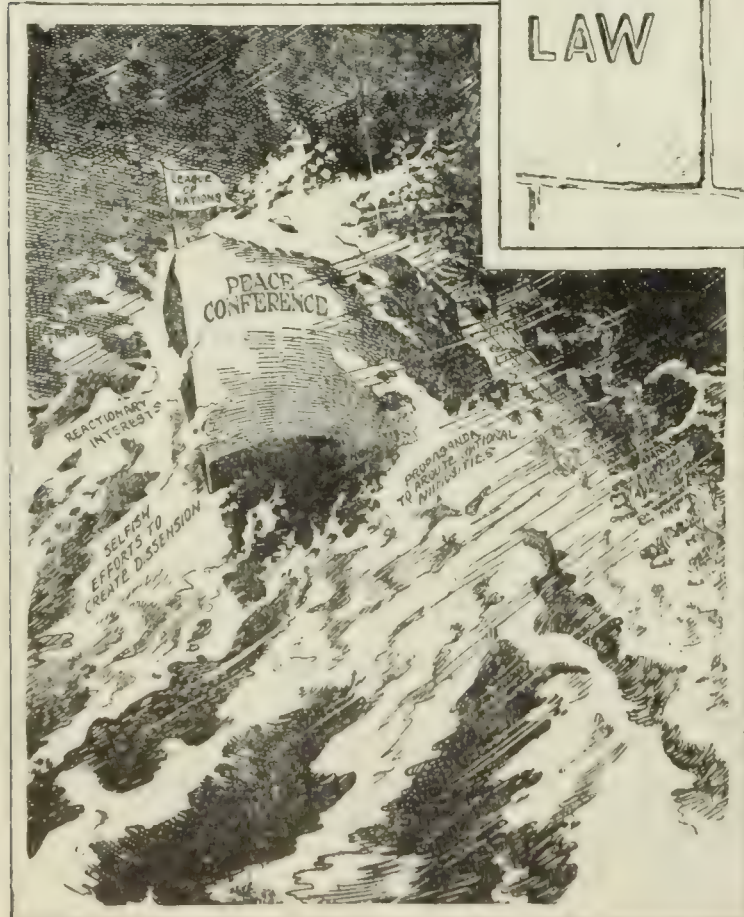


### OUT OF A JOB

The covenant of the League of Nations puts Mars permanently beyond the pale of civilization, according to this cartoon by Rollin Kirby in the New York "World"

### THE GOOD SHIP MAKES PORT

Bucking the stormy waves of selfish interests, reaction and national propaganda the Peace Conference holds its true course. Cartoon by Stinson in the Dayton "News"



### -AND A GOOD, STOUT CLUB TO MAKE HIM REMEMBER

Swearing off on war is easy enough now, but Stinson's cartoon in the Dayton "Daily News" suggests that the world needs the League of Nations as a stern reminder against similar indiscretions in the future

### THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE

Nelson Harding puts the monumental task of the Peace Conference in graphic terms of actual structural progress in the cartoon at the left, which is republished from the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle"

### ANYBODY WANT TO START SOMETHING?

The cartoon at the right presents another aspect of the League of Nations—an international police force thoroly equipt to maintain justice. John Bull and Uncle Sam are the outstanding figures in the center of the line. Cartoon by Knott in the Dallas "News"





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## WHAT HAPPENED AT ARCHANGEL

**I**N our issue of February 8 we tried to find out from the conflicting reports "what happened at Omsk." But the Archangel region is like Siberia now shrouded in darkness equally hard to penetrate. From the official despatches we learn that the Allied and American forces which had advanced up the Vaga River to the border of the province of Vologda, some eighty-five miles south of Shenkursk, have been forced to withdraw behind Kadish, a retreat of about 175 miles, thru the forest and snow by the light of the Aurora borealis with the mercury 30 degrees below zero. The evacuation of the village of Shenkursk was so hasty that our supplies fell into the hands of the enemy and it was feared for a time that our forces might be cut off, for the Reds attacked on both wings as well as the center, along the Pinega River on the east and the Onega River on the west, as well as along the Vaga in the center. But reinforcements were sent to the front, Kadish was retaken and the flanks are now said to be secure. The threat of the Bolsheviks to "drive the Allies into the White Sea by March" has been foiled. The Michigan and Wisconsin men by fighting Indian fashion in the swamps and woods prove more than a match for their more numerous foes.

The cause of this setback was the underestimation of the enemy. It was assumed that the Bolsheviks were incapable of organizing an effective force, that they were short on equipment, that they could not maintain discipline and that they had no competent officers now that the Germans were withdrawn. This assumption has unhappily proved fallacious. Lord Denbigh says on good authority that "the Bolsheviks have a well organized army of about half a million, which is well paid and well fed." On the other hand Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, says that they have only 90,000 trained troops. Savinkoff, the anti-Bolshevik representative at Paris, says that the Red army numbers at least 300,000, well paid, amply and excellently fed and under iron discipline.

The force our men are fighting is the Sixth Army of the Soviet Government, comprizing 23,000 men with 191 machine guns, 66 field guns and 9 six inch guns. It is under the command of General Vetrin, former leader of the Lettish Brigade. His chief of staff is General Parski, former commander of the Twelfth Russian Army Corps. They are now using high explosive and gas shells and in their recent offensive are estimated to have fired a thousand shells a day for a week.

Shenkursk, the main point of attack, is an unfortified town of about 1500 and was defended by two companies of Americans and a detachment of British, with the aid of two companies of the newly organized Russian volunteers. The total American contingent in the Archangel region is now 5419. The British have about 6000, the French 1500, and there are 1000 of other nationalities such as

Serbs and Italians, besides 1200 Russians under French officers. Our casualties up to January 31 numbered 180 dead and 229 wounded. These are the main points about the military situation coming thru headquarters. Apart from this we have little information. A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* coming out of Archangel gives this dismal view of it:

The North Russia allied expedition has developed into a pitiful failure. It has failed to inspire confidence and loyalty and give real assistance to Russia. It has become a cesspool of jealousy, hatreds, mistakes, and shattered illusions. The different allies distrust one another and the Russians distrust the entire expedition.

The American troops were put under an absolute imperialistic command, being handled in a way that was against every tradition of the army and country. They were put to doing a king's business and to do whatever task was assigned to them by the British.

Here in the north, in a district that never was violently Bolshevik, where the Allies had many friends at the start, and where, since the first days there have been unlimited opportunities to advance confidence and gain respect, here with everything their own way, the Allies have failed utterly.

Today, in Archangel, Murmansk, and the other cities of the district, there is growing dissatisfaction against the way the expedition has interfered in local Russian affairs. Every phase of life within the district is controlled by the Allies and dominated by them.

The Russians frankly resent this. They will tell you openly that they, and not the outsiders, should determine the exact form of government and pick the leaders. Today if a Russian fails to follow the ideas and opinions of the allied leaders he is classed as a Bolshevik, with the possibilities of jail to keep him silent. Only such men as conform with the foreigners' ideas last in the local government.

The foreign military are actually and undeniably interfering in local affairs. They are dominating every department, forcing their own ideas and judgments against the wishes of the North Russian Provisional Government. Martial law has been established, placing the foreign military above the local authorities. All this reflected against the avowed motives of the Allies.

All the time the Americans felt they were doing a job for certain nations, helping to collect their debts and reestablish their commercial supremacy.

The avowed reason for original entrance at Murmansk was the threat of the white Finns, under German leadership, to turn the ice free ports of Murmansk and Petchenga, on the Murman coast, into German submarine bases. This was outlived when the expedition started to Archangel under the slogan of guarding the great war supplies about to fall into the German hands. Reaching Archangel, the foreign soldiers found no supplies.

Whether this is an accurate picture of the situation or not it is plain from official sources that the Allied policy of military intervention has had the opposite effect from what was intended. It has strengthened the Bolsheviks instead of weakening them, for it has rallied to their side many of the more moderate revolutionists and even conservatives. They are now getting bourgeois experts to manage their factories and the Czar's officers to command their armies. The penetration of foreign armies into Russia and the instigation of counter revolutionary movements gave to



the Bolsheviki a pretext for wholesale massacre of opponents and the shutting off of food has increased the misery on which Bolshevism thrives. From a mere military standpoint the Archangel expedition is unfortunate. It has not improved our prestige or won us friends among the Russians. The local governments set up by the Allied authorities in the occupied district have no cohesion or stability and the partial, or as now announced, the complete withdrawal of the foreign forces will leave the inhabitants worse off than ever.

In short, intervention has taken just the form that President Wilson opposed and has had just the effect that he foresaw. Let us recall his words when he reluctantly consented to add a contingent of American troops to those the Allies were determined to send to the Arctic coast:

In the judgment of the Government of the United States—a judgment arrived at after repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation—military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it, and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses. . . . Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self defense.

In taking this action the Government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs—not even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military force maybe obliged to occupy—and no impairment of her territorial integrity either now or hereafter, but what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aids as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory and their own destiny.

What President Wilson wanted to do then is what should be done now, namely, to send aid and not armies to Russia, to invade the country with engineers and school-teachers instead of generals, to use reapers instead of machine guns and seed corn instead of shrapnel. There was no objection raised by the Soviet Government to guarding the supplies at the ports against the Germans. In fact the occupation of the Murmansk coast was made at the invitation of the local Soviet and with the express approval of Trotzky, the Minister of War. According to the agreement between the Murmansk Regional Council (Soviet) and the representatives of Great Britain, the United States and France signed on July 7, the object of the occupation is: "The defense of the Murman region against the Powers of the German coalition." Let us quote further, since this document constitutes the legal ground of our action and since it is not well known to Americans, if indeed it has been published here at all:

The Presidium of the Murman Regional Council for the Russian people and the Governments of Great Britain, the United States of North America and France declare that the only object of this agreement is to guard the integrity of the Murman Region for a Great United Russia.

The whole authority in the internal administration of the region belongs without qualification to the Murman Regional Council. The representatives of Great Britain, the United States of North America and France and their agents will not interfere in the home affairs of the region.

The London *Times*, from which we quote, has recently published a controversy between the British Admiral Kemp, who brought the troops to Archangel, and the British Consul General Young, who negotiated the agreement with the Soviet. Mr. Young asks of the admiral:

Does he not remember the, to me, memorable afternoon of July 6, when some time between 4 and 6 p. m. in the Presidium Chamber of the Archangel Soviet, he informed them in my presence that "speaking for himself and he was sure he could say the same for General Poole, he could assure them that the Allied action in the White Sea was not aimed against the Soviet Government"?

Admiral Kemp does not deny this, but states that it was not until ten days afterward that he received a cipher des-

patch from the Versailles War Council ordering him to occupy Archangel. It was, according to British officials, only after the occupation of Archangel that the position of the British even in Moscow, the seat of the Bolshevik Government, was made uncomfortable and it was a month later when the determination of the Allies to penetrate into the interior became manifest, that the imprisonment and murder of British subjects by the Bolsheviki took place.

Admiral Kemp makes his opinion plain:

Interest and honor alike forbid any withdrawal of Allied forces from Russia, which would subject those who have been loyal to the Allied cause to savage reprisals. Nor will any guarantees short of the forcible smash-up of Bolshevism in Russia suffice. This involves the occupation of Kronstadt, Petrograd and Moscow, together with the surrender to the Allies of Lenine, Trotzky, Tchitcherin and the principal commissaries responsible for the orgy of outrage and massacre in Russia. . . . The only relationship which can exist between them and the British Government is that of criminal and judge.

A good many Americans will sympathize with this point of view, but the plan, even tho desirable, is not in the least likely to be carried out. At the very time Admiral Kemp was writing this the British Government was proposing to the French and American Governments to open negotiations with the Soviet Government. To secure the safety of the troops at Murmansk, Archangel and south of there, the British Government has called for 2400 more troops and the President has consented to send two companies of railroad troops, about 720 men, to Murmansk, but one purpose of these reinforcements is declared to be "to facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and Allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit."

The original occupation of the Murmansk coast was undoubtedly necessary as a war measure, for the Germans threatened to seize the Arctic ports and so to cut off the only channel of communication with Russia in Europe. But when the Allied and American troops penetrated seven hundred miles into the interior the Soviet Government interpreted it, not unnaturally, as a hostile move and resorted, quite unjustifiably, to reprisals on foreign residents. We cannot get our troops out for several months yet and perhaps by that time the Allies may be willing to give President Wilson's original plan a trial.

## BRAZILIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE promptness and heartiness with which Brazil followed the example of the United States in entering the war showed how close akin the great republic of the South had grown to that of the North. But to cement the friendship thus started mutual acquaintance is essential and this can be most effectively promoted by giving young people, of the impressionable age, an opportunity to study and live in the other country. The first step, and a big one, has been taken in this direction by the Brazilian Government, which has picked out one hundred young men and sent them to the United States to complete their education with an allowance of \$1000 a year for expenses. Thirty-six of them have already arrived, mostly graduates of the Brazilian universities and technical schools. They have been scattered among various colleges and institutions in this country, many of them going to the southern states for special work in sugar and cotton. Some American educators have been asked to aid Brazil in the reconstruction of her school system and the preparation of better text-books in the effort now being made by the Brazilian Government to lift the heavy load of illiteracy under which that country suffers.

Fifty years ago the United States had a similar opportunity to be of service to a southern neighbor when President Sarmiento of Argentina invited Horace Mann to plan a public school system for that republic as he had for



Massachusetts. That act is remembered with gratitude in Argentina, tho it may be forgotten here. There is an amusing story heard occasionally on a college campus that a delegation of distinguished scholars from Argentina on coming to this country wished to show their respects to the great American educator by a visit to his tomb, but on going to Providence and inquiring of the authorities of Brown University where this most distinguished graduate and officer of that institution was buried nobody seemed to know! It was as if General Pershing were unable to ascertain from the French Government the way to the tomb of Lafayette.

The education of young Brazilians in this country for several generations will have as great an influence on international relations as the training of Japanese and Chinese students in our schools. And perhaps in the course of time our exporters will stop sending to Brazil circulars in Spanish and checks on Buenos Aires.

## THE DIFFICULTY OF PROPHECY

THE past four years have been hard times for the prophets' profession. It took a nimble mind to keep up with the march of events and few were agile enough to get ahead of them. On account of the shortage of paper and pressmen it has often happened that a perfectly good prognostication has been held up until it was spoiled, or what was worse, came out on the day when it was discredited. For instance, after reading in the daily papers an account of the overthrow of the Czar by the revolution we received the *Nineteenth Century* for March, 1917, in which Robert Macleray, on the basis of his intimate acquaintance with the "The Political Situation in Russia," endeavored to correct some current misapprehensions:

What we must bear in mind is that the Progressive movement in Russia is national in spirit, constitutional in tone and unmistakably loyal to the Czar. . . . The Progressive or Liberal element, by far the biggest factor in Russian politics, sharply dissociates itself from all thought of a revolution. . . . No doubt there are some revolutionists in Russia and these are mainly Socialists of various types; it has to be observed, however, that the majority of the Russian Socialists are fervent upholders of the war, the old Nihilist spirit, at one time so active, would appear to have vanished.

Yet it was these Progressives who started the revolution and deposed the dynasty and the Socialists who followed them withdrew from the war and are displaying something very like the old Nihilist spirit.

But if we had reason for skepticism the next number of *The Nineteenth Century* reassured us, for J. Y. Simpson, who was "privileged personally to know half the members" of the Provisional Government, wrote:

The workmen of the towns are a drop in the bucket compared with the great peasant population of the country in whose hearts there is a deep and instinctive love and reverence for the "Little Father." . . . The revolution is the hardest blow that Germany has received in the war to date. Hitherto Russia has been fighting with one arm bound; now she can really prosecute the war wholeheartedly.

But somehow the great peasant population seemed to have as little heart for the Czar and stomach for fighting as the workmen of the towns.

The German revolution likewise came upon us with little warning from those on whom we depend for guidance. A fortnight after reading how Scheidemann on November 9 had upset the Kaiser's Government we received the *London Spectator* of that date and read:

It is impossible to conceive of a time-server like Herr Scheidemann as a revolutionary leader.

There are more things in heaven and earth—especially in Germany—than are conceived of in the *Spectator's* philosophy. The *London Times History of the War* is the most complete and authoritative work of the kind yet published; let us see what light it can give us. Turning to the

part issued last April on internal conditions in Germany we find there were for a time some people in England—still more perhaps in the United States—silly enough to suspect that Bolshevism might spread westward:

Even leading statesmen in England—still more perhaps in the United States—for a time believed seriously that the Russian revolution, which was hailed with delight at Potsdam, threatened Germany with infection.

But it now looks, unfortunately, as tho Joffe, the Bolshevik Ambassador to Berlin, had not altogether wasted the \$5,000,000 he spent in spreading the infection.

Charles Edward Russell, who was sent over on the American Commission as a counterpoise to Elihu Root, might have been expected, since he is a Socialist, to appreciate the revolutionary forces at work in Germany, but in his *Unchained Russia* he makes fun of the Bolsheviks for their credulity in expecting an overthrow of the German Government:

There was the universal conviction that the German people are about to revolt, throw off the autocracy and proclaim the German republic. I was never done wondering at the extent to which this delusion went. . . . Germany, where there was as much chance of a revolution as there was at the North Pole!

Even Professor Roland Usher, who saw and exposed the schemes of Pan-Germanism when the world was blind to its dangers, has a blind spot in his own eye on this side. In his latest book, *The Winning of the War*, he says:

When the Allies hold that the Social Democrats and the Socialists will bring about a democratic revolt in Germany that will cripple the Government in the prosecution of the war they are leaning upon a broken reed.

Yet it was, as we now know, the Socialist revolt that disabled the army and put the fleet altogether out of action.

Those who were on the inside seem to have been as much in the dark as the outsiders. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, who was *With the German Armies* and wrote so enthusiastically about them, says that when he asked the soldiers who among them were Social Democrats, they laughed at the idea and answered: "All that rot has been washed away." Professor Rohrbach is the sanest of the German protagonists, yet in his *German World Politics* he wrote:

Only thoughtless people or those who are blinded by their political fanaticism can hope to make of Germany a Social Democratic republic. . . . No man of sense believes any more that the social dissatisfaction in Germany will culminate in the attempt at overthrowing the whole form of our government.

Somehow the senseless, thoughtless and fanatical people appear to have been nearer right than the professor.

McLaren's *Germany from Within* (1916), speaks with equal authority:

From what I know of German history and from what I saw of the German masses thruout the period of unrest I should say that there will be no revolution in the strict sense of the word, in Germany, if she emerges humiliated from the present conflict. . . . Syndicalism with its claim to control industries has never gained any footing among the workers of Germany.

Nevertheless there is a revolution in Germany in the strictest sense of the word and syndicalism is the very form it takes.

Now we do not mean to find fault with these forecasts. We cite them only to show how difficult it is to estimate the power of subterranean popular movements. If such competent authorities failed to discern the rising of the Red Dawn in Russia and Germany, what assurance have we that we are not similarly deceived as to the situation in Italy, France or England and perhaps other countries?

Instead of leaving the ninety and nine in the fold and going out after the one stray sheep, the modern pastor lectures the one faithful sheep in the fold about the ninety and nine that won't come in.

It is now claimed by the anti prohibitionists that wine and beer are not intoxicating. Strange that so important a point should have been hitherto overlooked. The question should at once be settled by experiment, provided any person can be found self-sacrificing enough to submit to the test in the interests of science.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Peace Congress Transactions

With the presentation of the draft of the Constitution of the League of Nations on February 14, and the departure of President Wilson, popular interest in the doings of the Peace Congress suffered some diminution, tho that body continued its work, dealing with various topics of great importance. Colonel E. M. House took the President's place as a member of the American delegation. The Supreme Council on February 15 took up for consideration the Russian question, heard delegates from The Lebanon concerning the interests of that country, and appointed a special committee, of which Charles H. Haskins and Colonel S. D. Embick are the American members, to study the claims of Belgium for an indemnity. It was announced on February 17 that the proposed conference with various Russian factions on Princes' Island might be abandoned and new invitations be issued for such a gathering in a form which would be acceptable to the governments which had declined the former one.

The Italian delegation on February 18 informed the Congress that it could not accept the proposal which had been

made by the Jugo-Slavs for arbitration—presumably with President Wilson or M. Clemenceau as arbitrator—of the rival claims in Dalmatia. They took this ground because other territorial claims were being referred to the Peace Congress for decision, and they thought that no special course should be pursued in this or any case. The territorial claims of the Jugo-Slavs in other directions had already been submitted to the Congress for determination by its commission created for that purpose.

Meantime the Supreme Allied Council is said to be expediting work on the formulation of the peace treaty itself, with the expectation that by the time President Wilson returns to Paris five or six of its essential provisions will be drafted and ready to present to the full Congress.

## The Armistice Extension

The Supreme War Council authorized Marshal Foch to renew the armistice with Germany, on such terms of increased severity as seemed good to him. On February 17 he was able to report that Germany had accepted his terms and that the armistice had accordingly been extended. The

German Cabinet was at first unanimously opposed to acceptance of the terms prescribed, and favored refusing to do so and taking the chances of the Allies renewing their advance. At the last moment, however, wiser councils prevailed, and the Cabinet gave its assent to the terms. When these were reported to the National Assembly at Weimar by Matthias Erzberger, the head of the Armistice Commission, there was general consternation and resentment. The members of the Assembly apparently would not regard Germany as conquered in the war, and could not therefore understand why she should be treated as a conquered nation.

The new terms are reported to require Prussia to surrender the major part of Posen to the Poles and to refrain from operations against Poland in that region; to prohibit German troops from invading Russia within certain limits; and to require the dismantling of all fortifications on Heligoland and along the Kiel Canal, the latter highway being opened to international commerce. It was also provided that the renewal of the armistice should be for an indefinite period, to be ended at any time on three days' notice. It is intimated that further and more stringent terms await the approval of the Supreme War Council.

## Attempt to Kill M. Clemenceau

An attempt was made on the morning of February 19 to assassinate the French Prime Minister. Georges Clemenceau, as he was leaving his home to go to the War Office. His assailant was a French anarchist, named Emile Cottin, variously reported as twenty-five and as only eighteen years of age, who sprang upon the running board of the Minister's automobile and fired seven shots from a pistol. Only one bullet struck M. Clemenceau, wounding him in the shoulder. The would-be assassin and another who seemed to be a confederate were roughly handled by the bystanders and were arrested by the police. The aged statesman—he is past seventy-seven—alighted from the car and walked into his house, where he was presently attended by a physician who examined and dressed his wound and pronounced it not serious. It did not appear that there was any international significance in the crime, or anything more than the unreasoning hatred of anarchists for the representatives of authority.

## Germany Defiant

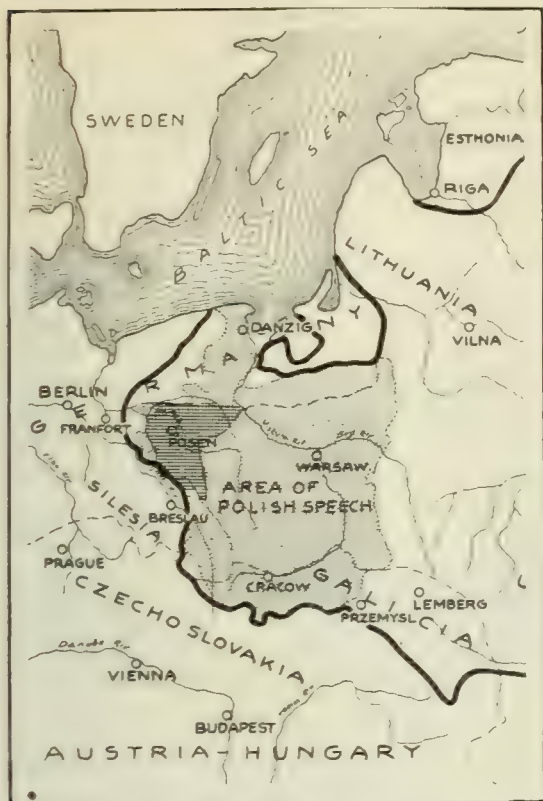
An increasing spirit of defiance toward the Allies and the Peace Congress on the part of the German Government and the National Assembly is reported. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, on February 14 made an aggressive speech, in which he de-



THE EXTENT OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON LONDON

The points marked on this map show where more than four hundred bombs were dropped on London by the German Zeppelin raids. For military reasons the exact places hit were kept secret during the war. In all 522 persons were killed and about four times as many were wounded. In one Zeppelin raid alone fire damage to the amount of £1,500,000 was done. It will be seen that several bombs fell in Woolwich Arsenal, yet the damage there was quite insignificant.





POLISH CLAIMS

German territory ceded to Poland by the Powers at Paris is shaded by dark cross-hatching. The lighter stippled area is that inhabited mostly by Poles. The heavy black line encloses the territory of old Poland and claimed by the new Poland

plored the fact that "Germany's voluntary disarmament" had not softened the hearts of her enemies, and declared that he had repulsed and would continue to repulse all attempts to destroy the old military system of Germany and to replace it with a new democratic army. In order to test the sentiment of the Assembly on his policy, he then offered his resignation, but withdrew it on the unanimous assurance that his views were regarded with favor.

It was announced on February 13 that with the disbandment of the classes of 1916 and 1917 the German army would be reduced to about 100,000 men on the eastern front and a standing army at home of about 450,000 men of the 1918 and 1919 classes.

**Interests of Germany** Dr. Schiffer, the German Minister of Finance, on February 15 announced the necessity of asking for credits of no less than \$6,424,000,000, of which \$750,000,000 would be used for building houses. The total credits already voted, and loans, aggregated more than \$35,000,000,000, not counting \$1,500,000,000 in treasury notes. The bank bills in circulation amounted to \$10,875,000,000. It is observed that the last given figures indicate a perilous degree of inflation of the German currency, while the total debt announced is equal to about two-fifths of the entire assets of the empire.

Renewed strikes and political outbreaks are reported from various parts of Germany. Extensive strikes have nearly paralyzed business in Berlin. These are not political in character save as they are a protest against the hardships which the people are suffering in consequence of the war and the terms of the armistice. More serious are the Spartacan insurrections which began on February 16 at Nuremberg,

in Bavaria, and at Gelsenkirchen, in the Rhine provinces. By February 18 a general political strike, attended with much violence, was ordered by the Spartacans thruout the great Ruhr industrial region along the Rhine. The Spartacans occupied with armed forces Bochum, Hamborn, Muelheim, Düsseldorf, Essen and other places.

**Report on Germany** Captain Walter H. Gherardi, of the United States Navy, after a two weeks' official visit of inspection in Germany, returned to Paris on February 19 with an unfavorable impression of the condition of that country. There was much unemployment, and there was a restless, dissatisfied spirit prevalent which threatened mischief. The food supply was not sufficient for more than a month. The German army had shrunk to inconsiderable proportions and was no longer formidable.

**For German Ambassador** A dispatch from Weimar on February 19 reported that Professor Henry Lammasch, Prime Minister of Austria, had been selected by the German Government as the new German Ambassador to the United States, to be sent as soon as diplomatic relations are restored after the ratification of the peace treaty; contingent, of course, upon the German provinces of Austria being annexed to the German republic.

**Affairs in Russia** American and Allied operations against the Bolsheviki in the Archangel district of Russia continue, with general success. Bolshevik propaganda, well written and printed in English, has been copiously distributed from some unknown source among both troops and civilians in that region.

The Lettish Republican government accepted the invitation to the Princes' Island conference on condition that the Bolshevik government of Russia would

withdraw all its forces from Letvia and cease all offensive operations; declaring that Letvia had entirely separated from Russia and had formed an independent state. The Esthonian government took similar action.

News came on February 18 that some days before General Denikine had advanced 231 miles to the Caspian Sea, scattering a Bolshevik army of 100,000 men and capturing 31,000 prisoners, ninety-five guns and vast stores of military and other supplies. This victory would, it was assumed, enable him to turn his attention to the Don region, where the anti-Bolshevik forces were in much need of aid. General Denikine, who was formerly Russian Chief of Staff, is acting in coöperation with Admiral Kolchak, the head of the anti-Bolshevik government at Omsk.

Word also came of several defeats of the Bolsheviks at the hands of the Ukrainians, in the neighborhood of Kiev, to which capital the Ukrainian government was reported to have returned in triumph. Poltava and Khar'kov were also reported to have been reoccupied by the Ukrainians.

**Poland in Peace and War** The special mission from the Peace Congress to Poland was joyously received at Warsaw and at once set to work to investigate the affairs, controversies and tribulations of the restored Polish state. It was largely because of its recommendations that the surrender of much of Posen to the Poles was required of Germany in the new armistice.

It was announced on February 16 that an agreement had been reached between Poland and Lithuania, under which the German forces were to withdraw from the latter country and be replaced by Poles.

The conflicts between the Poles and Ukrainians and Ruthenians continue, Lemberg being the trouble center.



Underwood & Underwood

#### THE ALTAR OF BOLSHEVISM

The huge box draped in red, around which Bolshevik representatives are grouped, was erected in the main square opposite the Moscow Soviet to commemorate the Bolshevik seizure of the Russian Government. It was here that the heaviest fighting took place and the revolutionists used cannon and shrapnel to establish their domination. The banners in this photograph are in honor of the International Conference at Moscow





Both Thurners in London Observer

THE EX-KAISER "WHAT A BLOOD-CURDLING NOISE!"

**The Austrian Elections** Elections were held in the German provinces of Austria on February 16 for members of a National Assembly. The results so far as known indicate a considerable plurality of Social Democrats, and the probability of their forming a coalition with other factions which will give them control of the Assembly. This is assumed to assure the taking of action for the annexation of those provinces to Germany, and thus the extinction of Austria as an independent nation.

Such annexation would be much deplored by France, and it is intimated that an effort will be made to have the Peace Congress forbid it, on the ground that such annexation without the sanction of the Congress is as bad as an effort by a nation to readjust its boundary lines in advance of a decision by the Congress. It is pointed out that the proposed annexation would add 9,000,000 population to Germany, thus more than recouping the losses of the war and making Germany at least numerically stronger than ever.

The Government of German Austria

### THE GREAT WAR

**February 13**—Draft of Constitution of League of Nations adopted by committee. Revolt in Rumania.

**February 14**—Draft of League Constitution read by President to Peace Congress. President left Paris for home.

**February 15**—President sailed for home. Terms of extended armistice presented to Germany.

**February 16**—Elections for Austrian National Assembly. Spartacan outbreaks in Germany.

**February 17**—Terms for extended armistice accepted and signed under protest. New conference with Russian factions planned.

**February 18**—Italy declined arbitration of territorial dispute with Jugoslavs. Peace Congress considered Russian disarmament.

**February 19**—Attempt to assassinate M. Clemenceau. Mrs. Roosevelt visited grave of her son Quentin in France.

his protested against the demand of Italy for the delivery of 100 locomotives and 2000 cars, on the ground that the rolling stock belongs to all the states of the former empire, and that therefore each state should contribute pro rata. It also complains that the taking of the engines and cars by Italy would cripple traffic, disorganize the food supply, and provoke disorder thruout Austria.

**Bolshevism in the Far East** Refugees from Moscow at Geneva report that Lenine and his Bolshevist colleagues are directing a fanatical propaganda in India and China, and among the border tribes, with a view to effecting a Bolshevik revolution in those countries. In some regions Lenine himself has been proclaimed as the reincarnation of Genghis Khan, and portraits of him in Tartar or Chinese dress have been widely distributed.

**French War Finances** The French Minister of Finance, Louis L. Klotz, on February 19 announced a plan for dealing with the financial problems arising from the war, as follows: Claim from the enemy full payment of his debt; ask from the French taxpayer only what is indispensable, imposing a tax upon capital which would be spread over a number of years; oppose all non-productive expenditures; continue to appeal to the people for credit while at the same time lowering the interest rate on loans. In this way he hoped to avoid throwing too heavy a burden upon the present generation. He also urged close union and coöperation among the Allied Powers in matters of finance.

It is estimated that France's total war expenses will aggregate \$36,400,000,000. Her resources to meet them comprize \$3,600,000,000 from taxation, \$10,800,000,000 from four war loans, \$4,000,000,000 advanced by the Bank of France, and other sums from loans from Allies and credits opened in foreign countries, aggregating \$31,600,000,000. Thus there is a deficit of \$4,800,000,000. But in addition there must be provided compensation to civilians for ravages of war and many other special expenses, probably bringing the total deficit up to \$10,000,000,000.

**British War Claims** Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the British House of Commons, announced on February 13 that the British delegates at the Peace Congress had been definitely instructed to claim from Germany an indemnity which would not only repair damages actually caused but also the cost of the war to which the country had been put by Germany's acts.

**British Labor Conference** While the great strikes in Great Britain have subsided, much agitation in the labor world continues. The Government has accordingly decided to call a National Labor Peace Conference, probably on February 27, which Mr. Lloyd George will open with

a speech discussing labor problems from a broad national point of view. He will propose that a cabinet of twenty members be formed, half representing labor and half capital, which shall remain in session during the transition period from war to peace.

**French Socialists Against Berne** The forty-three Socialists of the French Chamber of Deputies under the lead of M. Morel, on February 16 issued a sweeping repudiation of the International Labor and Socialist Congress at Berne. They declare that body to be abnormal in character, having been constituted without giving a proper opportunity for representation and organization; and to be badly discredited by the refusal of the Belgian laborites to participate, the voluntary abstention of the Italians and Swiss, and the abstention of the English National Socialists, the Italian Socialist Union, and the American Social Democratic League. They also condemn the conference for its hesitant and temporizing policy toward Germany and toward Bolshevism. This action of the forty-three Deputies is assumed to foreshadow a serious split in the Socialist party in France.

**The President's Return Trip** The President left Paris on the night of February 14, in a pouring rainstorm, and at 11:15 the next morning, sailed from Brest on the steamer "George Washington," on his return to this country to transact the necessary business incidental to the close of the session of Congress, and also to explain and to advocate the Constitution of the League of Nations before Congress and the American people. He had a few hours before his departure presented the draft of that Constitution to the Peace Congress, by which it was favorably received tho of course not finally acted upon, and had made a noteworthy speech in explanation and support of it. (The texts of the Constitution and the President's speech are printed fully elsewhere in



Heading in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

A DANGEROUS DERELICT





Morris in Spokesman's Review.  
UNCLE SAM: "NOW TO GET BACK WITHOUT BREAKING MY NECK"

these pages.) His last act on leaving France was to issue a farewell message to the French people, gracefully expressing appreciation of their hospitality and of sympathy with France in her sufferings and problems, and promising to return for the completion of the work of the Peace Congress.

His homeward voyage was reported daily by wireless telegraphy, as proceeding safely and pleasantly. On the first day it was announced that he had nominated Hugh C. Wallace, of Tacoma, Washington, to succeed William G. Sharp, resigned, as Ambassador to France. Mr. Wallace is a close personal friend of the President and of Colonel E. M. House, and has been a careful student of international affairs, especially during the war.

**No Big Standing Army** The maximum enlistment of 175,000 men authorized in the national defense bill of 1916 is retained in the bill which has been passed by the Senate to provide for the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the peace time army.

Legislation providing for a temporary military establishment of about 540,000 officers and men during the fiscal year beginning next July 1 was eliminated from the annual army appropriation bill in the House after passage of the Senate bill.

The House also adopted the army appropriation bill, which now goes to the Senate. It carries a total of \$11,070,000,000 for the War Department for the twelve months after June 30.

**Army Injustice** Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, created a nation wide sensation when he brought before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs last week evidence that arraigned the whole army system of administering justice and showed that military administration of justice for the great democratic army of the United States thru the medium of courts martial is a travesty on all

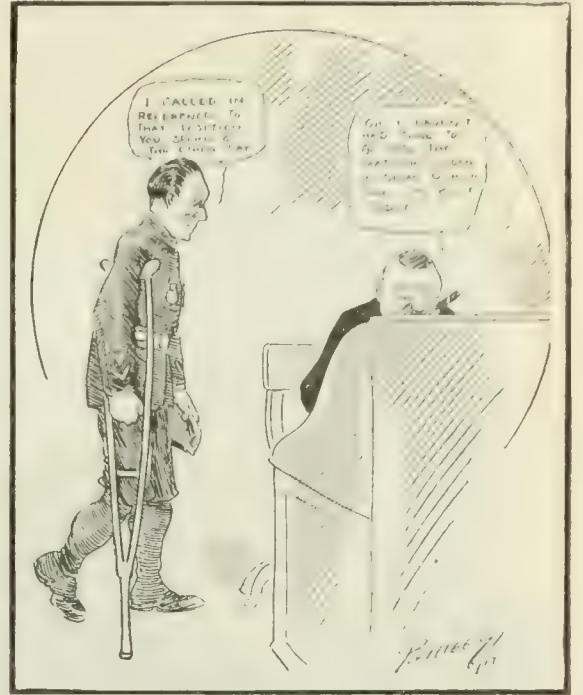
judicial procedure, and virtually deprives the soldier of those fundamental guarantees for the protection of life and limb enshrined in the Bill of Rights and embodied in the Constitution. Brigadier-General Ansell's office has passed on some 18,000 or 20,000 cases and the charge that he brought of extreme harshness resulting in cruel and unjustifiable sentences was based on a sufficient number of cases, he said, fully to justify the general indictment.

One instance that he gave was of two soldiers with the American army in France who were sentenced to death for refusing to fall in for roll call when they were physically incapable of doing so, owing to incapacitation from exposure while on duty.

Another case was that of a drafted boy, who, within his first month in the army, was found by a lieutenant smoking a cigaret while on kitchen duty. He swore at the lieutenant who ordered him to stop smoking and he was consequently court-martialed and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forty years in prison.

The Senate is continuing the investigation opened by General Ansell and a bill has been introduced by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to secure a more humane mode of dispensing justice to the men composing the army by minimizing the discretionary powers of military commanders and placing the power of revision and appeal in the hands of the judge advocate.

Under present conditions the court-martial can hand down a sentence of guilty, the soldier has no appeal and the Judge Advocate General has no power whatever to revise.



Briggs in the New York Tribune  
WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

**The Senate's Taste for Pork** The Rivers and Harbors bill, otherwise known as the "pork barrel," is having a stormy voyage in the Senate, but the indications are that it will pass successfully. A vote of 34 to 29 upheld the measure on a test motion proposed by Senator Smoot, of Utah, one of the strongest opponents of the bill. Senator Smoot moved to strike out the appropriation of \$100,000 provided as this year's expenditure by the Government on the \$733,000 project to provide a six-foot channel for the Oklawaha River, Florida, in the home state of Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Commerce Committee. Information brought out in the debate disclosed the fact that the commerce of the Oklawaha, which amounted to 99,000 tons in 1910, when the Government first



Collected & Enlarged

#### CALIFORNIA'S MASKED BALL.

The ordinance requiring every one to wear a mask preventing influenza has aroused indignation and led to some amusement in various California cities. These players and umpire wearing gauze masks during a ball game in Pasadena show one of the more laughable incidents. But a mass meeting of protest in the same city and the attendance of 5000 citizens at an Anti Mask League meeting in San Francisco are evidence of the serious disapproval of the people.





Press Illustrating

## OUR NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

Hugh C. Wallace of Seattle has been appointed by wireless from President Wilson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Graves Sharp, United States Ambassador to France. Mr. Wallace has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years. Under President Cleveland's administration he held the position of receiver of public moneys for Utah

undertook to improve it, had dwindled to 11,265 tons in 1917.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, added his arguments against the Oklawaha appropriation, likening it to another item in the "pork barrel" bill which provides funds for developing Newbegun Creek, North Carolina, the commerce of which last year did not appear in any statistics of the Department of Commerce because the only boat plying its waters had been destroyed by fire.

These efforts of Republican senators failed, however, to retard the progress of the bill, which will apportion \$33,000,000 worth of alleged Democratic pork.

**Labor Wants Still More** The strike epidemic was most severe in the building trades last week, calling out 100,000 men, with the promise of more to follow, and tying up operations on practically every big building contract in the country.

The key to the situation seems to lie in the settlement of the employees' grievances at the army base being erected by the Government in South Brooklyn, New York. It was there that the trouble started last November when the quartermaster's department of the army ruled that \$5.50 a day was the prevailing rate of wages in this city and refused to permit contractors on the Brooklyn army base to pay more. This rate was established by agreement between Secretary Baker and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Since then a survey has been made of conditions and wages in New York, and the carpenters contend that the findings show three-fourths of the contractors in New York to be paying \$6.50 a day. Their strike is the culmination of demands for this dollar a day increase.

Another point on which the employees are protesting by their strike is the right of the employers to get together in secret conclave and fix the financial condition of the workingman without a representation of the latter.

The employers, on the other hand, contend that the employees have violated an agreement previously made by which difficulties were to be submitted to arbitration and that the men must now return to work before settlement can be undertaken.

Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson issued a request on February 17 to representatives of employers and employees to confer with them in Washington for the settlement of the strike. Both Ronald Taylor, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and William L. Hutcheson, international president of

the carpenters and director of the strike, announced that they would act promptly upon this Government suggestion.

The carpenters' strike tried to assume an international character on February 17 by means of a cablegram sent by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, who is in Paris now heading the International Labor Conference. The cablegram read:

Hostile attitude of New York building contractors has caused a continent-wide strike. We understand several large New York contracting firms are now seeking European contracts. The building trades of America request that they be given no recognition until their destructive designs upon organized labor are withdrawn and that you give this matter the fullest publicity to our friends thruout Europe.

Besides sending this message to President Gompers the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor outlined a program of reconstruction upon which it urged Congress to take early action. The main points it asked for were:

1. That sufficient money be appropriated by Congress to complete Government construction work suspended during the war.
2. That Congress appropriate sufficient money to pay salaries to soldiers and sailors between the time they are discharged and the time they find employment—pay for a year if necessary.
3. That Congress purchase new land, or take Government land, stump it, irrigate and drain it, and sell it to the men discharged from the service on long-term payments, and arrange so that the men can borrow money to build houses, buy farm implements and seed, so that they will be able to produce a crop for next year.
4. That immigration be stopped during the period of reconstruction—for four years if necessary.

In Butte, Montana, the street car service, suspended out of sympathy with the striking miners, has been resumed by a vote of the carmen and practically every mine in the district has reopened with full shifts of workmen. The unions officially declared the



Paul Thompson

## THE BAND THAT TOLD THE WORLD THE YANKS WERE COMING

When the negro troops that pounded back the Germans thru one hundred and ninety-seven days of heavy fighting marched triumphantly up Fifth Avenue last week they stepped to the music of their own regimental band, the band that taught the Allies what "jazz" meant and that became the most famous exponent of American music in the war. In Paris it was given a vote of honor as ranking with the British Grenadiers, the Garde Republicaine and the Royal Italian, chosen as the four best bands in the world. The band was organized and led by Lieutenant Jim Europe, the only colored commissioned officer in the 369th, and before the war the famous leader of Europe's Orchestra. And when it played its triumphal march thru New York the bandmen beat four drums that they had captured from the Germans in Alsace.





Darling in New York Tribune

WHILE THE SOURCE OF BOTH THEIR PROFITS IS NEGLECTED

CAPITAL AND LABOR—UNITED THEY STAND



Marcus in N. Y. Times

CAPITAL: "IF YOU DESTROY THE BOAT, WE BOTH GO DOWN"

end of the miners' strike, which was called in protest against a reduction of a dollar a day in wages.

The garment workers' strike in New York for a forty-four hour week was augmented by some 20,000 workers, makers of kimonos and children's dresses. The dress and waist makers' strike has reached its fourth week without achieving any definite results.

A decision of the War Labor Board in favor of a forty-two and one-half hour week of five days for textile workers sent back to the mills the 17,000 silk makers in Paterson, New Jersey.

**Losing Money on the Railroads** The financial results of Government operation of railroads, as given out in a statement by Director General Hines, show that the net Federal railroad income for the year fell short of the standard return by \$202,135,602. The standard return for the year is given as \$890,385,685. The net Federal income was \$688,200,083. Operating revenue increased 21.4 per cent. Operating expenses increased 40.3 per cent.

The Director General's statement points out that wage increases had the effect of increasing the 1918 operating expenses by \$583,000,000. The full effect of the wage increase was not felt in 1918, as some of the higher wages did not go into effect until late in the year, and the effect of these increased wages for a full year could not be shown by the 1918 figures. These wage increases for the full year 1919 may reach \$900,000,000.

"In considering the results for 1918," says the Director General,

it should be borne in mind that that year was almost wholly one of war conditions. It was necessary to move freight expeditiously, in many cases regardless of cost. Preference had to be given to munitions traffic, and this naturally militated against economies. In addition, the railroads were compelled in many instances to employ inexperienced and inefficient labor, due to

the inroads made upon their forces by the demands of the military service. It should not be overlooked in this connection, that the railroads not only had to supply the demands of the military service generally, just as other industries did, but also had the special demand made upon them of supplying the men for the military railways in France. Therefore, in considering comparisons with previous years, the fact that 1918 was one of war conditions should be constantly borne in mind.

#### Prohibition in Canada

The next great fight of the prohibition forces, now that they have won the United States, will probably be waged in Canada. War time emergency legislation there has already done much to drive out liquor traffic, temporarily at least, so that by the first of next May bone-dry conditions will prevail thruout the Dominion of Canada. Eight provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—are now dry by provincial enactment, while the Province of Quebec comes under prohibitory law on May 1. Quebec now

has, under local veto, 1097 municipalities dry, including the city of Quebec, and 90 municipalities wet, including the city of Montreal.

This prohibition order continues in force during the war and for one year afterward. But in the dry provinces, with the exception of Ontario and British Columbia, prohibition has been lifted out of the realm of war emergency and made permanent on the statute books. It is expected that a referendum will be taken in these two provinces after the return of soldiers now overseas. The Dominion Prohibition Committee has submitted to the government of Canada a request embodying three distinct proposals: That the provisions of the war-time order-in-council be embodied in permanent legislation; that the legislation be continued in effect until a vote of the electors shall have been taken upon the question; that ample notice be given of the taking of the vote so that there will be no mistake as to what the people really want.



The Chicago News

POOR SERVICE





# THE LEAGUE

## Presented by President Wilson to the

I have the honor, and assume it a very great privilege, of reporting in the name of the commission constituted by this conference on the formulation of a plan for the League of Nations. I am happy to say

that it is a unanimous report, a unanimous report from the representatives of fourteen nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, and Serbia.

(President Wilson then read the con-

stitution of the League, published in full below, and continued.)

Fourteen nations were represented, among them all of those powers which for convenience we have called the great powers, and among the rest a representation of the greatest variety of circumstances and interests. So that

## COVENANT OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

*Preamble*—In order to promote international cooperation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations:

### ARTICLE I

THE action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected thru the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

### ARTICLE II

Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may not have more than three representatives.

### ARTICLE III

The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states representatives of [blank left for names] shall be members of the executive council.

Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at whatever place may be decided on, or, failing any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed, and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such power unless so invited.

### ARTICLE IV

All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the executive council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

### ARTICLE V

The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at ———, which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprize such secretaries and staff as may be required under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general, subject to confirmation by the executive council.

The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states members of the league, in accordance with the apportionment of

the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

### ARTICLE VI

Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged on the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extraterritoriality.

### ARTICLE VII

Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

### ARTICLE VIII

The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reductions.

The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of each of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

### ARTICLE IX

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

### ARTICLE X

The high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council

shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

### ARTICLE XI

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

### ARTICLE XII

The high contracting parties agree that should dispute arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council and until three months after the award of the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council, and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

In any case, under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

### ARTICLE XIII

The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award the executive council shall propose what steps can best be given to give effect thereto.

### ARTICLE XIV

The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

### ARTICLE XV

If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary general, as



# OF NATIONS

## Peace Conference February 14, 1919



I think we are justified in saying that the significance of the result, therefore, has the deepest of all meanings, the union of wills in a common purpose, a union of wills which cannot be resisted, and which, I dare say, no nation will run the risk of attempting to resist.

Now as to the character of the docu-

ment. While it has consumed some time to read this document, I think you will see at once that it is very simple, and in nothing so simple as in the structure which it suggests for a League of Nations—a body of delegates, an executive council, and a permanent secretariat.

When it came to the question of determining the character of the representation in the body of delegates, we were all aware of a feeling which is current thruout the world. Inasmuch as I am stating it in the presence of the

promptly as possible, statements of their case, with all the relevant facts and papers, and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

When the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendation which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute.

If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that if any party shall refuse so to comply the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation.

If no such unanimous report can be made it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute.

In any case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

#### ARTICLE XVI

Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the agreed force to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The high contracting parties agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in putting any such measures aimed at one of their members by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford passage thru their territory in the form of any of the high contracting parties who are cooperating to protect the covenants of the league.

#### ARTICLE XVII

In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above

provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

Upon such invitation being given the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of the league, which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be intrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

#### ARTICLE XIX

To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principles that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

The best method of giving practical effect to the principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be intrusted to advanced nations, who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses, such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Isles, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory state and the other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the

mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degrees of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers, and to assist the league in insuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

#### ARTICLE XX

The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

#### ARTICLE XXI

The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made thru the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

#### ARTICLE XXII

The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

#### ARTICLE XXIV

It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions, of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

#### ARTICLE XXV

The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms hereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

#### ARTICLE XXVI

Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.



official representatives of the various governments here present, including myself, I may say that there is a universal feeling that the world cannot rest satisfied with merely official guidance. There has reached us thru many channels the feeling that if the deliberating body of the League of Nations was merely to be a body of officials representing the various Governments, the peoples of the world would not be sure that some of the mistakes which pre-occupied officials had admittedly made might not be repeated.

It was impossible to conceive a method or an assembly so large and various as to be really representative of the great body of the peoples of the world, because, as I roughly reckon it, we represent, as we sit around this table, more than twelve hundred million people. You cannot have a representative assembly of twelve hundred million people, but if you leave it to each Government to have, if it pleases, one or two or three representatives, tho only with a single vote, it may vary its representation from time to time, not only, but it may [originate] the choice of its several representatives. [Wireless here unintelligible.]

Therefore, we thought that this was a proper and a very prudent concession to the practically universal opinion of plain men everywhere that they wanted the door left open to a variety of representation, instead of being confined to a single official body with which they could or might not find themselves in sympathy.

And you will notice that this body has unlimited rights of discussion—I mean of discussion of anything that falls within the field of international relations—and that it is especially agreed that war or international misunderstandings, or anything that may lead to friction or trouble, is everybody's business, because it may affect the peace of the world.

And in order to safeguard the popular power so far as we could of this representative body, it is provided, you will notice, that when a subject is submitted, it is not to arbitration, but to discussion by the executive council. It can, upon the initiative of either of the parties to the dispute, be drawn out of the executive council on the larger form of the general body of delegates, because thru this instrument we are depending primarily and chiefly upon one great force, and this is the moral force of the public opinion of the world—the pleasing and clarifying and compelling influences of publicity, so that

intrigues can no longer have their covert, so that designs that are sinister can at any time be drawn into the open, so that those things that are destroyed by the light may be promptly destroyed by the overwhelming light of the universal expression of the condemnation of the world.

#### ARMED FORCE AS A LAST RESORT

Armed force is in the background in this program, but it is in the background, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force of the world shall. But that is the last resort, because this is intended as a constitution of peace, not as a league of war.

#### A LIVING THING IS BORN

A living thing is born, and we must see to it what clothes we put on it. It is not a vehicle of power, but a vehicle in which power may be varied at the discretion of those who exercise it and in accordance with the changing circumstances of the time. And yet, while it is elastic, while it is general in its terms, it is definite in the one thing that we were called upon to make definite. It is a definite guarantee of peace. It is a definite guarantee by word against aggression. It is a definite guarantee against the things which have just come near bringing the whole structure of civilization into ruin.

Its purposes do not for a moment lie vague. Its purposes are declared, and

and suspicious eyes upon the maneuvers of one another, while the thought of statesmen has been about structural action and the larger transactions of commerce and finance.

Now, if I may believe the picture which I see, there comes into the foreground the great body of the laboring people of the world, the men and women and children upon whom the great burden of sustaining the world must from day to day fall, whether we wish it to do so or not, people who go to bed tired and wake up without the stimulation of lively hope. These people will be drawn into the field of international consultation and help, and will be among the wards of the combined governments of the world. This is, I take leave to say, a very great step in advance in the mere conception of that.

#### THE END OF SECRET TREATIES

Then, as you will notice, there is an imperative article concerning the publicity of all international agreements. Henceforth no member of the League can claim any agreement valid which it has not registered with the Secretary General, in whose office, of course, it will be subject to the examination of anybody representing a member of the League. And the duty is laid upon the Secretary General to publish every document of that sort at the earliest possible time.

I suppose most persons who have not been conversant with the business of foreign affairs do not realize how many hundreds of these agreements are made in a single year, and how difficult it might be to publish the more important of them immediately, how uninteresting it would be to most of the world to publish them immediately, but even they must be published just as soon as it is possible for the Secretary General to publish them.

#### TO LOOK AFTER LITTLE NATIONS

Then there is a feature about this covenant which, to my mind, is one of the greatest and most satisfactory advances that has been made. We are done with annexations of helpless peoples, meant in some instances by some powers to be used merely for exploitation. We recognize in the most solemn manner that the helpless and undeveloped peoples of the world, being in that condition, put an obligation upon us to look after their interests primarily before we use them for our interests, and that in all cases of this sort hereafter [Continued on page 307]



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The Peace Conference in session. Presidents Wilson and Poincaré are at the farther end

its powers are unmistakable. It is not in contemplation that this should be merely a league to secure the peace of the world. It is a league which can be used for coöperation in any international matter. That is the significance of the provision introduced concerning labor. There are many ameliorations of labor conditions which can be effected by conference and discussion. I anticipate that there will be a very great usefulness in the Bureau of Labor which it is contemplated shall be set up by the League. Men and women and children who work have been in the background thru long ages, and sometimes seemed to be forgotten, while governments have had their watchful



# WHAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEANS

BY HAMILTON HOLT

The Editor of The Independent sends this cablegram from Paris, where he has attended the Peace Conference as Vice-President of the League to Enforce Peace

NOT since our forefathers met in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, to sign the Declaration of Independence has there been a more memorable political event than that which took place at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris on February 14, 1919, for on that day the committee representing fourteen free nations presented to the third plenary session of the Peace Conference a draft of the constitution for a League of Nations which when passed will constitute the Declaration of Interdependence of the world.

It was my high privilege to be a spectator at this historic and epochal occasion. The famous clock room in which the conference was held was again thronged with the premiers and statesmen of all nations, all distinguished in position and ability, but here inconspicuous thru their very multitude. Exactly, at three-thirty President Wilson entered and walked thru the line of dignitaries, shaking hands right and left. It seemed to me that he looked pale and older than usual. Evidently the strain and stress of the past fortnight has weighed heavily upon him, but he smiled constantly, and when he rose to read the immortal document it was evident that he was conscious of the gravity of the moment in the history of the world and in his own career. He chose to assume a matter of fact tone of a corporation president reading his annual report to the stockholders, tho occasionally his voice struck a deeper vibrant note as he came to some special sentence whose meaning he wished to emphasize. When at last he laid down the printed draft upon the table in front of him, he smiled genially at the audience and then began the address in its support. I have never heard him speak better, altho he did not depart from his calm, almost casual delivery. His address was a marvel for coolness and simple earnestness. Many of its vivid phrases deserve to live in history. When he had concluded total silence reigned for a full half of a minute, more eloquent, I think, of the emotions of the delegates than the most prolonged applause. After half a dozen addresses expressive of concurrence by the representatives of the other nations, the draft was laid upon the table for final adoption later in the session and the Conference adjourned.

The draft itself is, I am confident, as strong as it could possibly be made under the circumstances. Naturally, it is the result of some compromises. If more had been attempted less would have been got.

As I have had many opportunities to discuss the draft with the various delegates during its progress thru the committee in the last two weeks, and as Colonel House did me the honor of appointing me liaison officer between the American Peace Commission at Paris and the League to Enforce Peace at home, I think I can best serve the readers of The Independent by giving very brief comments on each of the twenty-six articles of the covenant.

The term "covenant" is President Wilson's. Hitherto agreements between nations have invariably been called conventions, protocols or treaties. The word "covenant" is borrowed from the Old Testament and lifts the agreement to a higher plane than any previous contract between nations. The preamble was worded by President Wilson, and it will be noticed that he has given the place of honor among the aims of the League to the promotion of international coöperation and placed second the securing of international peace.

The Roman numerals in the following paragraphs refer to the articles of the draft as published in full upon another page of this issue.

I. In the original British and American proposals for this article the Executive Council was the executive committee of the body of delegates. Now both bodies may be distinct in personnel.

II. This article marks the beginning of the parliament of men. The original idea of the body of delegates was simply a committee of bargaining ambassadors, one from each nation. The provision restricting each party to three representatives was an afterthought adopted at the last session of the committee in response to outside pressure. It was urged that one delegate could not represent the different factions in a nation.

III. The proposal that the body of delegates should meet at stated intervals was due to President Wilson. The Executive Council is the most active and powerful organ of the League. The big powers naturally control it but as they must usually act unanimously, the rights of the small powers are thus protected. The last paragraph of Article III providing the "invitation shall be sent to any power to attend the meeting of the Council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed"

gives the broadest possible scope to the jurisdiction of the Executive Council.

IV-V. The provision for a permanent organization and for special investigating committees will enable the Council to keep thoroly informed upon any circumstances likely to disturb the world's peace.

VI. This article providing for diplomatic privileges and immunities for the officials of the League and extra territoriality for its buildings may be the germ from which will develop the future capital of the world.

VII. The provision that "no state shall be admitted to the League unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations" would exclude an unregenerate and militaristic Germany and would provide opportunity later for the admission of such countries as Canada, India, etc.

VIII. France would like to go much farther in the restrictions of international armament. She proposes that the League should have power to inspect armaments so that no nation can secretly overstep the limits agreed upon. She also desires an international staff and an international army in time of peace to guard the Rhine which she claims is the boundary of civilization. The complications over this article nearly split the committee. As it stands it simply pledges the nations to the principle of limitation of armaments, leaving the plans to be worked out by the League. But the question is now made permanent and its consideration mandatory on the Executive Council. All delegates with whom I talked thought that armaments will be reduced by virtue of this article, altho all saw many difficulties ahead.

IX. This article was suggested as a compromise by the British delegates to soothe the French who were disappointed in not getting all they wished in the preceding article.

X. Altho this article aims to preserve the "territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the League" it contains nothing to prevent a peaceable change of territory or form of government. In this respect the League differs from the old Holy Alliance which attempted to maintain the *status quo* and to preserve autocratic dynasties.

XI. This adopts for the purposes of the League and in an improved form Article III of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes of the Second Hague Conference.

XII. This means that no war can take place without a delay for hearing the case. When the discussion is taken to the arbitration court it can take its time as courts are accustomed to do. But if it comes before the Executive Council that body must make a recommendation within six months. Cases that will come before the Council will need a quick decision as they are generally political in their nature and therefore most likely to lead to war.

XIII. The American plan originally proposed special arbitration by the arbitrators for all cases. If either litigant felt aggrieved he could appeal to another three arbitrators. Provided three-fourths of the body of delegates approved the decision of the appellate tribunal it became final. The present article is more elastic and more general.

XIV. This proposal is reduced from the British more elaborate scheme for the constitution of a permanent court of international justice.

XV. According to this the only case where it might be lawful for a nation to wage war under the Covenant would be when a dispute had been brought before the Executive Council by one party and the Council could not make a unanimous recommendation. Of course the votes of interested members of the Council would not count. If nations in dispute agree to go to arbitrators or the Executive Council decides unanimously against a nation that does not voluntarily go to the Executive Council then the decision of the court recommendations of the Council are binding. This article follows substantially the victory program of the League to Enforce Peace.

XVI. Economic pressure and non intercourse are the primary sanctions of the League. Force is not to be used synchronously with economic pressure as the League to Enforce Peace suggested, but only as a last resort and on the recommendation of the Executive Council. This should meet the sensibilities of our Congress which is given the whole right under the Constitution to declare war. The last paragraph of this article is intended to distribute among all the nations of the League the losses that one nation might unduly suffer in carrying out an economic boy-



coll. If for example in a boycott against Germany Poland should suffer much more from the severance of intercourse than China or America. Poland might be ruined if the other nations did not distribute among themselves the loss.

XVII. According to this article the League will attempt to insure the peace of the world. If attacked from the outside the League becomes a League of offense and defense.

XVIII. The supervision of the trade in arms and ammunitions relates only to African tribes and certain backward peoples concerning whom certain treaties are already in existence.

XIX. The article relating to colonies is the longest and one of the most difficult of all. It embodied President Wilson's proposal as modified by General Smuts's ingenious mandatory scheme. It means that there will be no more exploiting of defenseless peoples by predatory powers, of conscienceless commercial interests. Premier Hughes vigorously opposed this because it would prevent the ambition of Australia for absolute annexation of the German islands in the Pacific.

XX. This provision for securing "fair and humane conditions of labor" is due to those who thought that the League will better function and survive longer if founded more upon the humane and economic than upon the political basis. The permanent bureau of labor will doubtless be run by labor representatives and thus be kept in closest touch with great democratic currents of thought and action. The phrase "that all nations" evidently means that the League will aim to elevate human relations everywhere in the world.

XXI. The question regarding the "freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce" contemplated in this article is now being considered by a special committee of the Conference on ports, waterways and railways.

XXII. The international bureaus which are to be placed under the control of the League are the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Postal Union, and other scientific and international bureaus in existence or to be established hereafter.

XXIII. This carries out President Wilson's opposition to secret treaties, at least as regards the future. The provision that "hereafter every treaty shall be published" was introduced because it was not thought wise to make the regulation retroactive for it might be embarrassing to publish all treaties now in existence.

XXIV. This article would weed out old outworn treaties which have often caused embarrassment or given rise to wars.

XXV. By this article the Covenant is made the supreme international law.

XXVI. The proposal for amending the Covenant came from England and is one of the most important of all its articles. Thus the League can be modified at any time to meet changing conditions. It was originally planned that the Executive Council and the majority of the body of delegates could amend the Covenant, but the small states feared they might thereby be bound to unforeseen conditions so the majority was raised first to two-thirds and finally to three-fourths. Another reason for this article was because the right of secession tho discussed was not provided for.

Until the very end I feared that the committee in charge of the plan for the League of Nations would provide little more than a bare machinery for settling disputes after they had arisen. That, of course, would have been vastly worth while but now that the committee has in addition to this provided for the coöperative development of international life thru a body of delegates, administrative committees and the power of amendments I realize that we shall not only have a League to Enforce Peace but a League to Enforce Progress.

There has been a sinister campaign of villification waged against Wilson here so powerful that many people think that the American people were not behind him in this crisis in the world's history.

Now is the time of all times that our people should show the President their loyalty. We have supported our boys on the battle front and they have won the war. Let us now support our President and he will win the peace.

## THIRTY MILLION MORE ACRES

### Prohibition's Contribution in Foodstuffs

BY ROLLIN E. SMITH

**A**MONG the many great economic changes resulting from the war, none touches the people as a whole more closely than the price of foodstuffs; and that the public has suffered and is still suffering because of inflated prices of almost every article of food, no one knows so well as the housewife who does the buying.

Even the close of the war has brought no relief, and tho stocks of almost all foodstuffs are enormous, retail prices continue excessive. Notwithstanding that wheat stocks in the United States are the greatest they have ever been, no relief from high-priced flour seems possible for more than another year, because of the Government price guarantee to the farmer.

Looking further ahead, however, the consumer may see not only encouragement, but seemingly the positive assurance of materially lower and even cheap prices for all foodstuffs. The expectation of this is seen in the enormous new acreage in the United States brought under cultivation to meet war's demands for increased supplies.

This increased acreage amounts to 35,800,000 acres. That is, the area sown to grain, potato and tame hay crops in 1918 was 35,800,000 acres greater than the annual average for the five year period just before the war—1910-14, inclusive (basis of winter wheat and rye sown the previous fall in all instances).

In addition to the 35,800,000 acres

**National Prohibition alone will release, directly and indirectly, 5,000,000 acres of highly cultivated land, which will annually produce enough to feed 4,000,000 people. It will grow enough wheat, corn, oats, vegetables and hay to supply 4,000,000 people with bread, beef, mutton, pork, poultry, butter, eggs and milk. Formerly, this land supplied the nation with beer.**

of new land brought under cultivation, there will be available for food or feed crops 3,600,000 acres, the area annually devoted to growing corn, barley and rye for the manufacture of liquor; a total of 39,400,000 acres for crops never available to the nation before.

Thirty-nine million acres is an area too great to be grasped readily. It would produce three-quarters as much wheat as was annually grown in the country before the war. It is more than a third as great as the entire corn acreage of the country, equal to the entire area of land sown to oats, and ten times the area devoted to the potato crop of the nation, or equal to 75 per cent of all the land cropped to tame hay.

Therefore the promise of cheap bread and meat to the consumer contained in

this 39,400,000 acres of land is exceedingly encouraging.

This promise is in part based upon national prohibition, for none of the grain grown on the newly cultivated, land nor on the older-cultivated, either, will be used in the manufacture of liquor, unless exported.

The annual average amount of corn, barley and rye used in the manufacture of liquor in the United States for the ten year period, 1907-16 inclusive, fiscal year ending June 30, was: Corn, 35,533,000 bushels; barley, 44,900,000 bushels; rye, 4,710,000 bushels.

The amount of corn used in the manufacture of liquor represented approximately 1,500,000 acres annually (on a basis of yields in the important corn states east of the Missouri River), barley 1,800,000 acres, and rye 315,000 acres; a total of 3,615,000 acres. But it seems safe to say that another 1,200,000 acres devoted to barley and 185,000 (to make round numbers, for it is only an estimate at best) to rye will be lost to these grains as an indirect result of national prohibition, because of lack of competitive buying by the maltsters and distillers. This means that 3,000,000 acres of land which was before the war devoted to barley will be changed to other crops, and 500,000 from rye to other crops. It is not probable that the before-the-war corn acreage will decrease because of prohibition; the change will be that the 1,500,000 acres of corn used in the manufacture of liquors will now be used for cattle and



hog feed. Thus it will be that national prohibition will release for the production of crops for feed or human food the 1,500,000 acres on which corn for liquor was grown; 3,000,000 on which barley was grown, and 500,000 on which rye was grown; a total of 5,000,000 acres for the production of crops for feed or human food.

Five million acres of land, if distributed among useful crops, will produce 35,000,000 bushels of corn, 20,000,000

bushels of wheat, 35,000,000 bushels of oats, and 1,600,000 tons of tame hay. This is enough wheat to feed 4,000,000 people for a year, while the other crops would supply them with beef, pork, poultry, milk and butter, with land enough left for vegetables.

This is what the nation is promised annually, in concrete products, as a net gain in food and feed crops as a result of prohibition.

Now let us return to the enormous increase of 35,800,000 acres of new land under cultivation. This increase is based on the acreage sown for the 1918 crop and the annual average acreage sown to wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and tame hay in the five year period just before the war, 1910-14, inclusive (winter wheat and rye sown the previous autumn).

The following table shows the area devoted to each crop in the two periods under comparison, and the increase for each crop. It appears that in 1918 the wheat acreage gained 12,300,000 acres, corn 2,500,000, oats 6,000,000, barley 1,700,000, rye 4,140,000, potatoes, white and sweet, 860,000, and tame hay 2,300,000. These figures, like all others in this article, were gathered by the writer from reports of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

	Acres sown five-year average 1910-1914	Acres sown for crop of 1918	Acres Increase
Wheat— winter	22,800,000	42,200,000	
Wheat— spring	12,800,000	22,400,000	
Total	52,400,000	64,600,000	12,300,000
Corn	10,500,000	15,500,000	2,500,000
Oats	22,000,000	31,000,000	6,000,000
Barley	7,000,000	9,000,000	1,700,000
Rye	2,500,000	6,640,000	4,140,000
Potatoes— white	3,700,000	4,300,000	600,000
Potatoes— sweet	600,000	920,000	260,000
Hay—tame	47,200,000	55,500,000	2,300,000
Acres Total Increase			35,800,000

Two thoughts arise when these figures are considered. First, where did the new acreage come from; and what



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*This increased acreage under production will mean more foodstuffs at lower prices*

will be done with it now that war's demands are past? The answer to the first hardly belongs in this article; in any event, it is complicated. The answer to the second is found, in part, in the fact that a considerable part of this new acreage, just 25 per cent of it, to be exact, is already "spoken for," that is, by the increase in wheat and rye acreage in 1919. The sowing of rye, which is done in the fall, was slightly increased last autumn over the large acreage of the previous season. Winter wheat seeding last autumn was enormously increased; the estimate is 6,000,000 acres in excess of the area sown in the fall of 1917. Next spring there will be a big increase in the area sown to spring wheat. In Minnesota it is estimated that the increase will be between 10 and 20 per cent. The spring wheat area may therefore be 3,000,000 acres greater than in 1918. The total increase in winter and spring wheat and rye will probably amount to 9,000,000 acres.

But as this increase in wheat is directly due to the Government's price guarantee for the crop to be harvested in 1919, it is certain that all of the land will not again be sown to wheat in 1920.

The disposition of the remaining 30,000,000 or more acres in 1919 is largely a matter of speculation, but who can doubt but that a very large part of that new acreage will remain under cultivation. Which means permanently lower prices for breadstuffs and feed, and therefore for meats and produce.

The proposition of cheaper foodstuffs by the way of an increased acreage is two sided: the consumer's side and the producer's. From the consumer's viewpoint it is simple. The great new acreage brought under cultivation as a result of the war, augmented by the saving of grain—corn, barley and rye that previously went into the manufacture of liquor, can mean but one thing, namely, greater production of grain and cattle and hogs. Supply

and demand will assert themselves, and when the retailer has been cured of his war-acquired habit of demanding enormous profits, the consumer will have his food supplies at reasonable prices.

From the farmer's point of view, the proposition is vastly different. The first thought that arises is: will the farmer continue to cultivate this vast new acreage when prices are declining? Some of it will, for obvious reasons, be abandoned—as

where small tracts, with low prices for commodities, cannot be cultivated profitably.

But that there will be somewhat more than this abandoned, with the incentive of war prices gone, cannot be doubted. This is already indicated by some decrease in 1918 as compared with that of 1917. There was a decrease of 9,200,000 acres in the corn acreage of 1918 as compared with 1917, mainly in five states, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Oklahoma, in the order given, tho there were important decreases in eleven states; but in the other six the decrease in corn was offset by increases in other crops. The reason for the great decrease in corn acreage in Kansas and Nebraska was that, owing to a large loss in winter wheat in the winter of 1916-17, this wheat land was planted to corn in 1917, which resulted in an abnormal corn acreage that year; but it was brought back to normal in 1918.

But the farmer will harvest a billion bushels or more of wheat in 1919, barring crop calamity, and sell it on a basis of \$2.26, Chicago, for No. 1 northern spring, hard winter and red winter wheat, with a premium of two cents for "fancy" grades, and \$2.23 to \$2.35 for No. 2; and, furthermore, as prices for corn, cattle and hogs, poultry and produce during the winter of 1918-19 were phenomenally high, he may not be alarmed by the outlook for lower prices in the future.

Generally speaking, however, the farmer appears to have placed himself in a position where he cannot go back, and so must go forward—cannot abandon but a small part of the new acreage, and so must grow crops of some kind on it. Doubtless some of it will be devoted to pastures, as it was before the war, but that means more feed for more cattle.

The day of the food profiteer therefore seems to be a short one; the farmer is having his turn now; the day of the housewife appears to be just ahead.



# WHAT WOULD JESUS DO?

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON

**T**HIS is not a new question. It has been asked a good many times since Jesus lived and gave us an example. More than fifty years ago the Bishop of Exeter, England, asked it in a noble hymn which he wrote for his parish.

It is not a theoretical question. The answer to it contains the solution to all necessary questions of human happiness and power. For all men are agreed that if every one tried to live as Jesus lived there would be no problems except those of affirmative human development on this earth.

It is not an absurd question. Nothing is absurd which has in it the possible answer to final human happiness. And this question honestly asked and honestly answered is the most necessary question for the world to ask today.

It is not an impossible question. We know what Jesus did do. Why should it be impossible to get an approximate estimate of what he would do now. The age is different, but the heart of man is eternally the same. Jesus himself is the same, yesterday, today and forever. His creed is unchanging. It is the same now as when he lived on earth. It is the only creed that will finally redeem the world. Love to God supremely: Love to brother man as to oneself—this is the only creed that will put an end to human selfishness and establish universal righteousness.

We have as a possible basis, therefore, on which to attempt an answer to the question "What Would Jesus Do?" these facts in his life which would be the same now as when he was here in the flesh.

(1) Jesus made all his human conduct fit in with his creed of love to God and man.

(2) He calmly taught an ideal in conduct far in advance of his time.

(3) He did not compromise in matters of principle, even when the loss of life itself was the penalty.

(4) He put the right and the truth in the first place. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God" was his passion.

(5) He lived a normal life in the age in which he was born, and so far as we know did not take advantage of his own divinity to get a divine help to do things in the matter of conduct which we are unable to get.

On the basis of these facts in Jesus' life, it is not an impertinence nor an irreverence to ask what he would do at the present time in the history of the world. If we concede that the teaching of Jesus and the conduct of Jesus are of the utmost consequence to the welfare of the world, surely this question is one that we must ask. And if, in addition to that, we agree that a Christian is one who is trying to be Christlike, in what other way can he be Christlike except by following His example and doing as nearly as possible the things that He would do. Christianity is a mockery if it does not mean the doing of Christlike things and the living of the Christlike life. The nominal Christianity of the world is

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no more Christlikeness than paganism. It is worse. For it pretends to be something it is not.

We are continually talking about the adjustment of world matters in terms of economics. Whereas no real adjustment is possible except on the basis of conduct. Political science divorced from ethics has damned the world with false philosophy and devilish diplomacy. Why, after all these years of failure to ensure world peace and happiness by means of these childish methods, do we not accept and begin to put into practice those methods which we know will bring peace and happiness?

There is a very curious attitude displayed by minds that would resent the imputation that they are not Christian, in the assertion that the Christlike conduct is the only conduct that is best, but that it is so ideal that it cannot be made to work in the everyday affairs of men. In other words, it is not practical. It is all right for prayer meeting but will not do for the market place or the legislature. It is good enough for the pulpit, but won't fit the pew. This is the everlasting and contemptuous whine of the man who wants Christianity to protect his property and his civilization but does not want to be a real Christian himself because he knows he will stand a chance to lose some of his property if he really does the Christlike thing.

But in heaven's name, if doing as Jesus would do is not practical, what is practical? The things that hard-headed business men call practical have all failed to make a better world. The commerce of the world did not prevent

the war. The diplomacy of the world did not prevent the war.

The science of the world did not prevent the war. The art and the music and the architecture and the literature and the oratory and the money of the world did not prevent the greatest destruction of men and matter we have ever known. The statesmanship of the world was powerless. All the ecclesiastical forms and rituals of the world were of no value to stop the tragedy. What could have prevented it? We do not have to hesitate for an answer. The principles of Jesus in the lives of men would have prevented the war. We know absolutely that they would. Nothing else on earth could have done it. If that is true, the imitation of the life of Jesus is the most stupendously practical thing known to men. For any force that could prevent a thing like the greatest war in history, where the "practical" things of men failed, must be the greatest "practical" force in the universe.

The answer to the question "What Would Jesus Do?" ought not to be hard to find if any one really wants to find it. The easiest thing in the world for a human being to do is the right, if he wants to do it. If he is considering his own interest, if he is constantly asking "What can I get?" instead of "What can I give?" he will not find an answer to this Jesus question. If the nations now in conference over the details of the peace treaty are going to deal in economic jugglery, and ignore the causes that plunged the world into misery, nothing will be gained. No adjustment of the affairs of men or nations will be worth anything that does not have for its foundation the creed of Jesus. Why do we not have the courage and the common sense to say it and act on it? Why wait longer for the remedy when we have one that we know will cure the disease of the world? The thing that makes wars is the sinful heart of man. Why don't the statesmen and the presidents and the premiers and the world adjusters around the peace table look at one another and frankly acknowledge that the only promise of real and lasting and universal peace is to be found in the answer to the question, "What Would Jesus Do?" How much longer must we wait for legislatures and congresses and labor conventions and the councils of the high and mighty to announce as the basic source of all human happiness the following of Jesus' teaching? Our souls are sick of the childish remedies offered by the quack statesmen and political economists and labor leaders and puerile orators and newspaper world makers. Civilization has stumbled over the Cross for two thousand years. Only when it is ready to kneel in tears of repentance for its sin, and then rise to carry that Cross on its repentant heart, will the world know the peace and happiness it is now losing because it has never yet accepted the Christ of God, but only the Christianity of man.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



## THE DOOM OF GERMANY'S MAILED FIST

*By the latest terms of the armistice Germany must demolish the fortifications of Heligoland, the island fortress at the mouth of the Elbe, whose heavy twelve and fifteen inch guns effectively controlled any approach by sea to the German coast*





Western Newspaper Union

## HOW ONE MAN HALTED THE SEATTLE STRIKE

Mayor Ole Hanson (right) was the man of the hour in Seattle whose decisive courage stopped a general strike of 70,000 workers that threatened to overturn the city government. Labor proclaimed itself in power, stopped traffic, brought industry to a standstill. But Mayor Hanson asserted the municipal authority, and the strikers went back to work. At the top of this page is a photograph of one of the strikers' headquarters



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International Film

### WHEN 70,000 WORKERS WALKED OUT

The shipyard workers began the strike with a demand for \$8 a day. Then other unions called a sympathetic strike and street cars were stopped, tacks thrown in the path of automobiles and newspapers torn by striking newsboys from the hands of the police who tried to distribute them. At the right is Chief of Police Joel F. Warren, who, with the city police force, backed Mayor Hanson vigorously in putting down the strike





## COME ON, YOU RATTLESNAKES!

The colored folks of New York had the honor of welcoming home their own troops in the first triumphal parade of veteran Yanks thru the big city. Of the 3000 men who marched nearly two hundred wore the *Croix de Guerre*, and the colors of the entire regiment, the 369th, carried the same decoration. The "Rattlesnakes" went thru one hundred and ninety-seven days of fighting, more than any other American division

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Paul Thompson





# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## THE BUILDING TRIANGLE

### Architect, Owner and Builder

IT is but recently that the belief that a house could be designed as "easily as rolling off a log" has been dispelled. But even now there are those who feel competent to create a masterpiece of building without the advice of a trained architect. And yet, if they would but observe the domestic buildings of two or three centuries ago, they would see that these dwellings were erected under the direction of trained minds, who conceived them, not only to fulfill certain practical requirements, but also with the deliberate intention of creating something beautiful. It is to these old houses that most present-day builders turn for their inspiration, so it seems odd to find a house whose prototype was planned and proportioned with great thought and skill, known as the "clever design of Mrs. So-and-So, the wife of the owner," rather than as the work of an architect.

Furthermore, it seems as if the need of architects were going to be greater than ever before. So many home-builders, who until they went to France, England or Italy as soldiers and sailors would have thought of their home, when they were ready to build it, as more or less like the ones which they have seen already, have seen, admired and now want to copy the homes of our allies. They feel that they have lived near and in many cases actually in these houses, and that they are, therefore, more competent to plan one to be erected for their own habitation than an architect. They forget that it is his busi-

BY RUSSELL F. WHITEHEAD

ness to know and understand not only the Colonial and Georgian houses we have come to consider typically American homes, but also the French and English and Italian homes, that they very probably studied them at first hand before they even thought of calling themselves "architects." A house may look simple, its simplicity is often its greatest charm, but that very simplicity is due to fine proportions, which the layman may feel are just right, but which he is almost certain to be unable to attain by himself. And then, too, the location of a house should largely determine its style, and that determination requires the trained eye and imagination of the architect.

If then, it be granted that the employment of an architect is a necessary first step in the building of a house, it may be interesting to consider just what is an architect, and what are his functions; what his relationship should be to the owner, where the responsibility for the various branches of the work should rest. There are many definitions of the term "architect," but the one which most concisely states the architect's status is offered by the American Institute of Architects: "An architect is a professional person, whose occupation consists in originating and supplying artistic and scientific data preliminary to and in connection with the construction of buildings, their appurtenances and decorations; in supervising the opera-

tions of contractors therefore; in preparing contracts between the proprietor and contractors thereof."

The first step, then, in building should be a careful selection of the architect. Once decided upon, his judgment in matters architectural should in all instances be deferred to. It is wise, if possible, to consult him about the site, and with an open mind. One may have determined that such-and-such is the site for the house, and ask the architect's advice as a matter of courtesy, but unless the owner is ready to accept the architect's decision even tho adverse, he only complicates matters by asking advice he does not really want.

The site being chosen, the style of house best fitted to it is the next consideration. In this the owner and the architect meet on equally important ground. The architect appreciates what will be most pleasing to the eye and the owner knows what best embodies his idea of his home. The architect, with a little ingenuity and tact, can honestly attempt to meet the owner's requirements without doing much violence to his idea of what the solution should be.

These two points being settled, the architect makes drawings, showing his solution. The architect has, of course, before the selection of the site or the type of house, learned positively the requirements of space and the *outside* limit of cost from the owner. The plans have, therefore, been formed with these facts in mind. The architect's solution is presented for the owner's consideration in the form of pre-



A home that shows it was planned by a trained mind with the deliberate intention of creating something beautiful



liminary sketches, showing the floor plans at a small scale, and, perhaps, a perspective drawing rendered in color or in pen and ink, showing the proposed house. At this stage of the work all refinements and changes should be incorporated. When the whole scheme has been determined upon definitely, the architect proceeds with the preparations of the working drawings and the specifications. These should be sufficiently complete to include all work to be executed. Reproductions of these drawings and specifications are presented to a selected list of contractors, whose business it is to estimate the cost and present bids for the erection of the building. Altho there are several methods of procedure in contract work, the most common practise is to construct the building under a general contract, where the responsibility for the house complete is vested in the contractor. It is the architect's duty to prepare these contracts in behalf of the owner, his legal knowledge must be sufficient to safeguard the owner's interests, without making the contract unfair to the builder, for, unless fair to all parties concerned it will not be upheld in law.

By the terms of the agreement the contractor has guaranteed to provide all material and to perform all the work shown

on the drawings and described in the specifications as prepared by the architect. The architect has included the arrangement of all sanitary equipment, and the selection thereof, the heating and ventilating systems, the engineering of artificial lighting and arranging bell and telephone wiring and the layout of all special equipment. The architect or his superintendent make frequent visits to the building to see that the work is being carried out according to drawings and specifications. If, during these visits, it is found that bad work or materials are being employed, it is the architect's duty to order the work done over again in a proper manner. In short, the duties of the architect are, first, to design the building, make the necessary drawings and write the specifications; second, to superintend the buildings, i. e., to see that materials called for in the specifications are furnished and placed in the position shown on the drawings.

The owner, on his part, should, as has already been said, state clearly all his requirements and the *outside* limit of cost to the architect at their first interview. His confidence in his architect should be such that he will in no way hamper the architect in the execution of what the architect thinks the manner in which a given thing should be done. An owner whose education has not gone forward commensurately with that of the architect has it in his power to defeat all that the most highly trained man can devise.

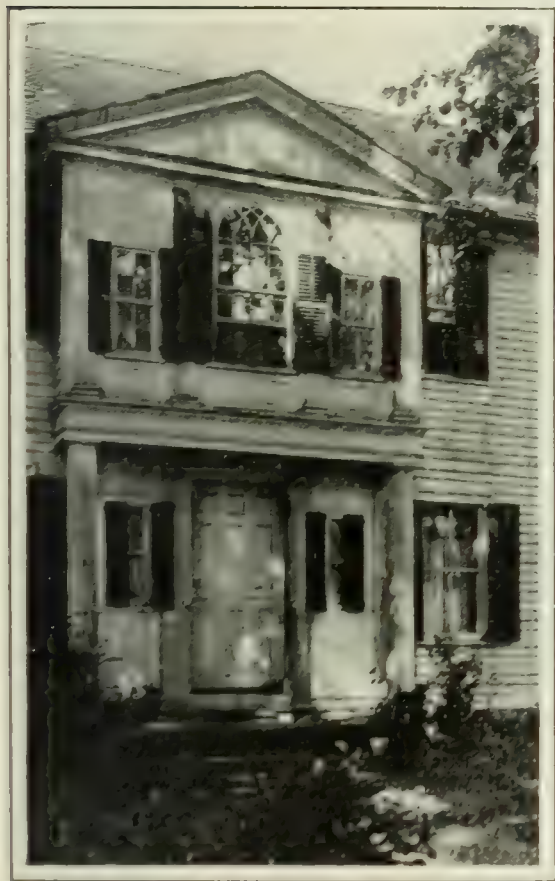
The owner agrees to pay the contractor for the performance of the contract. If the work should be stopped for a period of three months, thru no fault of the contractor, or if the owner should fail to pay the contractor within seven days any sum certified by the architect, the contractor may serve notice to the owner and architect to stop work and receive from the owner payment for all work executed to that time and any loss sustained upon plant or material and any reasonable profit and damage.

The contractor, it would seem, is an absolute necessity in building operations. In the terms of the definition of an architect given above, there is the expression "supervising the operations of the contractor" instead of "supervising the construction." The owner, the architect and their representatives have access to the work at all times, and the contractor is bound to provide proper facilities for inspection. During the construction of a house, the contractor submits to the architect an application for each payment that is to be made and the architect issues to the contractor a certi-

ficate for such an amount as he decides to be properly due at that time. The making and acceptance of the final payment constitutes a waiver of all claims by both owner and contractor.

To the readers who are about to build, it may not be impertinent to suggest that the real and momentous question of success or failure of the new home rests wholly upon the wise choice of an architect. The powers conferred upon him by the terms of the ordinary contract enable him to insist on good materials and workmanship, even if by any chance an incompetent contractor should be allowed to secure the work, by reason of his low bid. Clients subject themselves to no small embarrassment and financial loss if they fail to summon to their councils the architect of their choice immediately they have decided to build. His experience is of the greatest value, not only in the designing of the house itself, but in pointing out the many factors to be taken into consideration which it is unlikely that the prospective builder seeking his first experience will remember.

The contractor who carries out the architect's designs is also an important factor, and unless he is an honest and experienced man, the architect will have trouble in obtaining good, sound work.



The Siles House, Lower Woodbury, Connecticut, is an example of the two-story motif with pedimented entrance, employed in Connecticut in prerevolutionary houses. In the photograph at the bottom note the finely proportioned facade, the simple fence with its delicate urns and the balusters of the fence placed diagonally to catch the continual play of sunlight and shadow.

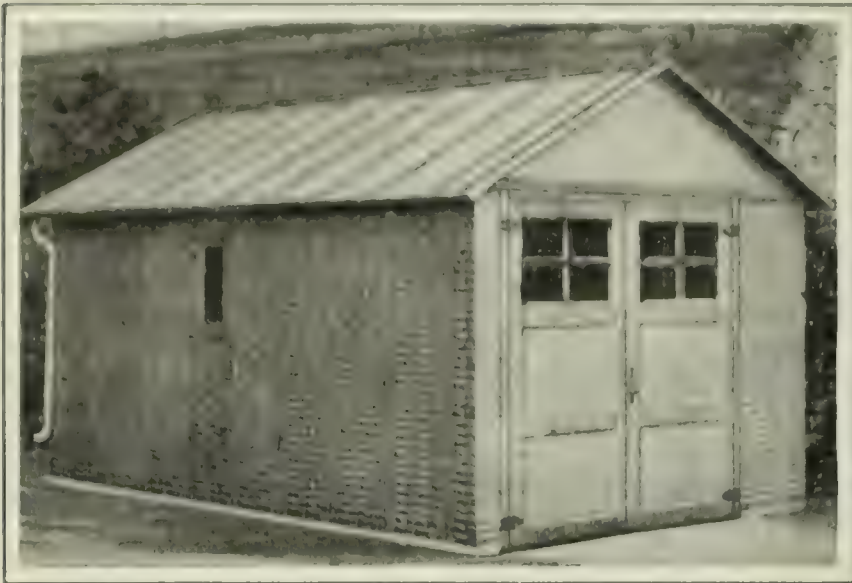


This is the Jewett Home, South Berwick, Maine, which was built in the old days when the country was not disfigured and dishonored by "speculative builders." All these houses were designed by successful architects to be pleasing to the eye and at the same time to fulfill all practical requirements. They show that satisfying combination of the owner's idea of a home and the architect's sense of beauty.



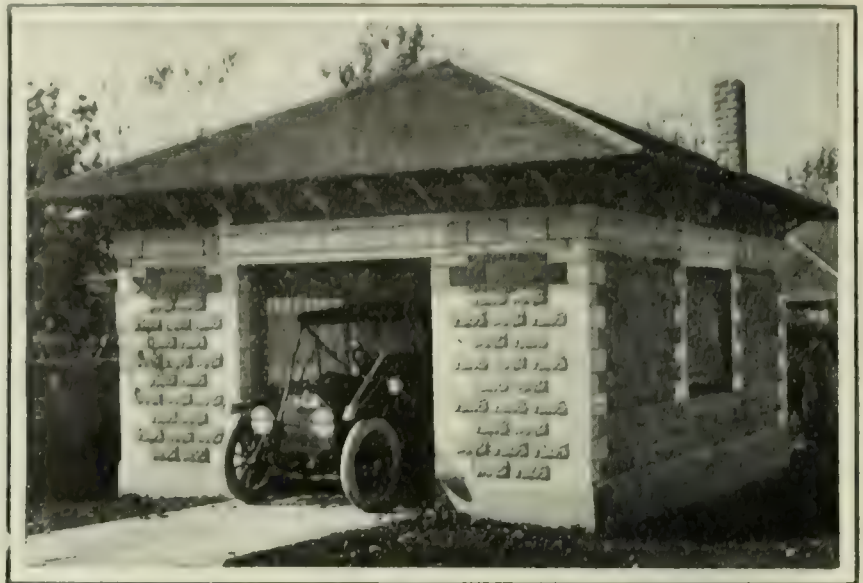


# THE RIGHT GARAGE FOR YOUR PLACE



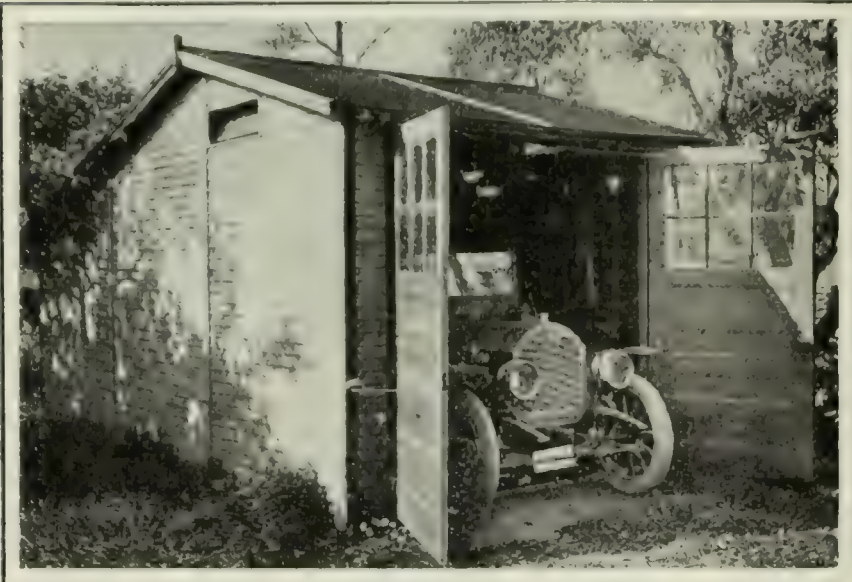
**METAL FOR THE CITY**

*Not so costly as some, the embossed metal walls in imitation of rock-faced brick have a substantial, business-like appearance*



**A PROSPEROUS APPEARANCE**

*Rock-faced concrete blocks, with trim of white-faced plain blocks, of appropriate color with shingle roof (wood, metal or asbestos)*



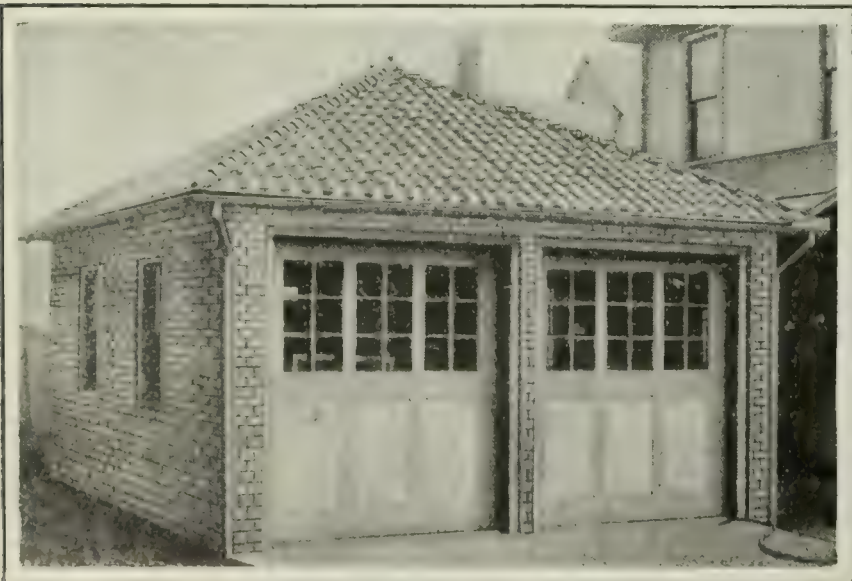
**THE MODERN COUNTRY SHED**

*This shed roof portable garage is made of red cedar matched siding, painted outside and stained within. It looks well and is suitable for suburban locations which have a small fire risk*



**PORTABLE AND FIREPROOF**

*Portable metal construction has the merits of convenience, carefully considered compactness, and a sense of exterior fire resisting qualities all obtainable for a comparatively small outlay*



**IF YOU HAVE TWO CARS**

*All inflammable materials are omitted in this type of sheet metal work, with brick-faced siding and metal Spanish tile roof*



**THIS GROWS TO MEET YOUR NEEDS**

*This metal garage can be extended—as your cars increase, or as your neighbors combine to keep a "community garage"*



# INSIDE INFORMATION ON GARDENING

ONE of the limiting factors in all gardening operations is time. To the beginner it may seem that with the whole summer ahead there should be no particular need to hurry, but each particular vegetable grows best only under certain weather conditions, and if it can not be brought to maturity during a given period it is more than likely to fail.

Furthermore, many vegetables take so long to reach maturity that it is desirable to save the several weeks which can be saved by getting them well started before they are actually put into the garden. In addition to this is the fact that the time saved on these crops frequently enables the gardener to make use of the space they occupy for a second planting of something else, which would be impossible had not the first crop been given a start before garden planting time.

For all these reasons, therefore, it pays to begin one's gardening long before planting in the open can be done. Of course, it is usually possible to buy vegetable plants, but not infrequently the particular varieties one would like to have cannot be obtained, and very often it is not possible to get really first-class plants. Competition has kept the prices of commercially grown vegetable plants so low that the man who produces them by the thousand to sell, cannot afford to give them as much room as they should have to make specimens of really extra-fine quality. Where it is possible to do it, therefore, by far the more satisfactory way is to grow one's own plants. No elaborate equipment is needed, but, of course, a certain amount of time and, especially, regular attention will be required. Unless one is pretty certain that this can be given, it will be better not to attempt the task at all. Under these circumstances the best thing to do is to get one's own seeds of the particular variety wanted, take them to some florist or market gardener and have him start the quantities required, paying him enough above the regular market price to make it possible for him to give you plants of the very finest quality. The slight difference in first costs will be much more than made up in the results. Take, for instance, tomato plants. Strong, stocky plants from four inch pots, well hardened and with the first cluster of fruit set by the time they can be put out of doors, represent greater value to the home gardener at \$1 a dozen than the tall, spindly, soft wooded things that are usually retailed at 25 cents or 30 cents a dozen.

There are two ways of growing one's own plants: they may be started in the house, and transferred later to a cold frame out

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

of doors, or started in a regular hotbed supplied with heat from fermenting manure or hot water or steam pipes. Of course, if you have a hotbed available, or have the opportunity to make one up, that is the most satisfactory, but just as good plants may be grown by starting them in the house if conditions are right, and one does not mind the slight "mussing things up" which is likely to accompany the job.

The conditions which are needed for the successful growing of plants in the house are first of all a light, sunny window in a room which can be kept moderately warm—50 to 60 degrees at night—and in which the air can be kept from getting abnormal-

be sufficient for starting several hundred—all the average home gardener is at all likely to require. If transplanting is to be attempted in the house, much more space will be needed. Usually, however, by the time the seedlings are large enough for transplanting, it will be warm enough outside to put them in a cold-frame without artificial heat, or even in a carefully prepared, sheltered corner where they can be protected on frosty nights. Plants set outside in this way usually make much better specimens than those grown indoors, altho they may not develop as rapidly for a week or two after transplanted.

With a hotbed out of doors it is, of course, necessary, if manure is used as a source of heat, to see to it that it is in just the right condition to go into the frame, and not old stuff that has already fermented, or so rough and full of straw that the proper amount of heat will not be developed.

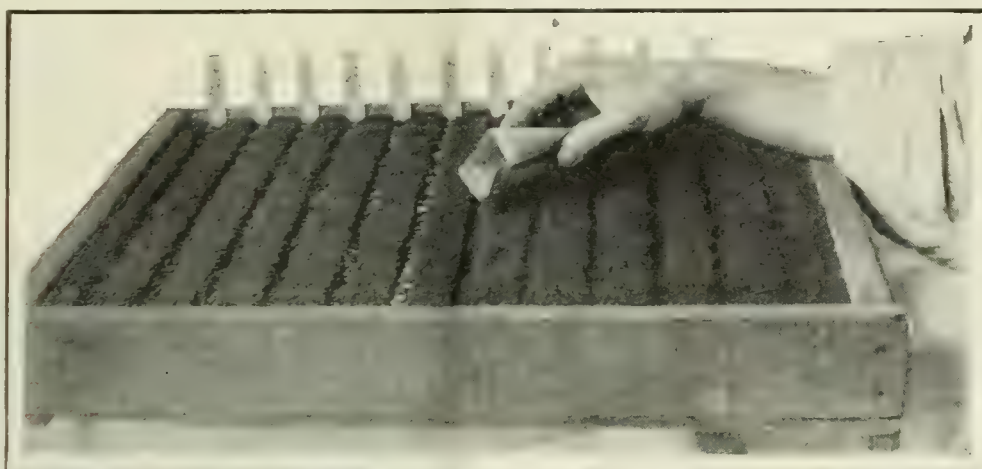
Either in the house or in the frame out of doors the proper kind of soil is one of the most important factors. Good soil from your own garden, if it is not too heavy, may be used as the basis, but to this should be added a third or so of its bulk of "humus," leaf mold, or thoroly decayed, very old manure.

The seeds may be sown either in a "flat," like those shown in the photographs on this page, or in "seed pans" made especially for the purpose, which can be procured from almost any hardware store. A "flat" may be made from a wooden cracker box or any similar material that is not too heavy, and which can be readily sawed up into sections about two inches deep. There should be a number of small holes in the bottom for drainage, or the boards that form the bottom may be left a half-inch apart.

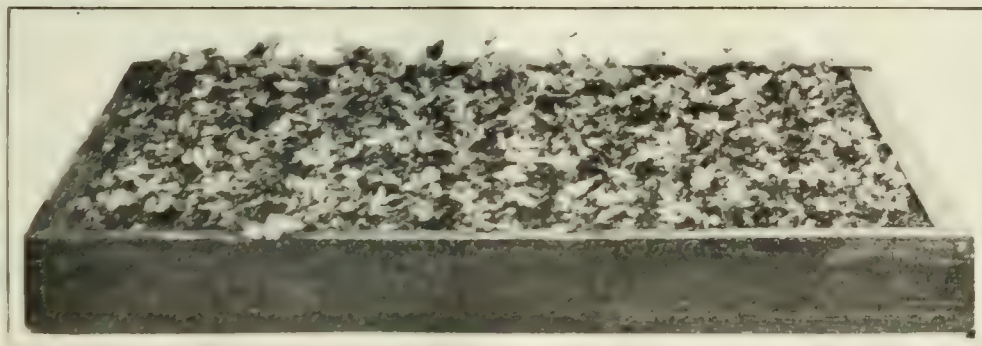
Another method, where one has the space, is to use the small paper pots or "dirt bands" which can now be obtained at a very low price. The bands differ from the pots in that these have no bottoms. Either the pots or bands may be packed into flats and filled full of soil, and a few seeds sown in each pot or band.

These are thinned out, after the seedlings are well started, to a single plant, thus saving transplanting. The pot or band restricts root growth so that the roots are disturbed as little as possible when the plants are set out. The only trouble with this method, for house culture, is that it requires so much more room than starting the plants rather thickly and transplanting afterward when they are a few weeks old.

There are two classes of plants to be started, the harder things, which can be set out practically as soon as the ground can be worked, and [Continued on page 310]



Mark each row in the flat before planting, then sow thinly and evenly



so that when the young plants grow they will not be crowded



The next step is careful transplanting with a knife blade

ly dry. An overdry atmosphere is probably more often the cause of failure with starting plants in the house than any other one thing. With a close, abnormally dry atmosphere no amount of water at the roots will produce wholly satisfactory results. The air in any room can be kept at somewhere near its normal moisture content by frequent ventilation and by the evaporation of water in a pan or dish over the radiator register, or stove. If the plants are merely to be started in the house, and when large enough for transplanting, transferred to a cold frame outside, a single window will



# PAINTED FURNITURE IS HERE AGAIN

BY MARY HARROD NORTHEND



*These chairs are light green with bright decorations, and the table with its old-fashioned top is finished in brown and gold*

**S**LOWLY we are realizing that the furniture used in our winter homes is not appropriate for the warm summer season, for when nature is gay with bloom, we naturally turn to light cheerful furniture, in sympathy with our moods.

As a decorative motif in home furnishing nothing adds a more distinctive note than the hand painted furniture of Colonial days. It not only acts as a foil for the more somber hues of the ancient mahogany, but lends character as well, to the most ordinary interior, and following out the traditional lines, has a crude simplicity that recommends it for modern usage.

The reason for the attractiveness of this old-time painted furniture is that it has a charm all its own, and there is a definite homely characteristic around its primitive beauty, that makes it appeal to the heart, as well as to the eye.

Never has there been a period when interior decoration received so much attention as today, and it is this interest that has caused us to turn also to the work of the Hungarian peasant, who has left to us designs of elementary vigor, that can be copied easily for our modern requirements.

The present revival of this "peasant furniture" has also brought into the limelight the delightful "cottage furniture" which has made great strides toward the artistic,

and direct lines we can transform interiors into charming, homelike rooms. The house need not be furnished expensively to pro-

duce this delightful atmosphere, for frequently the most artistic results are worked out at small cost. It is important, however, to have a slight knowledge of right coloring, bearing in mind that one vivid line of light, or piece of gay furniture, placed in a room, conveys more meaning than if the bright tone was used in all the pieces; and by brightening up a dark room, which would otherwise be neutral in tone, it conveys the impression that the place is flooded with sunshine.

The color selected for the background should be soft and subdued so as to produce a restful effect, and the paint should be well flattened, to produce a dead surface. It should then be rubbed well with glass paper, and dusted thoroly before the design is applied. The color of chalk used to draw the design depends upon the color of the background, and the painting is worked out much as you would design your canvas, using turpentine as the medium. Flowers lend themselves most attractively to this work, or delicately tinted wreaths in plain colors are exquisite.

An old bedroom set, after being sand-papered down and given several coats of flat white paint, might then be painted with gay colored flowers, and if you are unskilled in painting it might be stenciled successfully. It is necessary to apply a coating of enamel after the flower motifs are put on, to give it a permanent and lasting finish. A whole set treated in this manner is not difficult to do, and produces a daintiness that is so fascinating to a bedroom. This is further emphasized by selecting a block print or chintz covering for the bed, and using simple dotted muslin curtains at the windows.

Dark colors are usually preferable for the other rooms of the house, altho we frequently find attractive light pieces used

in the sun parlor or breakfast room. The decoration must blend with the color note of the furniture, and surely today, with so many charming shades to choose from, one cannot go far astray in their selection. Impulses toward color and decoration are instincts which the artistic person follows, but for those who know little about it, it is better to procure the services of a decorator, who realizes the effect of the unusual, all the more if it creates an effect of cheerfulness in any room in the house.

This is particularly true of the corner cabinet, which is such an important addition to our dining room furnishings. While it is impossible today to procure a genuine



*Bring the old set down from the attic and paint it black and gold, but be sure to get a covering that harmonizes as this one does*

antique, there are many reproductions on the market excellent both in style and proportion, and it is difficult, except for the connoisseur, to discover their authenticity. Light colors are admirable for decoration. Cerulean blue, or light green, creating pieces of great charm. This is further emphasized by the open shelves, which can be painted in contrasting shades of yellow and brown, while pink, blue and yellow may be introduced in the floral decorations. While to some this may seem too gaudy, it is by the rightful combining of colors that we are able to secure fascinating and unusual interiors.

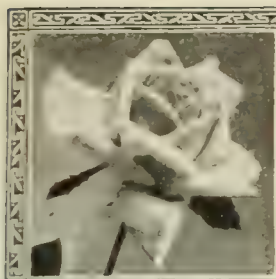
Should you chance to have an old-fashioned bureau in your attic, or an old foot stool, you can work them successfully into your chamber furnishings. First rub down the bureau and paint the top, sides and front black, leaving a wide border around the front panel. This can be painted either green or yellow, according to the color scheme of your room, and by using a bright flower for ornamentation, you can secure a most unusual piece of furniture at no cost practically at all.

Many of us are fortunate in possessing a great grandmother's chair, done in the usual yellow and black, which has probably become scarred and worn with age. This can be made [Continued on page 313]



*Cabinet of light green bordered with yellow and brown, with pink and blue flowers*





# What to Do in March

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY



## NORTH Flower Garden

**Mulch** If the spring is early, remove all mulch from hardy perennials and bulb beds. It is bad practise to leave the mulch on after the frost has gone out of the ground. The growth is weak and in danger.

**Sweet Peas** After making a deep trench, enrich the soil, fill in with fine loam, and plant the sweet peas. A little frost will not hurt them, providing they are planted after the soil is fairly dry. Never plant sweet peas in wet soil.

**Pruning** Prune back hydrangeas and other flowering shrubs. After the frost goes, cut back the hardy perpetual roses. Work into the soil a little of the mulch, and add considerable bone meal.

**Transplant** The last of the month, providing the weather is open, you may transplant hardy perennials, before the root or bud action begins. A few roots of dahlia may be successfully planted out the last of the month.

**Clean Up** Gather up all prunings, old stalks, leaves and other refuse, and burn, in this way destroying both diseases and insect pests which are carried over in this material.

**Civic League** Start a Civic Improvement League in your community. Get the children interested in the raising of flowers. Appoint a certain day for the children to send flowers to the sick in your community. Make your town and village the most beautiful in the county.

## Orchard and Small Fruit

**Apple** This is the month to spray with lime and sulfur to destroy San Jose scale. Apply a solution one part lime sulfur to eight parts of water, and cover every branch and twig.

If the pruning work is not already done, cut out all dead wood and then a few of the live branches, providing these are crowded. Cut close to limb or trunk, so that a stump will not be left to rot back and cause a hole. Burn all prunings. If the orchard is to be cultivated, do the plowing before the buds start.

This is a good month to plant out a new orchard with such standard trees as Baldwins and Northern Spy, planting them 40x40 feet. Nothing is gained by crowding apple trees. It is not too late to top-graft undesirable varieties.

**Black-knot** Prune out all black-knot from your plum and cherry trees. Cut down and burn all wild plum and cherry. Get every farmer, fruit grower and gardener in your community to cooperate in cleaning out this disease. The only safe remedy is to burn the disease.

**Pears** Do not mulch the pears heavily with manure. This practise causes a soft growth and encourages the dreaded fire blight. Prune very little from your pear trees. The same may be said of the plum and cherry.

**Strawberry** Remove all litter from the strawberry bed before the frost.

## Vegetables

**Fertilizers** Mix a little coarse bone meal with the decayed stable manure as you apply from two to three inches to the soil. It is good practise to apply this fertilizer two to three weeks before plowing or spading. Spread evenly. Order commercial fertilizers early and keep in a dry place.

**Soil** Do not plow or spade while the soil is wet. Be sure to incorporate all fertilizers evenly thru the soil.

**Seedage** As soon as the soil is easily worked, regardless of the frosts overhead, plant out onion sets and seed, smooth round peas, beets, spinach, turnips and radish.

**Roots** If the soil is made rich and deep, plant out asparagus, horse-radish and rhubarb roots.

## Greenhouse

**Seedage** Plant the seed of tomatoes, egg-plant, and peppers in flats. Put in a warm place and shade until seed germinates. If you have a cool house, start cabbage, beets, onions, celery, cauliflower, etc., and keep them growing slowly so that they may be transplanted into the garden in April.

**Transplant** Transplant all seedlings early. Never allow them to crowd. Transfer canna roots from the storage pit and plant in large pots. Transplant young cyclamens into three-inch pots.

**Strong Plants** Pinch back such plants as coleas and geraniums in order to make them branch. The top, when cut off, may be planted in the cutting bed and make a good plant before May.

**Space** With the Easter stock crowding, build narrow shelves supported by brackets. Remove all useless plants. Start such bulbs as narcissus in boxes under the bench. Lily-of-the-valley may also be started in this way.

**Hotbeds** Regulate the watering carefully and ventilate daily. Sow the seed of lettuce, cabbage, beets, radish, Brussels sprouts, etc. Protect the plants by covering the frames with straw

mats or sash during the night. Plan to build the cold frames the last of the month.

**Roses** Pot-roses for Easter should be sprayed early in the morning on bright days. This practise keeps in check the red spider, and also softens the wood so that the buds have a better chance to grow. Apply liquid manures frequently to bed-roses. Keep the mildew down by applying flowers of sulfur.

**Carnations** The carnation cuttings should be potted and kept in a cool house. Remove all rust-affected leaves. Ventilate freely, but do not allow a draft to strike the plants.

## SOUTH

**Upper South** Virginia, North Carolina, Northern Georgia, Northern Alabama, Tennessee.

**Middle South** Lower South Carolina, Southern Georgia, Middle and Southern Alabama, Mississippi.

**Far South** Southern Louisiana and Florida.

## Vegetables, Fruits and Berries

**Upper South** Plant in the open in beds, the seedlings to be transplanted later, the seed of cauliflower, early cabbage, celery and lettuce. Plant in the open, the seed in rows, seed of asparagus, carrots, leeks, parsley, parsnips, onions, peas and salsify. This is the month to sow the seed of eggplants, pepper and tomatoes in the hotbed. Fill a dozen strawberry baskets with very rich soil and plant four cucumber seeds in each one. If the seedlings are properly transplanted by cutting the bottom from the box and lifting off the sides without disturbing the roots, the gardener will have cucumbers four weeks earlier than his neighbor.

The last of the month, plant white potatoes, onion sets, asparagus and rhubarb roots. Transplant cauliflower, cabbages, lettuce, beets and seedling onions if they have been properly hardened off.

It is not too late to plant out apple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, quince, persimmon and fig trees. If you plan to put out grape vines, plant about one-half bushel of bones three feet below the surface and in a large hole, mix them with decayed sod and garden loam. Place from one to two feet of soil on the bones before planting the vine. Such small fruit as currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries may be planted out as soon as the soil is in condition to work.

**Middle South** Shallots should be divided and planted in a rich loam. Sow the seed of cauliflower, cabbage, beets, kohlrabi, turnips, peas, parsnips, salsify, collards and spinach in the open. The latter part of the month, plant out cucumbers, squash and melons. Protect the hills with glass plant protectors, or boxes covered with glass. It is safe to risk a row of string beans and sugar corn.

Increase the ventilation on the hotbeds and decrease the water so that by April the tomatoes, peppers, etc., will be sufficiently hardened to be planted to the garden. Plant out chive, horse radish and kale.

**Far South** Before planting the seed of bush beans in the garden, draw the furrow and scatter in a little sheep manure. Cover the seed at least two inches deep. Get the poles out so that by the end of the month poles and lima beans may be planted. It is now safe to plant cucumbers, leeks, lettuce, celery and mustard. Parsley, melons and okra may also be planted in the open. After all danger of frost has passed set out tomatoes, eggplants and peppers.

## Points About Manures Worth Knowing

Never apply fresh manure to growing crops.

Never allow animal manures to be exposed to the open air. An appreciable amount of plant food is lost in the form of gas.

Manure from young animals is better than manure from old animals.

By applying coarse, fresh manure to the soil and plowing or spading under, leaving the soil in the rough, you can change the texture of the soil.

The rate of applying any manure depends on the texture of the soil, the need for plant food, the kind of food available in the soil, the age of the manure, and the requirements of the crop.

If stable manure is supplemented with commercial fertilizers, less stable manure is necessary.

Mix bone meal and a very little coarse salt to horse manure to make it more valuable as a plant food.

Never scatter nitrate of soda on the foliage.

There is less danger in applying too little commercial fertilizers than in applying too much.

Never try to substitute lime for any fertilizer. It is not a fertilizer.

Never leave the lid off the liquid manure barrel.

Frequent cultivation will make the plant food in the soil available.

Plants, like children, cannot stand over or under feeding.

Know the food value of manures and only apply them when needed.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## The Golden Mean in Government

THE lectures of Professor Giddings on the Gilder Foundation at Brown University for 1918 are now published under the title of *The Responsible State*, "a Re-examination of Fundamental Political Doctrines in the Light of the World War and the Menace of Anarchism."

The little volume is not to be classed among those war books that were hastily concocted and therefore will speedily be out of date. On the contrary it presents within its hundred pages the matured conclusions of a lifetime of study by the most distinguished of American socialists. It has a permanent value as a handbook of citizenship and a guide to the problems that are now pressing for solution.

With Professor Giddings's point of view the readers of *The Independent* are familiar since he has for the last fifteen years been a regular contributor to its editorial pages. He fairly considers and finally rejects the extreme views of the Socialist and the individualist.

His hope is for an adaptable democracy in which individual initiative and diversity shall have full scope under the guidance of a strong and responsible government composed of the most competent men of the community.

But rather than attempt to paraphrase his thought let us present it in his own words:

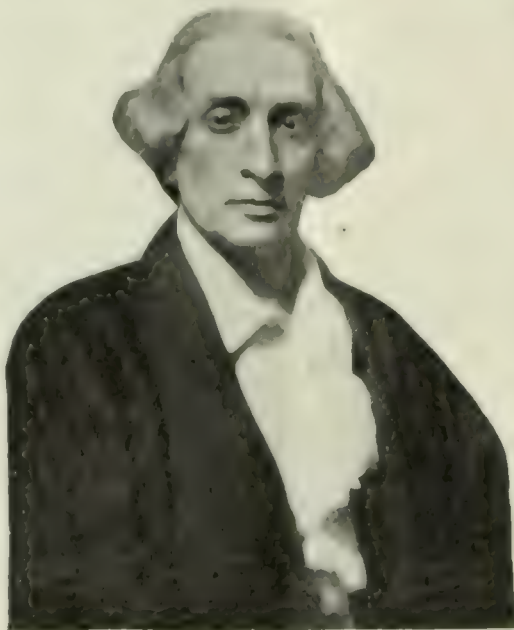
Civilization is fighting for its life today against foes without and foes within. Warned of impending doom in a world enlightened and free, absolutism and divine right, Junkerism and militarism, conceived the mad purpose to subjugate and rule the earth. Quick to take advantage of chaos and disaster, anarchistic democracy proclaims that the social revolution is at hand.

Happily, between these perils the organized commonsense of civilization is entrenched and armed. Between aristocracy bordering on absolutism and radical democracy bordering on anarchy exists a democratic republicanism which reasonably well exemplifies the principles and fulfils the functions of that mixt government which Aristotle extolled as being all in all the best practically attainable in a concrete historical world of finite men. . . .

Democratic republicanism at its best distributes political power with a close approximation to equality among adult citizens. It measurably succeeds in establishing even-handed justice in the courts of law. It distributes public burdens with a wise regard to ability to bear them. It provides equal educational opportunities for all. It strives to protect the health and to conserve the strength of the population. Slowly at first, but in the long run surely, it curbs and abolishes privilege. It may go far—how far, no one now can predict—to achieve approximate equality of economic conditions.

But the dogma that men are or can be subjectively equal, it does not and will not concede. It takes the commonsense position that biologists know what they are talking about when they declare that by heredity men are not only different, but also are unequal, anatomically, physiologically and psychologically. It no more believes that the citizens of a state are equal in resourcefulness, or in trustworthiness, or in constructive genius than that they are equal in muscular strength, or in swiftness to run, or in health, or in longevity. Acting on these commonsense convictions democratic republicanism looks about for men of exceptional and specialized ability to perform legislative, administrative and judicial tasks. It ungrudgingly acknowledges their superiority and listens to their counsel. It puts and keeps them in positions of authority and power. As the clear-seeing Harrington in "Oceana" demonstrated that it should, it establishes in the state the political rule of "a natural aristocracy," and under that rule it builds strongly and to endure the fabric of human freedom.

*The Responsible State*, by Franklin H. Giddings. Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$1.



Jacques Copeau, who is producing and playing the leading role in "Washington"

## A Ballad Play of Washington

TO Percy Mackaye, master of pageantry, has been reserved the honor of putting the father of his country on the stage in a fashion worthy of his renown. His "Ballad Play" of *Washington: The Man Who Made Us*, is intended for community acting like his "Caliban of the Yellow Sands" and "Jeanne d'Arc" but an abridged version has been arranged for the theater. Certain scenes of it, those dealing with the meeting of Lafayette and Washington and the Franco-American Alliance were put on for Washington's Birthday by the French players at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, New York, with the director of the company, Jacques Copeau, in the role of Washington.

The play is ingeniously constructed of fifteen actions and twelve transitions, the various historic scenes being run together by a wandering minstrel, Quilloquon, who brings in old ballads as connecting links. There are a hundred speaking parts in the festival version, enough to satisfy the dramatic aspirants of any community—but these are reduced to twenty-nine on the stage. Among the familiar episodes are the crossing of the Delaware, Valley Forge, Bunker Hill, the intrigues against Washington, Howe and André in New York, Betsy Ross and her flag, Tom Paine and his Crisis, home scenes at Mt. Vernon and the like, ending in the future—or is it the present?—with the founding of the League of Nations.

In form and treatment it reminds one of Hardy's "Dynasts" and still more strikingly of Hauptmann's famous "Ballad Festival Play" of which we gave some account in *The Independent* of September 4, 1913, and February 8, 1915, and which has since been published in translation in Huebsch's editions of Hauptmann's dramatic works. In this the old ballad meter is used almost exclusively and the director or stage manager plays the part of Quilloquon. The ending is the same, the establishment of worldwide peace, tho in Hauptmann's play Germania leads the procession and in Mackaye's it is America. The former was a futile hope; the latter an accomplished fact. It was this pacific close and the denunciation of war that caused the Crown

Prince to leave the Breslau theater in indignation and to prohibit the play. Fortunately for Mr. Mackaye and the rest of us there is no Crown Prince in America tho there are certain prominent Americans who hate the idea of a League of Peace as heartily as he did.

*Washington: The Man Who Made Us*, by Percy Mackaye. Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.75.

## The Reckoning

MR. JAMES M. BECK needs no introduction as a champion of France and Great Britain. Within him there is undoubtedly the deepest feeling that those nations with ourselves form a Democratic triumvirate destined to bring a just peace to the world. In *The Reckoning* he puts forward our relative position to the other two in the following happy expression:

At a time when American soldiers are fighting side by side with those of Great Britain and France, it is an inspiring ideal that institutional America is the child of an English father and a French mother, and no nation could have a better parentage.

It is to be expected that Mr. Beck would sit as a relentless judge upon Prussia, tho for Germany otherwise he is inclined to find extenuating circumstances when the peace council meets to proportion the guilt. Liberation of a contrite German people, other than the Prussians, he deems possible. For them there is some hope of eventually being received into the fellowship of democratic nations, but the cry of Prussia's remorse: "Who will save me from the body of this death?" must go on from generation to generation. In reviewing the actions of President Wilson thruout the war, Mr. Beck concedes "he has borne with quiet dignity the heaviest burdens ever imposed upon an American President since Abraham Lincoln."

*The Reckoning*, by James M. Beck. George P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

## Democracy Made Safe

IN *Democracy Made Safe*, Mr. Drake presents his idea of what the new social order soon to be established will be. All the members of the new society are to participate equally in productive labor; and, as there is to be no other kind of labor the results of their combined effort—each one working but a few hours, say five, a day—will be a common fund of goods sufficient superabundantly to meet the wants of all, plenty beyond the dreams of avarice. Hence, of course, there will be no more avarice. Poverty will be abolished. Yet there will be no private wealth, and presumably no desire for it.

There will be no elaborate machinery for the distribution of goods, no more purchases or sales, no more business accounts—in fact no more money or other medium of exchange. The entire revolution contemplated by the author rests upon two things—unlimited production and the total elimination of capitalism. The common fund is to be, so to speak, "on tap," at the demand of every one, "without money and without price."

No one believing in social evolution would even attempt to portray thus precisely any great movement of the future. We are not surprized at the author's designation of evolution as a "naïve theory." He evidently does not hesitate at



a complete break in that continuity of human development by which the living values of the past are preserved to the present and future.

Mr. Drake seems to rely upon universal confidence as the substitute for the old system of credit. If this optimistic presumption fails of realization, the only alternative would seem to be the establishment of state socialism, as arbitrary and despotic as Bolshevism.

*Democracy Made Safe*, by Paul Harris Drake. Le Roy Phillips. \$1.

## The Lesson of the War

THE celebrated Italian historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, has produced a deeply thoughtful work in *Europe's Fateful Hour*. He might have chosen for his motto the saying, "History repeats itself," as applied to the present world war, for it is in the human aspects of comparatively minor similar convulsions in the past that he searches for the fundamental cause of this cataclysm. From this source he reduces it to a conclusion of three words—"quantity versus quality."

The immense catastrophe has shown the world that it is not possible to want at one and the same time an unlimited increase of power and a continual moral progress, that sooner or later the moment comes when the choice must be made between justice, charity, loyalty, and power, riches, success.

The author ably contends that it is striving for the Latin ideal of the best and not the Germanic material colossal wherein lies the path of human happiness and true advancement. These two aims he holds to be at present in the most violent conflict the world has ever known. He predicts that if we do not take this lesson of history to heart, the human race will be swept on to an even more terrible cataclysm.

*Europe's Fateful Hour*, by Guglielmo Ferrero. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

## Faith of France

THE wall of prejudice between the different creeds in France crumbled with the first German bombardment. Religion was never more vital; denominations were never less important. France is bound together now by a great creed of sacrifice and by sublime faith in her future.

An account of how the heroism of army chaplains has helped in the new religious understanding is given by Maurice Barres in *The Faith of France*:

From the dark shadows of our churches, the wax tapers burned the crowd priest forward to kneel beneath their light. The Protestant chapel resounded with exhortations, the ancient synagogue with psalms of sorrow, and he who passed by these holy places, he who entered not, stood without and whispered a benediction.

Our various spiritual families, indulge in dreams that are universal and possible to all, dreams which they defend while defending France. This catholicity, this preoccupation as regards the whole of humanity, is the stamp of our national spirit.

*The Faith of France*, by Maurice Barres. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

## The Marne

A little book with a big purpose. *The Marne* pictures France in the two moments of her greatest danger and America in her hour of awakening. But in spite of the spiritual significance and the great magnitude of the theme, in spite of the grace and sanctity of the style, we do not think that Mrs. Wharton is at her best in this war novel. Sometimes it fails to touch the heart and stir the imagination as "Summer" did, for instance. Needless to say, it is flawlessly written with that degree of restraint characterizing Mrs. Wharton's style.

*The Marne*, by Edith Wharton. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

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## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The League of Nations By President Wilson.

1. What is the purpose of the President's speech?
2. In what ways is the speech ideal for its purpose?
3. Make a brief that will show the principal divisions of the speech.
4. Show in what respects the introduction fulfills the requirements of a good introduction.
5. Show how the President emphasizes the importance of his subject.
6. What parts of the speech are based upon sympathy?
7. What parts of the speech indicate a feeling of responsibility?
8. What parts of the speech represent a modern carrying out of the old principles of knighthood?
9. Prove that the speech is thoroly American in spirit.
10. Compare the ideals of Burke's Speech on Conciliation, with the ideals of the President's speech.
11. Show that the spirit of Lincoln's speeches and the spirit of the President's address are much the same.
12. Prove that the conclusion is emphatic and effective.
13. Point out and explain at least five metaphors that occur in the speech.
14. What does the speech reveal concerning the character of President Wilson?
15. In what respects is the President's address greater than Washington's Farewell Address, and in what respects is it inferior to Washington's Farewell Address?
16. Read aloud the paragraph that you consider most noteworthy.
17. Your teacher has asked you to give part of the President's speech as an assembly declamation. What part will you choose? Explain.

#### II. Covenant of International Friendship.

1. Explain the meaning of every one of the following words: introduction, preamble, preface, prelude, proem, prolog, exordium.
2. Write a single, well-constructed sentence for every article of the Covenant. Write every sentence in such a way that it will express the principal thought of the article it concerns.
3. Compare or contrast the Covenant of International Friendship, and the Declaration of Independence.
4. Write a narrative of events that might have occurred if the Covenant had been in force in 1914.

#### III. What the League of Nations Means. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Write a short descriptive article on President Wilson's presentation to the Peace Conference of the Covenant of the League of Nations.
2. Prepare a four minute speech for a public assembly based on the last paragraph of Mr. Holt's article.

#### IV. Thirty Million More Acres. By Rollin E. Smith.

1. Show how the writer relates his subject to the interests of ordinary people.
2. What is the value of forming a point of contact in the beginning of an article?
3. Show how the author makes his statistics interesting and emphatic.
4. What is the writer's purpose?

#### V. Painted Furniture Is Here Again. By Mary Harrod Northend.

1. Explain, as if to your mother, how old furniture may be made highly attractive.
2. Give the syntax of every word in the first sentence.

#### VI. The New Books.

1. Define the following words: ballad, pageantry, abridged, version, role, actions, transitions, episodes, intrigues, ballad, meter.

#### VII. The Story of the Week.

1. Give a talk concerning the most recent work of the Peace Congress.
2. Explain how Shakespeare would have treated such events as the extension of the armistice and the various defiant acts and speeches of the Germans, if he had wished to weave them into a play. How many of Shakespeare's plays are founded upon actual history?
3. Give a talk summing up the most important recent events in Europe.
4. Give a talk summarizing the most important recent events in America.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The League of Nations—"League of Nations," "What the League of Nations Means."

1. Study each of the questions under this topic by reference to the "Covenant" and to Mr. Holt's explanations of the meaning of the document.
  2. Mention some of the men in this country who have announced themselves as opposed to the adoption of the constitution of the League of Peace. Summarize, as far as you can, the reasons for their opposition to the League.
  3. Note the fourteen nations mentioned by the President in the first paragraph of his address. Why is Czechoslovakia among these nations? Why are Poland, the Jugo-Slav people and Ukraina not among them?
  4. What does the President mean by the statement: "... the world cannot rest satisfied with mere official guidance"?
  5. Explain the President's statement: "A living thing is born and we must see to it what clothes we put on it."
  6. Quote the section of the Covenant which justifies the President's statements: (a) "Armed force is in the background in this program," etc. (Articles XVI-XVII.) (b) "Henceforth no member ... can claim any agreement valid which it has not registered," etc. (Articles XXIII-XXV.) (c) "We are done with annexations of helpless peoples," etc. (Article XIX.)
  7. Give a brief summary of the proposed structure of the League of Nations and the general method of procedure which the constitution proposes. (Articles I-VI.)
  8. What provision is made for the future admission of present enemy nations and of neutral nations to the League? (Article VII.)
  9. What provisions are made for the reduction of armaments and the supervision of the trade in munitions of war? (Articles VIII, IX, XVIII.)
  10. Describe the method proposed for the future settlement of international disputes. (Articles XI-XVI.) How does this method differ from that agreed upon in the Hague Conferences?
  11. How are the "colonies and territories which ... have ceased to be under the sovereignty of states which formerly governed them" to be taken care of by the League? (Article XIX.)
  12. What are some of the problems which will probably be considered by the Bureau of Labor mentioned in Article XX?
- #### II. Germany and the Allies—"The Armistice Extension," "Germany Defiant," "Interests of Germany," "Austrian Elections."
1. What new provisions appear in the armistice agreed upon on February 17? What is the reason for each of these new provisions?
  2. Is Germany justified in regarding the terms of the new armistice as especially harsh?
  3. Do the financial and economic conditions in Germany give you a key to the present unrest in the empire?
  4. On what grounds will France possibly object to the annexation of the Austrian provinces by Germany?
- #### III. Russia and the Allies—"What Happened at Archangel," "Affairs in Russia."
1. Why has the Allied and American expedition into northern Russia failed? What, according to the President, was the original purpose of this expedition? Should the expedition be reinforced or withdrawn?
  2. "In short, intervention has taken just the form that President Wilson opposed," etc. Do the facts justify this statement?
  3. What course of action does the editorial writer suggest?
- #### IV. The Food Situation—"Thirty Million More Acres."
1. What is the attitude of the people whom you know toward the recently adopted Prohibition Amendment?
  2. How do you explain the condition indicated in the first sentence of the second paragraph?
  3. What is the basis of the assertion in the first sentence of the third paragraph?
  4. How will the ultimate relief of the present food situation be brought about?



# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Continued from page 290.)

it shall be the duty of the League to see that the nations who are assigned as the tutors and advisers and directors of these peoples shall look to their interests and their development before they look to the interests and desires of the mandatory nation itself.

There has been no greater advance than this, gentlemen. If you look back upon the history of the world you will see how helpless peoples have too often been a prey to powers that had no conscience in the matter. It has been one of the many distressing revelations of recent years that the great power which has just been, happily, defeated, put intolerable burdens and injustices upon the helpless people of some of the colonies which it annexed to itself, that its interest was rather their extermination than their development; that the desire was to possess their land for European purposes and not to enjoy their confidence in order that mankind might be lifted in these places to the next higher level.

Now, the world, expressing its conscience in law, says there is an end of that, that our consciences shall be settled to this thing. States will be picked out which have already shown that they can exercise a conscience in this matter, and under their tutelage the helpless peoples of the world will come into a new light and hope.

## THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD

So I think I can say of this document that it is at one and the same time a practical document and a human document. There is a pulse of sympathy in it. There is a compulsion of conscience thruout it. It is practical, and yet it is intended to purify, to rectify, to elevate. And I want to say that so far as my observation instructs me, this is in one sense a belated document. I believe that the conscience of the world has long been prepared to express itself in some such way. We are not just now discovering our sympathy for these people and our interest in them. We are simply expressing it, for it has long been felt, and in the administration of the affairs of more than one of the great states represented here—so far as I know, all of the great states that are represented here—that humane impulse has already expressed itself in their dealings with their colonies, whose peoples were yet at a low stage of civilization.

We have had many instances of colonies lifted into the sphere of complete self-government. This is not the discovery of a principle. It is the universal application of a principle. It is the agreement of the great nations which have tried to live by these standards in their separate administrations to unite in seeing that their common force and their common thought and intelligence are lent to this great and humane enterprise. I think it is an occasion, therefore, for the most profound satisfaction that this humane decision should have been reached in a matter for which the world has long been waiting and until a very recent period thought that it was still too early to hope.

Many terrible things have come out of this war, gentlemen, but some very beautiful things have come out of it. Wrong has been defeated, but the rest of the world has been more conscious than it ever was before of the majority of right. People that were suspicious of one another can now live as friends and comrades in a single family, and desire to do so. The miasma of distrust, of intrigue, is cleared away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying "We are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realize it before, but now we do realize it, and this is our covenant of friendship."



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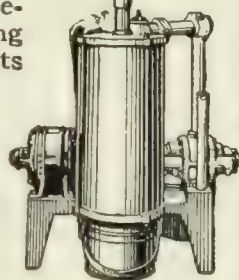
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## THE POULTRY YARD IN MARCH

BY E. L. FARRINGTON

**T**HIS is the most important hatching month. Incubators should be started so as to have the chickens come off either late in March or early in April, unless the smaller breeds are being kept, in which case late April hatching will be satisfactory. The important thing is to have the pullets lay before very cold weather comes next fall. That means that six or seven months should be allowed for the American breeds, and five or six months for the smaller breeds.

Duck eggs usually run very fertile this month, and even the amateur will be wise to hatch out a few ducks if he has any place for raising them. It will not be necessary to grow them to maturity. If they are kept until they are ten or twelve weeks old, they will be just right for the table. Few kinds of poultry are more palatable, and the growing of ducklings is not difficult. It is best to use Pekins when they are to be raised simply for their flesh. While highly popular for egg production, the Indian Runners are much smaller even when mature. The meat of the Runner ducks, tho, is remarkably tender and sweet.

When hatching duck eggs remember that a week longer is required than for hen eggs. Indeed, if you should happen to be hatching the eggs of Muscovy ducks you will need to allow five weeks. Duck eggs are as easily hatched in incubators as are those of hens, but they require much moisture. It is advisable to sprinkle the eggs toward the end of the hatch every day. If only a few are being hatched it is feasible to dip them in water heated to a temperature of 100 or 103. Sprinkling the eggs is a good plan even when they are being hatched under hens.

It is difficult to get broody hens early in the spring, but they are usually available this month. Later there will be a good many of them and some means must be taken to break them up. This applies, of course, to breeds such as the Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Hens of the smaller breeds, like the Leghorns and Anconas, are considered non-sitters, altho an occasional hen of these breeds will become persistently broody.

The writer once owned a white Leghorn which raised a brood of her own, and when they were large enough to look out for themselves adopted a bunch of Indian Runner ducklings, and finally left them to take a late brood of orphan chickens under her wing. This, however, is unusual.

It is advisable to set two or three hens at the same time if possible, in order that the chickens may be doubled up and given to one or more hens. It is foolish to have

a hen running with only half a dozen chicks, perhaps with only one.

It is advisable to test the eggs under hens as well as those in incubators. If any are tested out, two clutches may be united and one hen released. The best ration for sitting hens is cracked corn. The hens should be allowed to come off the nest, or, if necessary, compelled to come off at least once a day for feed and water and to dust themselves.

If the society with the long name should visit some of the poultry houses where sitting hens are being confined, it would find many opportunities for drastic action, because thousands of hens are allowed to suffer torments from vermin. Broody hens sometimes die on the nests, simply from the attacks of lice. It is both a matter of humanity and good judgment, therefore, to keep the hens well dusted with lice powder, or to apply a lump of blue ointment about the size of a pea to the skin just under the vent, rubbing it in to cover a space the size of half a dollar.

Not a few poultry keepers like to raise their chickens in brooders even tho they hatch them with hens. If incubators are used, of course brooders are indispensable. They should be ready for the chickens as soon as the latter are dry after coming out of the shells. When only a few chickens are being raised, no better kind of brooder can be found than the metal, portable hover which can be set down in any colony house or even in a shed or other building. They are easy to care for, and very satisfactory except in extremely cold weather when it is difficult to keep up the heat. Amateurs are advised to fight shy of the out-of-doors brooders which may keep the chicks comfortable, but which are difficult to manage, especially when there is snow on the ground or when high winds are blowing. Indoor brooders are by all means to be preferred. When several hundred chickens are to be raised, there is nothing better than the coal burning brooder which has a big hover and is much easier to care for than a series of lamp brooders. This year oil heated brooders of the same design are being put on the market, and seem to have some advantages over the stove brooders. They will make a particularly strong appeal to women poultry keepers, as there are no ashes to carry away and no coal to handle.

Spade up the poultry yard as soon as the ground can be worked, and if it has been neglected, scrape up and remove an inch or more of the surface dirt, which is sure to be very foul.

Sprout oats if no other green stuff is available, because the poultry particularly need something of the kind at this season.





## Remarkable Remarks

REV. W. T. McELVEEN—The soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul.

MAYOR JOHN F. HYLAN—I would like to be the best mayor that New York has ever had.

DR. BURGHARDT DU BOIS—The chief effort to modernize Africa should be thru the schools.

REV. B. C. PRESTON—A woman is as old as she looks. A man is old when he stops looking.

DR. WALTER LAIDLAW—The war had moral elements and aims years before America entered it.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—The English Constitution is a small house with a lot of ells and bay windows.

PROF. HORACE MEYER KALLEN—Founding a colony is "passing the buck" to the government by the trader.

REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON—A victory is always empty except it is filled to overflowing with an ethical content.

LENORE ULRIC—You've got to be satisfied that you can do anything, but never satisfied with anything you do.

E. W. HOWE—I think I have never known a country town soprano who was not pained when Melba was mentioned.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS—Whenever the Church has governed it has lost as a Church and it has failed as a government.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—I would a thousand times rather get a laugh thru something clever and original than thru slapstick and horse-play.

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN—Our soldiers are returning to civil life absolutely penniless and in many cases with back pay due them.

SERBIAN CONSUL MICHAEL PUPIN—For five hundred years it was the Turk who was the arch-enemy of the Serb; today it is the Teuton.

VISCOUNT BRYCE—Providence has ordained the British to be the race to do more for the welfare of mankind than any other people.

HENRY MORGENTHAU—The Germans have deliberately smashed the Mosaic laws; they haven't obeyed a single one of the Ten Commandments.

RIGHT HON. RUPERT GUINNESS—Since the days of Mahomet no prophet has been listened to with more superstitious respect than President Wilson.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON—If loyalty to a nation and fighting its battles could give the American negro his full rights he would have had them long ago.

SECRETARY WILSON—Any foreigner who comes to this country and advocates the overthrow of our form of Government by force is an invading enemy.

ALBA B. JOHNSON—Just as surely as Congress put one government representative on a railroad board we shall see the beginning of the end of regulation.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—I believe that the community is an essential party to industry and that it should have adequate representation with the other parties.

SAUEL GOMPERS—The war came upon us just as suddenly as peace, and we have been just as unprepared to meet the problems of peace as we were to meet the problems of war.

GEORGE W. KIRCHWY—Many a man who was contented to be a soda water clerk before the war now aspires to become a real business man. The ambition is laudable but it complicates the employment problem.

DR. FELICE FERRERO—The curious thing is that the Jugoslavs and their friends, when they accuse Italy of imperialism for its intention to incorporate 12,000 Slavs, apparently think nothing of the fact that the Jugoslavs would like to include 113,000 Italians in their own territory.



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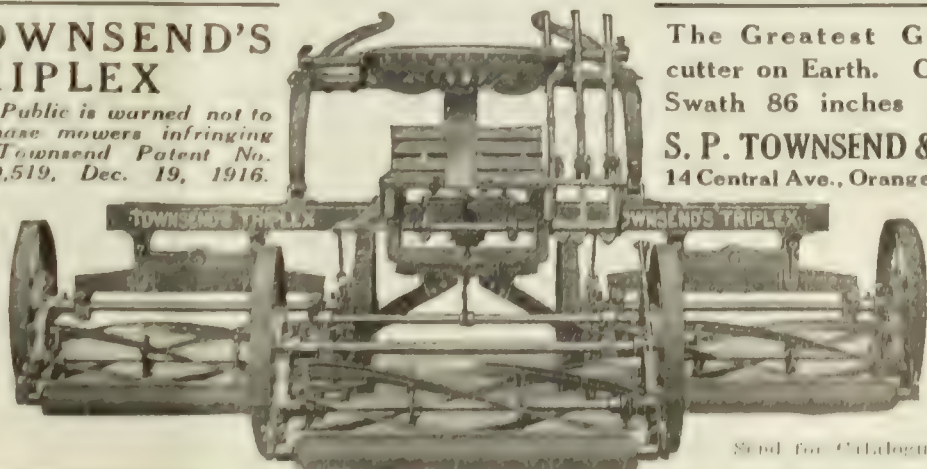
"Tepeco" Plumbing is china or porcelain, solid and substantial. Dirt does not readily cling to its glistening white surface, nor will that surface be worn away by scouring. A wise investment—a beautiful one.

*If you intend to build or renovate your bathroom write for our instructive book, "Bathrooms of Character."*

**THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY**  
TRENTON N.J. U.S.A.

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**The Greatest Grass-cutter on Earth. Cuts a Swath 86 inches wide.**

**S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.**  
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Detroit residence of  
Mrs. T. D. Bahl  
is Chamberlin equipped.



**P**REVENT FILTHY street dust and smudgy coal soot from sitting in through those crevices around your windows; lighten house-cleaning and lessen laundry bills thereby. Shut out sickness-breeding dampness, draught-creating winds or summer heat. Deadens outside noises. Have windows that always glide easily, that never rattle. For these all-season conveniences equip now with Chamberlin.

In four winters, or less, you can save the cost in fuel-savings alone! More widely used than all others—this proves it best. Simplest, most weather-tight and trouble-free. Outlasts the building. Installed and guaranteed 10 years by world's oldest, largest, most experienced weatherstrip makers—with a quarter-century reputation for reliance.

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Keeps in heat, bars out cold, drafts, dust, soot, rain, snow, damp; deadens noise; prevents rattling and "sticking"—for the life of the building. There's nothing to wear out.

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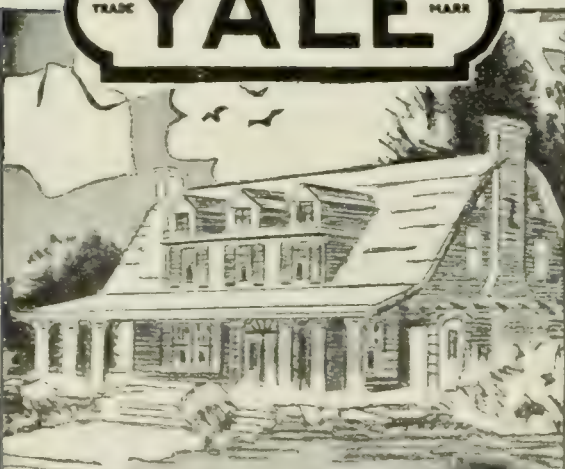
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**Positive Security  
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Long Service**

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9 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.

## INSIDE INFORMATION ON GARDENING

(Continued from page 301)

the tenderer ones which should not be set out until really warm weather has arrived and all danger of light frosts has passed. The former group includes cabbage, cauliflower, beets, lettuce, kohlrabi, parsley and celery. Onions transplant very readily, and the large Spanish varieties started now and set out about the first of May will grow to amazing size, weighing in the fall, if conditions have been favorable, several pounds apiece. Swiss chard also is easily started ahead of planting time, and will give a first cutting of "greens" several weeks earlier than if planted in the open.

The tenderer group includes such things as tomatoes, peppers, egg-plants, okra (if you care enough about it to want it extra early), melons, lima beans and sweet corn. These last three are not readily transplanted, but by the use of the paper pots or dirt bands mentioned before may be started very readily, and if carefully handled can be transferred to the open with little or no setback. Melons, lima beans and corn grow rapidly where there is plenty of warmth, and care should be taken not to start them more than three or four weeks before it will be safe to transplant them to the open.

The chief knack in starting plants either indoors or in the frame is to handle them so that the soil in which they are sown will not cake or form a crust, thus preventing the tender little shoots struggling thru to the surface after the seeds have germinated. The first step in this direction is to secure a light, spongy, porous soil by the method already described. Then put a layer of drainage material—sphagnum moss, leaf mold screenings, crushed oyster shells, or something similar—a half inch or so in depth in the bottom of the flat or seed pan before putting in the soil, after which fill in the soil to within a quarter of an inch or so of the top of the flat or pan, pressing it down evenly and firmly, particularly in the corners, and give a thoro watering. This may be done with a fine spray on a watering can, but a much better method is to place the flat or seed pan in a tub or sink where the soil can be saturated with water by letting it gradually soak up thru the bottom. Apply the water slowly, and take the flat or seed pan out as soon as the moisture begins to show on the surface—don't let it get flooded and muddy.

Mark off little furrows two to three inches apart with the point of a lead pencil or an orange stick, making them just deep enough so that the seed when covered will be barely below the surface. A light watering may be given carefully to settle the soil firmly about the seeds, and then the flat or pan should be covered with a pane of glass, leaving a slight air space at one edge. This is to prevent the too rapid evaporation of moisture, and to keep the surface of the soil from becoming dry and hard. After a flat or pan is put in a warm place (light is not necessary until after the seed has begun to sprout) germination will take place in from four to ten days, according to the kind of seed and other conditions. After planting no further watering should be given until the surface of the soil begins to get dry, which in many cases will not be until after the little seedlings are up. Use only a fine spray, and apply the water gradually—or, better still, water in the same way as suggested when preparing the flat for planting.

Plenty of sunlight, fresh air, and sufficient water are the chief requirements of the little plants for the next few weeks. The nearer the glass they can be kept the

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**25c**



**HUGO ROLLER**—Pure yellow  
**MAMAN COCHET**—Clear pink  
**HOOSIER BEAUTY**—Rich crimson  
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The following collection blooms from early summer to late fall: Aster, Sweet Alyssum, Marigold, Petunia, Pansy, Philox, Poppy, Salvia, Verbena and Zinnia. Generous pkts. Extra special value postpaid 10c.

I will also mail 5 packets of Hardy Daisy seed (five colors) for 10c or I will mail the above 5 Collections, the 4 Roses, the 10 pkts. of Flower Seed and the 5 pkts. of Hardy Daisy Seed all for 40c.

I will send five new, hardy roses in large two year size postpaid for only \$1.25.

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better, and if there is any tendency for them to "draw toward the light" the flat should be changed about occasionally. If the little seedlings have come up too thickly, they should be thinned before they begin to crowd. Watering should be done only on bright days, and early in the morning so that the seedlings and the surface of the soil will have dried off by night. Don't get impatient and attempt to force the growth of the plants by keeping them where the temperature is high and where the air is close. Sturdiness and vigor are much more desirable than size.

When the seedlings are a few weeks old—about the time the second true leaf is appearing—they will be beginning to crowd and should be transplanted without further delay.

While the plants may be set directly in the soil in the cold-frame or hotbed, the work can be done more conveniently and with much better results, by transplanting into other flats, or even better, into small paper pots. The soil to be used should be similar to that prepared for sowing the seed, except that more manure can be used, and a little fine bone dust should be added.

In taking up the seedlings, do not pull them out of the flat, but lift a bunch of a dozen out with an old knife blade, and then carefully separate them, retaining as many of the tiny, fibrous roots as possible. They should be set several inches apart each way in transplanting (or in two or three inch paper pots or bands) and set well down into the soil so that the seed leaves will be just above it. Water carefully after transplanting and then do not water again for several days and keep the little plants shaded during the middle of the day from direct sunlight—this to enable them the more quickly to reestablish themselves and commence new growth. With plants in a frame outside, the matter of ventilation must be watched most carefully, as the temperature will run up under the glass during the middle of a bright sunny day, and an abundance of fresh air is absolutely essential to grow sturdy, hardy plants that will not be checked when set out in the open.

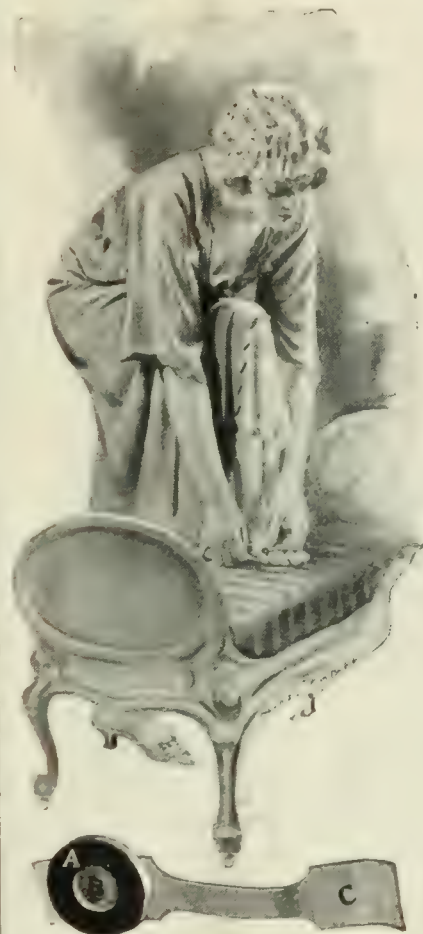
When the soil is dry enough to dig or plow, have the entire garden plot worked up the first thing. The practise of digging up a strip at a time, as it may be needed for planting, is wrong. When it is dry enough to work properly, the sooner the whole garden can be turned up and raked off so that the surface will dry out and form a mulch over the moist soil beneath, the better. The garden is then in a condition to absorb the greatest possible amount of water from the spring rains, and to store it up for summer use. Furthermore, this early preparation of the garden gives all the weed seeds near the surface a chance to sprout, and they can be destroyed rapidly by raking the ground over every week or ten days.

Such manure or compost as may be available for use on the garden should be spread evenly over the entire surface before digging or plowing. A layer three or four inches deep, if you can get that much, will be none too heavy. Lime, fertilizers, humus, sheep manure and materials of that nature should not be put on until after the ground is plowed or spaded up. They should then be broadcast and thoroughly harrowed or raked in. If you are going to use lime, it should be put on at the earliest possible moment. "Humus" can be applied at the same time. Fertilizer, bone meal, nitrate of soda, etc. should not be applied until a few days before planting.

With this work done, and out of the way, you will be able to proceed rapidly with the actual planting of the garden as fast as weather conditions permit.

# My 10 years with a Corn

## By a woman who typifies millions



How Blue-jay Acts

A is a thin, soft, protecting ring which stops the pain by relieving the pressure.

B is the B.&B wax, centered on the corn to gently undermine it.

C is rubber adhesive. It wraps around the toe and makes the plaster snug and comfortable.

I had, like most women, two or three pet corns, which remained with me year after year.

I suppose that one was ten years old. It had spoiled thousands of hours for me.

Of course I pared and padded them, but the corns remained.

### Then Somebody Told Me

Then somebody told me of Blue-jay. I promised to get it, and did.

I applied it to my oldest corn, and it never pained again. In two days I removed it, and the whole corn disappeared.

It was amazing—two days of utter comfort, then the corn was gone.

That day I joined the millions who keep free from corns in this way. If a corn appears I apply a Blue-jay promptly and it goes.

I've forgotten what corn aches were.

I have told these facts so often that not a woman I know has corns. Now I gladly write them for this wider publication.

Certainly corns are unnecessary. Paring and padding are needless. Harsh, mussy treatments are folly.

When a corn can be ended by applying a Blue-jay, surely everyone should end them. And anyone who will can prove the facts tonight.

# B&B Blue-jay

The Scientific Corn Ender

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**25 Cents—At Druggists**

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The best plants for cold climates are those which have been tried in the North. Many kinds which will do in Southern N. Y. or N. J. will not always winter in Northern New England. My 25th anniversary annual offers about all the really hardy shrubs, trees, vines, herbaceous plants, lilies, wild flowers, hardy ferns, &c., suitable to Northern New England. Ask for catalog X.

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Sturdy as Oaks. Dingee roses are always grown on their own roots—and are absolutely the best for the amateur planter. Send today for our "New Guide to Rose Culture" for 1919—it's free. It isn't a catalog—it's a practical work on rose growing. Profusely illustrated. Offers 500 varieties Roses, other plants, bulbs and seeds, and tells how to grow them. Safe delivery guaranteed. Est. 1850. 70 greenhouses. The Dingee & Conard Co., Box 331, West Grove, Pa.



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A Gigantic Wonder—over 200 pods have been grown on a single plant—all well filled, producing over 1200 beans from 1 bean planted. Plants grow strong and erect, branching out in all directions, being pure white and of best quality.

Plant in your garden or any good soil, after danger of frost, any time up to June 15 only 1 Bean in a hill, and it will mature a crop in about 80 days, ripening very evenly, and the growth and yield will simply surprise you. My supply is limited and I can offer only in sealed packets, each containing over 60 Beans with growing directions. Order early to be sure of them.

Sealed packets 10c each; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c; 15 pkts. \$1 postpaid. My New Seed Book is filled with High Grade Garden Seeds at lowest prices. It's mailed free. F. B. MILLS, Seed Grower, Dept. 35, ROSE HILL, N.Y.



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## WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

In the issue of December 7 we published a list of test questions based on general knowledge and especially on knowledge of current events, compiled by the Friends' School of Baltimore and of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Here are the correct answers to the questions at that time:

1. Herbert C. Hoover.
2. William G. McAdoo.
3. Newton D. Baker.
4. Josephus Daniels.
5. John J. Pershing.
6. The Vice-President of the United States, at present Thomas R. Marshall.
7. Georges Clemenceau.
8. Earl Reading.
9. Rodin.
10. Gutzon Borglum, George Gray Barnard, August St. Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, Thomas Ball.
11. Raymond Poincare.
12. New York.
13. Bolsheviki.
14. International Red Cross of Geneva.
15. Japanese Ambassador to the United States.
16. Editor *London Times* and head of British Publicity Service in the United States.
17. President of Columbia University.
18. "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution." Siberian exile and revolutionist, now in the United States.
19. Commander of the Allied Armies in France.
20. Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs (First Minister of Canada).
21. Prominent suffrage leader; Chairman Woman's Committee Council National Defense.
22. Eminent woman painter of animals.
23. Soviet Secretary of War.
24. German Chancellor, November, 1917.
25. Former United States Ambassador to Germany.
26. Noted English Shakespearean actor. Died July 2, 1917.
27. Noted English woman author. Author of "Silas Marner," "Mill on the Floss."
28. Woman nurse in Crimean War.
29. Influence of personality upon an audience or associates.
30. Strip of land between opposing entrenchments.
31. Dangerous personality in innocent disguise.
32. Requiring a task without giving needed material.
33. The wounded.
34. Artillery fire concentrated upon a certain line to prevent infantry advance.
35. Writ for the appearance in court before sentence, of a person under arrest.
36. Previous condition.
37. Unstable disposition.
38. Guaranteeing free passage of shipping of all nations in peace and war.
39. Unrealizable ideals.
40. Now House of Windsor—reigning family of Britain.
41. Canadian port from which navy transports were dispatched.
42. Objective of the drive begun by General Byng, November, 1917.
43. Place of signing treaty between Russia and Germany.
44. First of the Central American states to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.
45. Booth Tarkington.
46. Robert Louis Stevenson.
47. Guy Empey.

## Fifty-ninth Annual Statement of the HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(NOW PURELY MUTUAL)  
256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK  
GEORGE E. IDE, President

JANUARY 1st, 1919

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Invested in Liberty Bonds.....	\$3,280,800.00	Insurance Reserve Fund.....	\$30,803,761.00
Invested in Other Bonds.....	16,482,521.00	Reserve for Deferred Dividends....	2,784,277.00
Invested in Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.....	7,003,177.00	Reserve for Other Liabilities.....	1,581,259.74
(of which 16% is guaranteed as to principal and interest)		Contingent Reserve Fund.....	923,621.07
Real Estate.....	1,500,000.00	No mortgage under foreclosure—No interest unpaid	
Loans to Policyholders.....	3,198,018.90		
Other Assets.....	1,528,499.91		

### INSURANCE RECORD

Insurance in Force Dec. 31st, 1918.....	\$158,710,191.80
Gain in Insurance in Force.....	12,669,147.00
New Insurance (paid for) 1917.....	22,692,683.82
New Insurance (paid for) 1918.....	24,510,677.53

Death claims paid and incurred for the year,  
\$2,097,735.90, an increase of \$818,126.29 over 1917

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**GERANIUMS!** Best quality and all colors. 12 for \$1.25. 24 for \$2.50. 36 for \$3.75. 48 for \$5.00. 60 for \$6.25. 72 for \$7.50. 84 for \$8.75. 96 for \$10.00. 108 for \$11.25. 120 for \$12.50. 144 for \$15.00. 168 for \$17.50. 192 for \$20.00. 216 for \$22.50. 240 for \$25.00. 264 for \$27.50. 288 for \$30.00. 312 for \$32.50. 336 for \$35.00. 360 for \$37.50. 384 for \$40.00. 408 for \$42.50. 432 for \$45.00. 456 for \$47.50. 480 for \$50.00. 504 for \$52.50. 528 for \$55.00. 552 for \$57.50. 576 for \$60.00. 600 for \$62.50. 624 for \$65.00. 648 for \$67.50. 672 for \$70.00. 696 for \$72.50. 720 for \$75.00. 744 for \$77.50. 768 for \$80.00. 792 for \$82.50. 816 for \$85.00. 840 for \$87.50. 864 for \$90.00. 888 for \$92.50. 912 for \$95.00. 936 for \$97.50. 960 for \$100.00. 984 for \$102.50. 1008 for \$105.00. 1032 for \$107.50. 1056 for \$110.00. 1080 for \$112.50. 1104 for \$115.00. 1128 for \$117.50. 1152 for \$120.00. 1176 for \$122.50. 1200 for \$125.00. 1224 for \$127.50. 1248 for \$130.00. 1272 for \$132.50. 1296 for \$135.00. 1320 for \$137.50. 1344 for \$140.00. 1368 for \$142.50. 1392 for \$145.00. 1416 for \$147.50. 1440 for \$150.00. 1464 for \$152.50. 1488 for \$155.00. 1512 for \$157.50. 1536 for \$160.00. 1560 for \$162.50. 1584 for \$165.00. 1608 for \$167.50. 1632 for \$170.00. 1656 for \$172.50. 1680 for \$175.00. 1704 for \$177.50. 1728 for \$180.00. 1752 for \$182.50. 1776 for \$185.00. 1800 for \$187.50. 1824 for \$190.00. 1848 for \$192.50. 1872 for \$195.00. 1896 for \$197.50. 1920 for \$200.00. 1944 for \$202.50. 1968 for \$205.00. 1992 for \$207.50. 2016 for \$210.00. 2040 for \$212.50. 2064 for \$215.00. 2088 for \$217.50. 2112 for \$220.00. 2136 for \$222.50. 2160 for \$225.00. 2184 for \$227.50. 2208 for \$230.00. 2232 for \$232.50. 2256 for \$235.00. 2280 for \$237.50. 2304 for \$240.00. 2328 for \$242.50. 2352 for \$245.00. 2376 for \$247.50. 2400 for \$250.00. 2424 for \$252.50. 2448 for \$255.00. 2472 for \$257.50. 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- 48. Alfred Lord Tennyson.
- 49. William Makepeace Thackeray.
- 50. Jonathan Swift.
- 51. Tiber.
- 52. Rhine.
- 53. Seine.
- 54. St. Lawrence.
- 55. Danube.
- 56. Hudson.
- 57. Cam.
- 58. Potomac.
- 59. French enlisted soldier.
- 60. Shed to house airplanes.
- 61. An embankment along a river to prevent overflow.
- 62. Gliding descent with power shut off.
- 63. Spending the winter in slothful state.
- 64. To masticate one's food thoroly.
- 65. Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary labor organization.
- 66. A newly-enlisted recruit.
- 67. A member of the intellectual class.
- 68. Head of the National Red Cross.
- 69. Unofficial representative of the United States to foreign countries. United States delegate to Peace Conference.
- 70. President American Federation of Labor.
- 71. Wood pulp.
- 72. Where the branches have started.
- 73. William Howard Taft (and Theodore Roosevelt).
- 74. The Arctic side of European Russia between Archangel and Murmansk.
- 75. Extensive shipbuilding yards of the Emergency Fleet Corporation near Philadelphia.
- 76. Northern part of France not far from the Belgian boundary.
- 77. In Northern France.
- 78. On the Tigris River, Mesopotamia.
- 79. The Mediterranean coast of France.
- 80. Central Greece.
- 81. River in northeastern Italy, flowing from the eastern border into the Gulf of Venice.
- 82. Homer, St. Luke, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Mark Twain, Vachel Lindsay.

**PAINTED FURNITURE IS HERE AGAIN**

(Continued from page 302)

most effective by painting with black, and decorating with vivid touches of red and green, and it will lend an interesting note to any room.

For the living room, many of the old-time chairs that are probably tucked away in your attic are admissible for this purpose, and in their graceful outlines they have decorative qualities that make them desirable for summer furnishings. All that they need is a coat of paint properly applied, and singularly enough, two people, working side by side, with the same material, will arrive at very different results in painted surfaces, for the application of color and design has to be worked out to show one's originality.

There are innumerable ways of utilizing this painted furniture to give the necessary note of brightness and cheer to the home, and today the home decorator has an infinite variety to choose from, as well as a wealth of material to inspire her. A few pieces, carefully chosen, and rightly decorated, will often brighten up the most dismal room, and while there are no set rules to govern the furnishings, yet there are so many countries' ideas to draw from that it is not a difficult matter to express ourselves artistically, when desiring to work out cheerful cottage furniture at a reasonable price. If the decorating is well done, it is not only interesting but suitable for both the summer and winter homes, and there is about it a gay vivacity that no other furniture possesses.



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Ask about Row San Waterless Toilet and Cold, Warm or Water Without Plumbing.





## Sixty-Eighth Annual Statement OF THE

# Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut JANUARY 1, 1919

JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, President

Total Assets,	\$ 48,881,385
Gain,	2,939,789
Total Income,	10,715,339
Gain,	587,570
Insurance in Force,	213,479,965
Gain,	16,382,456

New Insurance Paid for \$28,818,922

War Extra Premiums Returned

All War Losses Paid in Full

### Growth of the Company in Twenty Years

Year.	Income.	Assets.	Insurance in Force.
1898.	\$2,354,782	\$11,000,027	\$51,370,782
1908.	5,484,195	25,918,801	108,927,188
1918.	10,715,339	48,881,385	213,479,965

ROGERS & ANDREWS, Managers  
217 Broadway New York City, N. Y.

### DIVIDENDS

## United Fruit Company

### DIVIDEND No. 79

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two dollars and fifty cents per share), and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent (fifty cents per share), on the Company's capital stock have been declared, payable on April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 14, 1919.

On account of the annual meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 15, to Tuesday, March 25, 1919, both days included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, February 18, 1919.

### Dividend 93.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/4 per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 31, 1919, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 5, 1919. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

**CONSULT** The Independent Investor's Service before buying securities of whose worth you are uncertain.

## Pebbles

Even a realistic writer sometimes realizes that he can not realize on his realism.  
—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. A—Your husband told my husband that his word was law at home.

Mrs. B—Yes, it's one of those laws that are never enforced.—*Linotype.*

Diner—What do you call this stuff?

Waiter—Mock turtle soup, sir.

Diner—Well, tell the chef he has carried his mockery too far.—*Tit-Bits.*

"When I get a car I want one which will suit me."

"Then, my dear, you had better get a runabout."—*Baltimore American.*

"It says here that a Missouri man boasts that he has an umbrella that has been in his possession twenty years."

"Well, that's long enough. He ought to return it."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Papa—Bobby, if you had a little more spunk, you would stand better in your class. Now, do you know what spunk it?

Bobby—Yes, sir. It's the past participle of spunk.—*Chicago News.*

The cases are quite numerous,

As well as quite mysterious,

When men appeared most humorous

When trying to be serious.

—*Washington Star.*

Butcher—This pound of butter you sent me is three ounces short.

Grocer—Well, I mistaid the pound weight so I weighed it by the pound of chops you sent me yesterday.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Look here, now, Harold," said father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers you won't go to heaven."

"I don't want to go to heaven," sobbed the boy. "I want to go with you and mother."—*Pearson's.*

He—See that man over there? He's a bombastic ass, a wind-jamming nonentity, a conceited humbug, a parasite, and an encumbrance to the earth.

She—Would you mind writing all that down for me?

He—Why in the world—

She—He's my husband, and I should like to use it on him some time.—*Tit-Bits.*

"Say," said the new young assistant editor of the big magazine, breezing in with a basket full of poems, "I don't know what in thunder half of 'em mean!"

"Eureka!" shouted the big chief, embracing him. "Pick out the ones you don't understand, have the artists illuminate 'em in page frames that ain't artistic, and advertise the new school of literature! We've got 'em going!"—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Having made his payments for Liberty Bonds, war chest, rent, coal, gas, and groceries, the poor man was broke. But he needed winter clothes, so he compromised by digging thru a closet and unearthing a heavy vest that belonged to a winter suit he had worn some years ago. He brushed the vest off and felt in the pockets.

Eureka! A discovery!

In the inside pocket of the vest was a roll of bills amounting to \$123.

And not one of them was receipted.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Janet, aged nine, was taken by her mother to lunch at the house of a friend.

The hostess was of the talkative variety, and, in her enjoyment of certain interesting little incidents she was relating, quite forgot to give Janet anything in the shape of food.

After a lapse of several minutes Janet could endure this situation no longer. So, raising her plate as high as she could, she demanded in a shrill voice:

"Anybody here want a clean plate?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*



This remarkable bean will make your garden a source of profit. By intensive cultivation and care in selections we have developed a better quality of white navy bean seeds, giving extra large yield and early ripening features. See a package.

As we have a small supply on hand, we will limit the order to no packages to any one customer. Order at once.

MORA SUPPLY CO.

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# Little Signs That Reveal Character at a Glance

The Simple Knack of Knowing All About a Person at Sight

EVERY one knows that a high forehead indicates the intellectual type—that a receding chin denotes weakness while a pronounced chin means determination—these things and a few other signs are understood by all. But often these signs are counterbalanced by others which are just as apparent but which the average person doesn't know how to diagnose.

As a consequence we often jump to conclusions about people, which prove incorrect because we don't carry our observations far enough. It's like trying to read a sentence by looking at the first one or two words. We might guess the sense but more likely than not we'd go wrong. Yet once you have the secret, you can understand what *all* the little signs mean and get at a glance a complete picture of the characteristics of every person you meet, as easily as you read this page.

I know this to be true for I used to be about the poorest judge of character that I know. I was always making friends only to find that they were the wrong kind, or saying the wrong thing to my customers because I had failed to "size them up" correctly, or lending money to people who never intended to pay me back. I even made a costly mistake by giving up a good job to go into partnership with a man who turned out to be little short of a thief.

I was pretty much discouraged by this time and I determined that the thing for me to do was to learn to read character, if such a thing as that was possible, for I felt that unless I did know whom I could trust and whom I couldn't, I never would get very far.

It was about this time that I read an article about Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, who is recognized as the foremost character analyst in this country, and who was employed by a big company at an enormous salary to select their employees. I thought then that if hard headed business men paid such a record fee as this in order to insure their getting the right kind of workers that there surely must be something in character reading for me.

One day while in Pittsburg my eye was attracted to an announcement of a lecture on Character Analysis by Dr. Blackford and I decided to go and see if I could learn anything.

That lecture was an eye opener! Not only did Dr. Blackford show how easy it is to read at a glance the little signs that reveal a person's character, but after the lecture she gave a remarkable demonstration of character reading that amazed the audience.

She asked the audience to select two people in the hall to come up and be analyzed. Several men all of them entirely unknown to Dr. Blackford, were suggested and finally two were chosen. As they came upon the platform Dr. Blackford looked them over keenly and, after a moment's thought, began to analyze both of them at once. As she mentioned the characteristics of one she described the corresponding characteristics in the other.

Beginning with generalities, she told the audience, every one of whom seemed to know both men, that one was a good natured, aggressive, bold and determined, while the other was more or less of a recluse, very self-contained, quiet and gentle.

The first, she said, was brilliant, clever, quick-witted and resourceful; the second a stout man, slow and deliberate when

he spoke, and relied upon calm, mature judgment rather than brilliant strokes of ingenuity and wit.

The first man according to Dr. Blackford was active, restless, always on the go, impatient, and able to express himself only in some active, aggressive manner. The second man was studious, plodding and constant, and expressed himself after prolonged concentration and careful thought. The first man, the doctor said, was therefore especially equipped to execute plans, to carry to success any course of action, but was not particularly qualified to make plans or to map out a course of action—he could make practical use of many different kinds of knowledge but did not have the patience or the power

was the brilliant trial lawyer; the other the student and counselor, and as a team they were remarkably successful.

\* \* \* \* \*

When the lecture was over it didn't take me long to get up to the platform and inquire as to how I could learn more about character reading, and I found that Dr. Blackford had just completed a popular Course that explained the whole thing and which would be sent on approval, without charge, for examination. I immediately wrote the publishers and received the Course by return mail.

And when it came I was never so amazed in my life—for here was the whole secret in seven fascinating lessons. No hard study—no tiresome drudgery, just interesting pictures and simple directions that I couldn't go wrong on.

Why, the very first lesson taught me pointers I could use right away and it was only a matter of a few weeks before I was able at one quick but careful survey to tell just what a man was like by what he looked like.

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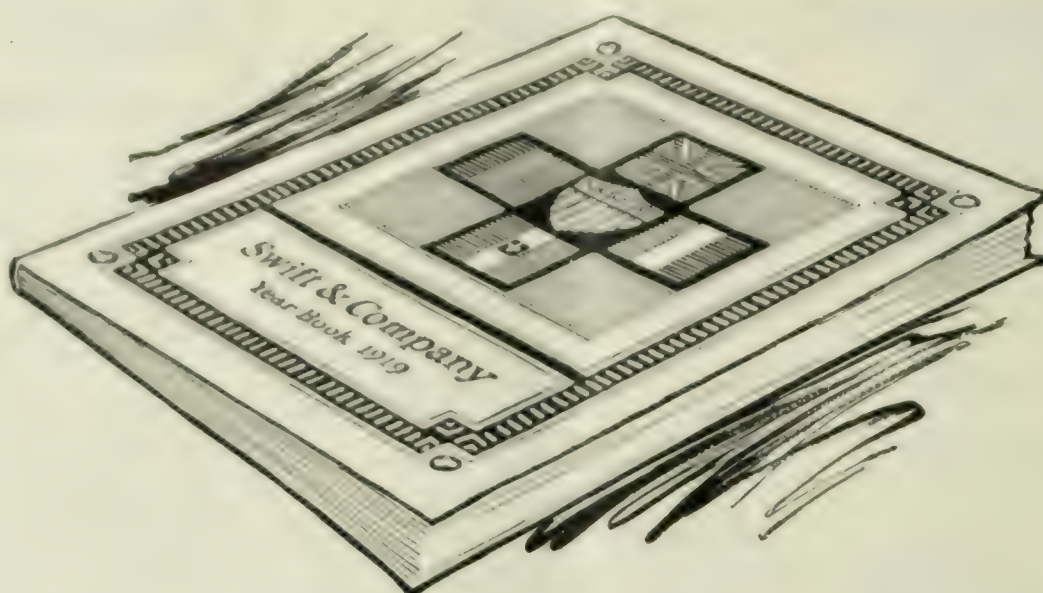
"What I've learned enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more."

of concentration to search out and classify the knowledge so that it could be used. While he was a brilliant speaker, a resourceful and effective debater, he lacked the power to dig out and assemble the material for orations and debates. The second man, she continued, being shy and self-conscious, could not speak in public, but was a master of study and research and strong in his ability to classify and correlate all kind of knowledge.

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As she said this the audience broke into a storm of applause and upon inquiry I learned that the two men were indeed lawyers and partners that they had been partners for twenty years and were well known in Pittsburg for their intense affection for each other and for the fact that during their twenty years' partnership they had never had a disagreement. One





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# The Independent

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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**ARTHUR GLEASON**—Europe is in ruins and cannot be tinkered.

**DON MARQUIS**—Some persons are likable in spite of their unswerving integrity.

**HERBERT N. CASSON**—Ignorance of the law excuses no one—except the judges.

**THE EX-KAISER**—All that is happening in Germany goes to my heart. I did not will it.

**EDWARD W. BEATTY**—Today it is not the length of your life, but the intensity that counts.

**ED. HOWE**—I am of the opinion that every quiet person finally concludes he is a great philosopher.

**ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR**—Democracy is not a suit of clothes that can be put on at any stage of development.

**FRANK DILNOT**—One of the fascinating things about a typical American woman is her truly romantic temperament.

**REV. W. T. McELVEEN**—A soft answer may turn away much wrath, but a little sarcasm may stir up much more.

**NICOLAI LENINE**—The Russian Government would be inclined to pay its debts if by that means the war against it could be stopped.

**JAMES WELDON JOHNSON**—It is a wonder that somebody didn't try to prove, after he licked Jim Jeffries, that Jack Johnson was a white man.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—It is only fair and just to say that to American labor is due a credit and an obligation for their wholehearted support of the war.

**PROF. HORACE MEYER KALLEN**—In the League of Nations is the hope and security of the black man of Africa no less than of the white man of Europe.

**NORMAN HAPGOOD**—It is very difficult for an American who has not been abroad a good deal during the war to realize the enormous power of the President in Europe.

**PRESIDENT WILSON**—National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

**PREMIER CLEMENCEAU**—The Maharaja of Bhikane invited me to hunt the tiger in his country. Well, it is the Anarchists who have hunted "the Tiger" but they missed him.

**DR. C. FISHER**—Any American economist who hereafter lends his talents to move and inflame a hoggyish chauvinism, is betraying the high ideals and purposes of America in this war.

**WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT**—Nationalism is just as consistent with an effort to organize the world internationally to maintain peace as love of family is consistent with love of country.

**C. KENNEDY**—It is the work of the Socialists to put concrete content into the empty phrase of the passing civilization. "All men are free and equal," by contradicting the facts of social inequality.

**JOHN D. BURNETT JR.**—In the days when kings and queens reigned over their subjects, the gratification of the desires of those in high places was regarded as of supreme moment, but in those days the

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selfish pursuit of personal ends, at the expense of the group can and will no longer be tolerated.

**DR. GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY**—There is a great deal of talk about prosperous times that are coming but it is plain to any one in touch with the industrial situation that they are not with us yet.

## THE NEW PLAYS

Now that the war is over Goethe will go if given in French to the music of Massenet. The sorrows of *Werther* consist of four sad acts—three partings and one suicide; admirably sung and very tastefully staged by the Chicago Opera Company. (Lexington Theater.)

Another monarchy falls—this time the imaginary kingdom so dear to musical comedy—when the *Royal Vagabond* founds a republic. The play has "go," good songs, beautiful costumes, and is thoroly Cohanesque. (Cohan and Harris Theater.)

*La Nuit des Rois*. In this disguise Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" is given in the French language and French fashion at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier. Copeau and his company are always at their best in seventeenth century horse-play.

In our issue of February 15 we said that Mr. Eberlein, author of "Italy's Claims to the Adriatic," had been requested by United States representatives to prepare for use at the Peace Conference a pamphlet on the Italian question. Mr. Eberlein asks us to say that a brief report, not a pamphlet, was submitted and that it was not for general circulation. The request for such a report was made by Government officials, but it was made unofficially.

## BALLADE OF FREE VERSE

Up to the end of the great Queen's reign  
Pegasus proved a tractable steed;  
Verse was metrical, mostly sane;  
"Fleshly" singers who wished to exceed  
Seldom, however great was their need,  
Held that prosody was a crime.  
Critics were one and all agreed:  
"Poets will never abandon rhyme."

Now, inspired by a high disdain,  
Grudging the past its rightful meed,  
Georgian minstrels, might and main,  
Urge that verse must be wholly freed  
Now and forever from rules that lead  
Singers in chains to a jingling chime,  
Slaves of the obscurantist screed:  
"Poets will never abandon rhyme."

Milton and Tennyson gave them pain;  
Marinetti's the man they heed  
Grim apostle of stress and strain,  
Noise, machinery, smell, and speed  
Yet the best of the British breed,  
Fighters who sing mid blood and grime,  
Lend new force to the ancient rede:  
"Poets will never abandon rhyme."

### ENVOY

Prince, *vers libre* is a noxious weed  
Verse that is blank *may* be sublime,  
Still, in spite of the Georgian creed  
Poets will never abandon rhyme

—Reprinted from Punch



# WELCOME HOME





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

CERTAINLY the most novel and possibly the most important clause in the Covenant for a League of Nations is Article XX providing for a permanent bureau "to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children." This is the first time in the history of the world that the nations have joined together in a common effort to alleviate the conditions of the masses and exercise such control over commerce and industry as shall prevent these being the means of oppression and the cause of wars and revolutions.

The same shift from political to industrial questions is observable within each nation. Every government is beginning to realize that its duty is not merely to maintain the commonwealth but to increase the common wealth. Employers and employees are counseling together as never before how so to manage their mutual business for the benefit of both. The war has shown that more can be accomplished thru coöperation than by competition. It is at length being perceived that the effort of the employer to get the utmost work for the least money and the effort of the employee to get the utmost money for the least work were jointly injurious to their common interests whichever side may have gained the temporary advantage. Under the pressure of patriotism both parties have in large part abandoned their former attitudes and both have benefited. Unprecedentedly high wages have been paid and on the other hand the labor unions have relaxed their opposition to the use of labor-saving devices, speeding up methods and economical processes. In England this suspension of union rules and practices was agreed to under the explicit understanding that they would be restored at the end of the war. It was an armistice between labor and capital, not a treaty of peace. But now that the foreign war is over both sides are doubtful whether they had better resume the internal conflict. Doubtless during this emergency some men have worked harder and longer than they should and some women and children have worked who should not. These things will have to be changed. But the war has proved to men that they can by proper means accomplish more without overworking than they thought they could, it has given to women a taste of economic independence that they will not forget and it has shown that even children may under certain conditions take part with benefit to themselves in the productive activities of the society in which they live.

At any rate industrial relations will not go back altogether to their pre-war state. In England a new labor official, the shop steward, seems likely to take the place of the old walking delegate, and the Whitley Committee recommends to Parliament the formation of joint councils of employers and employees for the supervision of every trade and factory. The new ideals of industry have found their best expression in the Reconstruction Program of the Brit-

ish Labor party, which has been republished in America in various pamphlets under such titles as "Labor and the New Social Order" or "Towards a New World," and may be purchased thru any newsdealer for a few cents. This manifesto is remarkable in that it demands the democratic control of industry, not merely to get higher wages for the workingman—the aim of the old unionism—but primarily "to increase the nation's aggregate annual production, not of profits and dividends, but of useful commodities and services." The means by which it is proposed to accomplish this are:

- (a) the elimination of every kind of inefficiency and waste;
- (b) the application both of more honest determination to produce the very best, and of more science and intelligence to every branch of the nation's work; together with
- (c) an improvement in social, political, and industrial organization; and
- (d) the indispensable marshaling of the nation's resources so that each need is met in the order of, and in proportion to, its real national importance.

So, it seems, labor demands democratic control of industry for the very same reason that capital insists upon retaining control of it, that is, the necessity of maintaining efficiency of production. This indeed is the crucial point and unless it can be demonstrated by actual trials that popular management of manufacture is at least as productive as management by an individual or corporation there is no use talking about it. Every system of industry must ultimately be tested by this: Will it work? Is it efficient? Does it pay? Does it get results? Does it produce more wealth than it costs in labor and material? If it does not meet this requirement it will go into bankruptcy no matter how democratic it may be.

The decisive factor is the same as in the choice of political systems. The Czar's regime worked badly—but it worked. It maintained a certain degree of law and order; fostered a certain degree of prosperity. The Kaiser's regime worked badly—but it worked, much better anyhow than the Czar's. Now if the present Russian and German socialistic republics do not work at least as well, do not attain the aims of good government to as great an extent, then the people will call back the Czar and the Kaiser and we cannot blame them. So, too, in industry. Capitalism works badly in some respects—but it works. Any proposed substitute must at least equal it in productive efficiency or it will go under.

For the whole question hinges, as is now being recognized, on the matter of production. The three factors involved, (1) production, (2) distribution, and (3) consumption, have each in turn unduly monopolized attention, beginning with the last. When social reform began to be considered, criticism was concentrated upon consumption. Thrift, economy, saving, the simple life, the gospel of Samuel



smiles, these were the lessons taught. This was good so far as it went, but it could not go far. If we kept all our millionaires on bread and water and made them wear out their old clothes, the rest of us would not be much the richer and we might be much the poorer. We do not want curtailment, but expansion; not less luxury but more wealth for everybody.

The thrift crusade died down in time and little was heard of it till the Great War. For a long time the second factor, distribution, absorbed public attention. The inequalities of wealth shocked the public conscience as the extravagance of the wealthy had shocked the previous generation. The demand was for the division of wealth, some said equally, some said according to ability, some said according to need. The workingmen were determined to get a larger share of the profits for themselves at whatever cost to the industry. They opposed the introduction of labor saving machinery, they precipitated strikes to prove their power; they cultivated inefficiency; they deliberately slowed up their work in order to make more; they practised sabotage. This policy has by no means disappeared. In fact it has lately taken a most virulent form in the I. W. W. But at the same time attention is being directed toward the only one of the three factors that can afford us real relief, that is, increase of production. We are not condemning thrift or defending the present unfair distribution of wealth. We are merely pointing the undeniable fact that if an ideal standard of consumption could be universally imposed and a perfect system of distribution established, the people would still be far from getting as much wealth as they want and ought to have and might have. As a matter of economy extravagant personal expenditure should be checked. As a matter of justice the inequitable distribution of wealth should be rectified. But we must not be deluded into thinking that we can reach our goal by these routes. The problem can never be solved by subtraction from our present way of living or by division of such wealth as there is. It can only be solved by the third rule of arithmetic, that is, multiplication of the means of production. In this direction alone is their unlimited opportunity for expansion. The introduction of steam-run machinery has multiplied the producing power of man a hundredfold, and if this were again multiplied as it might, then in time we should have something worth quarreling about.

Hitherto labor and capital in fighting each other have in large part lost what they were fighting for. They have both been bleeding the goose that lays the golden egg. The question is now whether a better way can be found, whether it is possible to combine democratic control with expert management. The question, we must confess, has not been solved altogether satisfactorily in the political field, and it will be still more difficult in the industrial, because that is more vital. We can live under a very corrupt and inefficient administration of government if we can get enough to eat. We cannot live under a very corrupt and inefficient administration of business because we cannot get enough to eat. If our meals were as unpunctual as our mails and our wages as unreliable as our pensions, we would be in a sad state.

In Russia the Bolsheviks democratized industry by simply seizing the shops and electing a committee of workingmen to run them. But this did not work. It resulted in the demoralization of industry, and wholesale starvation. But there is one nice thing about the Bolsheviks, they are always willing to sacrifice their principles to practicality. They are beginning to call back the hated bourgeoisie, and are hiring engineers, financiers, managers, experts of all kinds, and paying them as big salaries as they have to. Lenine's advice to the Bolsheviks in the pamphlet "Soviets at Work," might be published in any of our efficiency magazines with some changes of phraseology, for it is devoted

to urging increase of production, speeding up processes, "iron discipline during work," careful accounting, business devices, the Taylor system of scientific management, and the like. Probably he cannot get the Bolsheviks to carry out this program, but he shows more sense than the I. W. W. who preaches sabotage or the unionist who believes his duty to his class requires him to do as little work as possible.

Mazzini, the Italian patriot, defined democracy as "progress of all thru all under the leadership of the best and wisest." Plato in describing his socialistic republic said it must be ruled by philosophers. He did not mean professors of metaphysics, but rather what we should call efficiency experts or men of science. If such definitions of democracy are adhered to we may view the advent of industrial democracy with great hopefulness.

## THE AMERICAN WAR AIMS

IT is easier to determine the causes of a war than its aims. A man generally knows why he is fighting but not always what he is fighting for. The question of the real objects of both belligerents in the Franco-Prussian War and in the American Civil War is still hotly disputed after half a century.

At the beginning of the Great War there was the same doubt as in other wars about its purposes. Even those on the same side or in the same country had different ideals and purposes in mind. But thanks to President Wilson's insistence this dubiety was cleared up. The Allies were induced to make an official statement of their war aims. The President followed this with a statement of the American aims. These were in general closely consonant with those of the Allies but introduced two new and very different ideals, first, the overthrow of the Prussian autocracy and, second, the establishment of a League of Nations. Under this sign we have conquered. Our enemies surrendered on conditions including those and our friends adopted them as their own. The first has already been accomplished by the German revolution and the only obstacle to the second is the reluctance of certain Americans to carry out the project to which their country is pledged.

The reason why these are the American aims is not because Mr. Wilson said they were. He said so because they were. As an historian and statesman he could not have said otherwise. The overthrow of autocracy was the fundamental principle of this nation from its natal day. The union of several states into one federation "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty" is an American idea, and we have proved how it can be done. The preamble to the draft of the covenant of the League of Nations is our echo of this tho in less eloquent language. The Monroe Doctrine was an extension of our idea of mutual aid and protection to weaker countries. The proposed League of Nations is an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to all countries. Nowhere else on earth has there been so much talk of the federation of the world and nowhere has the subject been more thoroly studied than in the United States. It is America's great contribution to the science of international relations.

In war and in peace these two principles have always been the aims of America, and we trust that America will have the honor of bringing them finally into effect.

## THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF the sixty-five Congresses that have lived their little day in the world of political affairs and died, none has been less lamented than the Sixty-fifth is now, or will be after the funeral bunting has been put away. The Mexican War Congresses and the Congresses that allowed the Southern States to become a confederacy in rebellion were pretty bad, but they included in their per-



sonnel enough men of parts and distinction to make their proceedings interesting. The Sixty-fifth Congress did not, tho it shall be remembered as the Congress of the Honorable Jeff McLeMORE, statesman "at large"; the Honorable Claude Kitchin, financier; the Honorable Jeanette Rankin, first American Senator of her sex (and, to the unholy joy of male scoffers, unable to make up her mind how to vote); and the Honorable William Joel Stone, pacifist, in command of the Foreign Relations Committee.

For another circumstance also the Sixty-fifth Congress will be remembered. President Wilson, breaker of precedents and of conventions, dominated it as no Congress in our history has ever been dominated before, and to a degree that parliamentary bodies like the House of Commons have seldom been dominated by a Prime Minister. It had no constructive policy and no organized collective will of its own.

The Sixty-sixth Congress is not, to present appearance, more promising, except that it will probably have a competent Speaker and a competent Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; but in the Senate the Honorable

James A. Reed will continue to denounce the wickedness and the folly of entangling alliances. He will keep green the memory of our Monroe Doctrine and warn us against the attempt of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft to extend its benefits to the world by means of a League of Nations.

The motto *Glück auf* (Good luck!), which used to stand above the entrance to the Columbia School of Mines, has been neatly chiseled off, and Deutsches Haus has changed its name to Columbia House. But the Stanford motto *Die Luft der Freiheit Weht* (the wind of freedom blows) is still retained and is to be found upon the service flag of that institution. Yet Stanford was in the war long before our Government with such men as Hoover, Kellogg and Wilbur hard at work. It was the first—possibly the only—university to offer all of its faculty and facilities to the Government without charge. Apparently there are other tests of patriotism than aversion to the German language.

Now isn't it funny that all races should have a say on the question of what shall be done with Africa except the negroes? The French Government refuses passports to colored Americans who want to go to Paris for a Pan African Congress.

Sixteen to one seems to be the ratio of the silver to the gold chevrons.

# I HAVE COME BACK TO REPORT PROGRESS

## And I Do Not Believe That the Progress Is Going to Stop Short of the Goal

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH IN BOSTON ON FEBRUARY 24

I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow-citizens again, because, in some respects, during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel; and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the over-crowning pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting, it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling of comrade to comrade, the cries that come from men who say, "We have waited for this day, when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and right."

### THE PRODEST THING

I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that came out of those simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the Peace Conference; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impressions that, while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergencies of object, there is, nevertheless, a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right to the world.

Because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people, and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small, nation in the world, and no

one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it, and it must be reckoned in with the final result if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war thru which we have gone. And I have been struck by the moderateness of those who have represented national claims. I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness, I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who plead for downtrodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anguish, but the tears of ardent hope.

And I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to this feeling, that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own but to try to assist the cause of humanity.

### EVERY NATION BELIEVES IN US

And, in the midst of it all, every interest seeks out, first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because—and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?

I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past. It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort, they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize, and, while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome, they ask for American soldiers. And where other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion and perhaps met with resistance, the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim,



I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war, Europe did not believe in us as we are now. She did not believe in us through the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off to see we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in. And all of a sudden, in a short eighteen months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They are quit we did—that, without making a single claim, we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common. And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

#### SOMETHING THAT MADE DANGER WORTH WHILE

I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris—some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of whose traditions of learning I felt very young indeed. I told them that I had one of the delightful revenges that sometimes come to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly those separated, enclôstered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere, when they clash with nobody in particular.

And I said I have had this sweet revenge: speaking with perfect frankness, in the name of the people of the United States, I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration. Men were fighting with tense muscles and lowered head until they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America, they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something that made that danger worth while. Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and, fighting in the dream, they turned the whole tide of battle, and it never came back.

#### A EUROPE OF SETTLED PEACE

And now do you realize that this confidence we have established thruout the world imposes a burden upon us, if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that it had never felt fill its heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war, was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation. They did not see any great thing to be achieved, even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage; they hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh. But they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led—led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspicious watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled peace and of justified hope.

And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eve of a new age in the world, when nations will understand one another, when nations will support one another in every just cause, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that the right shall prevail.

#### IF WE WERE TO FAIL

If America were at this juncture to fail the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world; and if she does not justify that hope, the results are unthinkable. Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair. All nations will be set up as hostile camps again; the men at the Peace Conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts, knowing that they have failed—for they were bidden not to come home from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

Suppose we sign the treaty of peace and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that the confusing elements of the modern world will afford, and go home and think about our labors, we will know that we have left written upon the historic table at Versailles, upon which Vergennes and Benjamin Frank-

lin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper; no nations united to defend it, no great forces combined to make it good, no assurance given to the downtrodden and fearful people of the world that they shall be safe.

Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America. I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this nation up to make men free, and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America, and now we will make men free. If we did not do that, the fame of America would be gone and all her powers would be dissipated. She then would have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon.

I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me, and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence. Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world. America has failed! America made a little essay at generosity, and then withdrew. America said, "We are your friends," but it was only for today, not for tomorrow. America said, "Here is our power to vindicate right," and then the next day said, "Let right take care of itself, and we will take care of ourselves." America said, "We set up a light to lead men along the paths of liberty, but we have lowered it; it is intended only to light our own paths." We set up a great ideal of liberty, and then we said: "Liberty is a thing that you must win for yourself. Do not call upon us."

And think of the world that we would leave. Do you realize how many new nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe, and left there, if left by us without a disinterested friend?

Do you believe in the Polish cause, as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her? Do you believe in the aspiration of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugoslavs, as I do? Do you know how many powers would be quick to pounce upon them if there were not the guarantees of the world behind their liberty?

Have you thought of the sufferings of Armenia? You poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they suffered; now set your strength so that they shall never suffer again.

The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And, if we do not guarantee them can you not see the picture? Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell. It did not fall upon the national treasuries, it did not fall upon the instruments of administration, it did not fall upon the resources of the nation. It fell upon the victims' homes everywhere—where women were toiling in the hope that their men would come back.

When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle were this great hope disappointed, I should wish for my part never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that is in me.

#### THE PEOPLE ARE IN POWER

And so, my fellow-citizens, I have come back to report progress, and I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing and they are not going to slacken their purpose. And when I speak of the nations of the world I do not speak of the governments of the world. I speak of the peoples who constitute the nations of the world. They are in the saddle and they are going to see to it that, if their present governments do not do their will, some other governments shall. And the secret is out and the present governments know it.

There is a great deal of harmony to be got out of common knowledge. There is a great deal of sympathy to be got out of living in the same atmosphere; and, except for the differences of languages, which puzzled my American ear very sadly, I could have believed I was at home, in France, or in Italy, or in England, when I was on the streets, when I was in the presence of the crowds, when I was in great halls where men were gathered together irrespective of class. I did not feel quite as much at home there as I do here, but I felt that, now, at any rate, after this storm of war had cleared the air, men were seeing eye to eye everywhere and that these were the kind of folks who would understand what the kind of folks at home would understand and that they were thinking the same things.

When I sample myself, I think I find that I am a typical American, and, if I sample deep enough and get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellow's at home. And, therefore, probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right, without regard to the things that may be debated as expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purpose and the thought of America; and in loving America I find I have joined the great majority of my fellow men thruout the world.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**The President's Homecoming** President Wilson did not seek the easiest way in when he chose Boston as the port of debarkation on his return from the Peace Conference. Boston is proverbially unenthusiastic, Boston is habitually Republican, Boston is anything but grateful to the Wilson administration. But the reception that met the President as he came ashore from the "George Washington" drowned all these factors in a genuine welcome that voiced the people's support of the leader of the League of Nations. As one Boston paper, the *Christian Science Monitor*, described it—

President Wilson, promoter and defender of a new standard of justice for the world, stepped ashore at Boston on Monday en route from Paris to Washington. From the time of the presidential salute of twenty-one guns, when the President debarked from the "George Washington," until he waved farewell from his special car five hours later, he found encouragement in the enthusiastic attitude of the people. When he challenged the critics of the League of Nations he was cheered, and when he pictured the hope of smaller nations centered in this covenant, he was cheered. When he said that the application of the democratic standards of this new "Magna Charta" will unite the whole civilized world, he was cheered to the echo.

The President was met in Boston harbor by a convoy of destroyers and of aeroplanes, given a salute of navy guns, and welcomed by waving flags on ships and buildings and in the crowd of 200,000 people that cheered him as he drove from the pier to Copley Square.

At Mechanics' Hall President Wilson made his first speech on the results of the Peace Conference, a speech in which he set forth in inspiring fashion

## THE GREAT WAR

*February 20*—American troops enter Berlin to guard food. Habibullah, Afghan Ameer, murdered.

*February 21*—Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, murdered. Civil war in Bavaria. Clemenceau out of danger.

*February 22*—Revolt at Budapest. Allies advance in northern Russia. Peace Congress votes to hasten work.

*February 23*—Soviet dictatorship attempted at Munich. Bela Kun, Communist leader, killed at Budapest.

*February 24*—Prince Leopold of Bavaria arrested for treason. Lloyd George introduces bill to head off strikes.

*February 25*—Widespread disorders in Germany. Truce between Ukrainians and Poles.

*February 26*—Communists arrested at Budapest confess being financed from Russian sources against Hungarian republic.

his challenge to America to support the League of Nations. Most of the speech is published on pages 321 and 322 of this issue. There were several points, however, at which the reaction of his audience was significant, as in the cheer that greeted one of his opening statements, "The proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted thruout the world." Another great cheer came when the President presented the cause of the small nations:

The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. . . . I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have of the blood that is in me.

But the crowd proclaimed its loudest enthusiasm when President Wilson announced his own fighting stand:

We set this nation up to make men free and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America and now we will make men free. If we did not do that all the fame of America would be gone and all her power would be dissipated. She would then have to keep her honor for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon. I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence.

**President Wilson Explains the League** "What will it do to the Monroe Doctrine?" was the first question put to President Wilson in his informal discussion of the League of Nations with members of the Senate and House committees on Foreign Affairs. The President's answer denied that the League would in any way abrogate the Monroe Doctrine. Rather, he pointed out, it extends the principle of the Monroe Doctrine to the entire world. In answer to Senator Brandegee's suggestion that an amendment be made to the covenant of the League specifically recognizing the Monroe Doctrine, President Wilson said that it was already thoroly recognized by the European nations but that it could not well be written into the League constitution. That constitution will probably be ratified by the Peace Conference, said the President, precisely as it stands and was agreed to by representatives of fourteen nations.

Some of the other important points



French Gifted. Copyright Underwood & Underwood

AND THEY SHALL BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES"

The modern version of it is transforming tanks into tractors. not so difficult a change as it might be imagined, for the tank in the first place was enclosed after the farm tractor. Whole squadrons of them are used now in the work of reconstructing farms out of the battlefields of northern France





Markus in New York Times

YOU HAD BETTER WEAR THIS HAT

## THE LABOR STRIKES IN ENGLAND

made by the President in replying to questions were:

1. The United States, if directed to be the mandatory power to enforce the League's orders in any country, has the right to decline to act.

2. Immigration restrictions by the United States will be no concern of the League. He regards immigration legislation as entirely outside the purview of the League.

3. The League or executive council will have no power to compel obedience to its dictates as to the size of the army or navy of any country. After a recommendation as to size of armament, the countries involved must themselves act according to the convictions of their own governments. He made no suggestion as to what would

happen if some nation should persistently refuse to abide by the executive council's ideas as to the proper size of the armament for that particular country.

4. Action on any important question by the executive council must virtually be unanimous. Hence it would be unlikely that any such possibility as Japan being the mandatory power in Mexico or Great Britain in Venezuela could arise.

5. Any nation which joins the League can withdraw at any time by taking the proper steps to abrogate the treaties under which that nation joined the League. In this connection the President said he found himself, a Southerner who had rather approved secession, virtually the only one who



London Opinion

THE SPOILT CHILD

advocated some restraint on withdrawals from the League.

6. The English colonies—Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia—are regarded so nearly independent as to be considered as separate members of the League.

7. The five major powers in the League would decide not only the personnel of the other four members of the executive council, but the length of their service on it.

8. The constitution for the League will be an integral part of the peace treaty.

9. The League will not absolutely prevent war. It is only an approach to an understanding between nations looking in that direction.

10. Joining the League is recognized as a certain surrender of sovereignty. "Every treaty," the President said, "is to a certain extent a surrender of sovereignty."

11. The whole success of the League rests, in the President's opinion, on the good will and good faith of the nations.

At the White House Again Two important announcements were made by President Wilson during the first day in Washington after his trip to Europe: first, his decision that no extra session of Congress will be called before his return from his second visit to the Peace Conference; second, an invitation to the governors of all the states and the mayors of more than one hundred cities to a conference in Washington to consider reconstruction plans.

Twenty-eight measures already passed by Congress were given the President's signature, chief among them being the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for food to relieve famine conditions in Europe.



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## WHEN STRIKES CLOSED THE LONDON TUBES

Most of the people walked during the days when the strikes stopped the normal traffic routes of London. This photograph is an interesting illustration of the patience and endurance by which a few fortunate ones rode on buses





Committee on Public Information, from Paul Thompson

#### THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION GIVES A PARTY

The 1919 social season for the American soldiers in Coblenz opened with this costume dance, attended by a thousand or more men in fancy dress and a few American women canteen workers. The dance was given in the big municipal theater

#### Spending the People's Money

The last days of the present Congress are crowded with important legislation. The \$400,000,000 Post Office bill was finally enacted on February 25. The \$1,215,000,000 Army Appropriation bill and the \$7,000,000,000 Victory Loan bill were both passed by the House and sent on to the Senate.

The \$720,000,000 Naval Appropriation bill is also ready for the Senate, together with the measure authorizing \$750,000,000 additional for the railroad administration.

The House adopted the conference report on the Rivers and Harbors bill, carrying \$33,000,000. The House also adopted the conference report on the bill permitting soldiers, sailors and marines to retain their uniforms when discharged and allowing them 5 cents

a mile for traveling expenses home. The measure has been sent to the President.

#### Progress of the Peace Congress

Following the adoption of the tentative draft of the Constitution of the League of Nations and the departure of President Wilson, the Peace Congress turned its attention zealously to other topics, and on February 22 the Supreme Council resolved to "accelerate as much as possible the labors of the Conference," in the hope of having the preliminary peace treaty drafted for consideration by the time of the President's return to Paris about the middle of March, and of having the definitive treaty signed by all parties by June 1. It was also ordered that the various commissions appointed by the Congress should submit complete re-

ports to the Supreme Council not later than March 8. The most important of these commissions are those on responsibility for the war, on reparation, on boundaries, on the military status of Germany, and on the economic relations of the Allies with Germany. All further consideration of the League of Nations was deferred until the return of the President.

The Supreme Council on February 21 gave formal recognition to the Polish national government, of which Ignace J. Paderewski is Premier; listened to a delegation from Denmark on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and considered the creation of a neutral zone between the Rumanians and Bulgarians in Transylvania. It also completed the draft of a military treaty which is to be presented by Marshal Foch to Germany, the effect of which



Cartoon by The London Times

#### A BRITISH VIEW

Lenin, after long toil, created a monster which he failed to control, with the result that it overpowered him



Kalenderbuch

#### AS THE GERMANS SEE IT

Well, Michael, how long are you going to let this Spartacus ped dance on your nose?

#### BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY

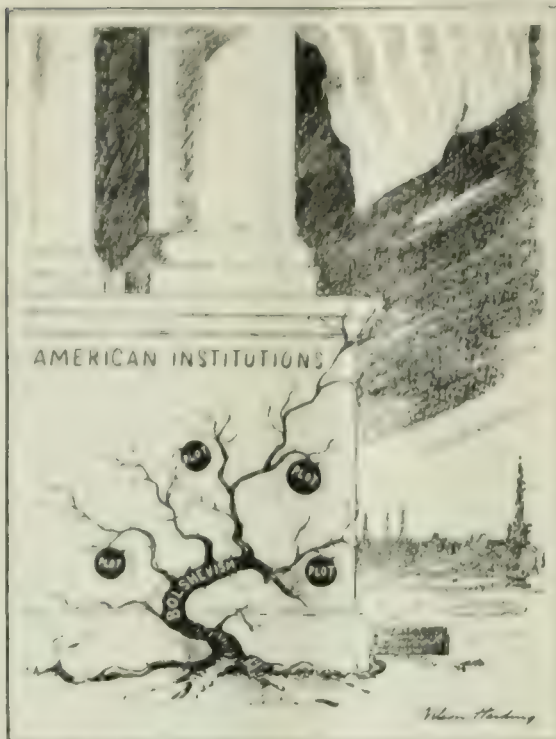


will be to disarm and demobilize the German army with the exception of a small police force. On February 24 Sean O'Cealligh presented himself to the Congress as the "accredited envoy of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic," and was received in a noncommittal manner.

**The Question of Reparation** Andre Tardieu, one of the French Peace Commissioners, on February 20 declared that the Allies had agreed that Germany should be required to pay not merely for wanton damage done but also the costs of the war to the Allied nations, at least to the fullest extent of her ability. Other delegates to the Congress confirmed this statement. Captain Tardieu also stated that France alone would present a bill for 450,000 houses destroyed, beside factories and other buildings. Herbert Gibbs, a well-known banker of London, estimated as a result of special study that Germany could easily pay indemnity at the rate of \$3,000,000,000 a year, the chief burden of which would fall not on the common people but on those who were chiefly responsible for the war.

**Civil War in Bavaria** An outbreak amounting to civil war began in Munich, Bavaria, on the morning of February 21, when Kurt Eisner, the Socialist Prime Minister, who had distinguished himself by his opposition to Prussian influences, was shot dead on the street by Count Arco Valley, a member of the old nobility and a former officer of the Prussian Guards, who cried as he fired the fatal shot, "Down with the revolution! Long live the Kaiser!" A sailor standing near at once shot the assassin, who was quickly dispatched by a mob. It was believed that Eisner was killed because of his speech at the Berne Socialist conference, blaming Germany and Austria for the war.

A little later that day Herr Auer, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, was shot while he was speaking in the Landtag about the killing of Eisner; Herr Osel, a deputy, was killed, and two other officials were badly wounded. Murderous attacks were made upon Herren Timm, Unterleitner and Rosshaupter, respectively Ministers of Justice, Social Affairs and War. The Government at once took vigorous measures against what it believed to be a monarchist conspiracy, and arrested Prince Joachim, sixth son of the former Kaiser, who had been in Munich under an assumed name, and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who was formerly commander-in-chief of the German armies on the eastern front. The former Crown Prince of Bavaria, Rupprecht, was also sought by the police. Many other aristocrats were also arrested. Several of the ministers hastily departed, and the Cabinet was reorganized on February 25, with Herr Scheid as Prime Minister and Herr Segitz, a Majority Socialist, as Minister of the Interior. It was reported on February 26 that Dr. William Muelhon, the former director of Krupp's,



*Humour in Brooklyn Daily Eagle*

#### A FOREIGN GROWTH

who wrote a book scathingly condemning Germany for her guilt in the war, had been asked to be Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Government.

Meantime the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies proclaimed a Soviet Republic at Munich, the Government proclaimed a state of siege, and the Spartacans proclaimed a general strike and began a campaign of violence. There was much rioting and plundering, with some loss of life in street fighting. At Augsburg, Nuremberg and elsewhere there were Spartacan outbreaks.

**Other Troubles in Germany** Serious troubles occurred elsewhere in Germany on February 23 and 24. At Duesseldorf the Spartacans tried to prevent or to break up the municipal elections, destroying polling booths and throwing polling lists and ballot boxes into the Rhine. At Mannheim they seized and plundered automobile factories. At Oberhausen, near Essen, they seized bank deposits and extinguished factory fires. At Wattenscheid, in Westphalia, a state of siege was proclaimed. Spartacans and Radical Socialists began a violent attempt to overthrow the government of Saxony on February 25, the day on which the newly elected Diet assembled.

In the Berlin elections on February 23 the Majority Socialists won by a large plurality.

Serious dissensions in the German Cabinet were reported on February 24, due to disagreement between Count von Brockdorff, the Foreign Minister, and Mathias Erzberger, Minister without portfolio and head of the Armistice Commission. The former has expressed himself as much dissatisfied not only with the terms of the armistice but also with the proposed League of Nations, which he describes as "good enough for the Allies but not good enough for Germany." President Ebert was reported on February 25 as favoring the creation of a National Workers' Soviet as the lower legislative

branch of the Government, as the only solution of the political and economic situation.

**Seeking Relief for Germany** The disturbances in Germany have given new emphasis to the pleas for a raising of the blockade so that food supplies can be obtained and commerce restored. Many German scientists and physicians joined on February 24 in a petition to President Wilson, asking the appointment of a commission from neutral states to study and report upon Germany's need of food, in order to save the country from starvation.

The Allied Economic Council at Paris on February 21 opened to commerce, under certain restrictions, the Rhine provinces of Germany which are occupied by Allied and American troops, and three days later the French Government authorized its Foreign Minister to grant French dealers permission to trade with Germans under certain conditions—when demanded by public interest.

The Allied and German commissions met during the week at Spa, in an effort to arrange for payment for food from America for Germany, and it was expected that in the near future a satisfactory scheme to that effect would be perfected.

**The German Constitution** Concurrently with the meetings of the German National Assembly at Weimar several committees have been drafting a permanent constitution for the former empire. As thus far formulated this instrument provides for the retention of the former German states, presumably without change, and the addition of other states which may by plebiscite signify their desire for annexation. The flag of the republic is to be black, red and yellow. National legislation, superseding state laws, is to be largely socialistic in scope. The President is to be elected for a term of seven years, and may be removed by popular vote.

As if in disregard of the French occupation of those provinces a bill was introduced at Weimar on February 26 authorizing the German Government to promulgate decrees having the force of law for the government of Alsace-Lorraine.

**The Battle of Jutland** Official German reports of the Battle of Jutland, on May 31, 1916, have just been secured. They show that the German losses were: Officers killed or missing, 172; wounded, 41; others killed or missing, 2,414; wounded, 440; total, 3076.

A complete record of the British forces engaged in the battle shows twenty-four dreadnoughts, eight battle cruisers, eighteen cruisers, eighteen light cruisers, and seventy-eight destroyers. The German force included twenty-one battleships, sixteen cruisers, and seventy-seven destroyers. It is clearly established, however, that of the ships which actually came into action the preponderance of force was held by the Germans.



**Troubles in Hungary** Grave disturbances began at Budapest on February 20, under the leadership of German and Russian agitators. Martial law was at once proclaimed by the Government and efforts were made to suppress the insurrection. Much street fighting ensued, with loss of life. On February 23 the Communist leader, Bela Kun, of Budapest, was put to death by a mob which had been organized against the insurgents, and two days later the former Prime Minister, Dr. Wekerle, and several members of his Cabinet were arrested for complicity in treasonable plots. The Government demanded extradition from Switzerland of Prince Windischgraetz, under charges of defrauding the state of large sums, and also of the former military commander of Budapest, who was said to have ordered wholesale massacres of soldiers. On February 26 some seventy-six Communists were arrested on charge of rebellion. It was said that on examination they confest that the movement, intended to overthrow the Hungarian republic and to establish Bolshevism, was liberally financed from Russia.

**Affairs in Russia** Allied troops in northern Russia made an advance of thirty-five miles along the Murmansk railway on February 19 and 20, thus gaining much strategic advantage over the Bolsheviks. The announcement that the American troops were to be withdrawn from Russia as soon as possible in the spring was received with joy by the troops themselves, but Russians at Archangel expressed some anxiety to know whether other troops would be sent to replace them or the whole northern front would be abandoned. Determination of this question was understood to await the action of the Peace Congress at Paris.

It was reported on February 24 that almost incredible distress prevailed in Moscow, wheat flour being practically unobtainable at 50 roubles a pound and sugar commanding the same price. The strained relations long existing between Russia and Switzerland led on February 25 to the departure of the Swiss legation from Petrograd.

**British Civil Strife Feared** Efforts to avert extensive strikes among coal miners and others in Great Britain have thus far been ineffective, and much anxiety prevails in official circles over the outlook. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, on February 24 introduced a bill for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the conditions prevailing in the coal mining industry, declaring as he did so that the United Kingdom was confronted with the danger of civil strife at a time when peace had not yet been made with a formidable foreign enemy.

**Organization of Poland** At the second meeting of the new Polish Parliament, on February 20, General Joseph Pilsudski formally resigned his authority as dictator. The Parliament thereupon reinvested him with his powers, and requested him to exercise them until the constitutional government was fully established. Ignace J. Paderewski, the Prime Minister, then asked for a vote of confidence. A protracted debate ensued, in the course of which, on February 23, Mr. Paderewski offered his resignation to General Pilsudski, who declined to receive it.

The Polish Government sent a message to the Bolshevik Government at Petrograd, expressing a desire to enter into negotiations for the cessation of strife between the two countries. In reply the Bolshevik Foreign Minis-

ter expressed willingness to negotiate, but called attention to the fact that Polish troops were fighting against Soviet forces in northern Russia and Siberia, and asked the Polish Government to stop such proceedings.

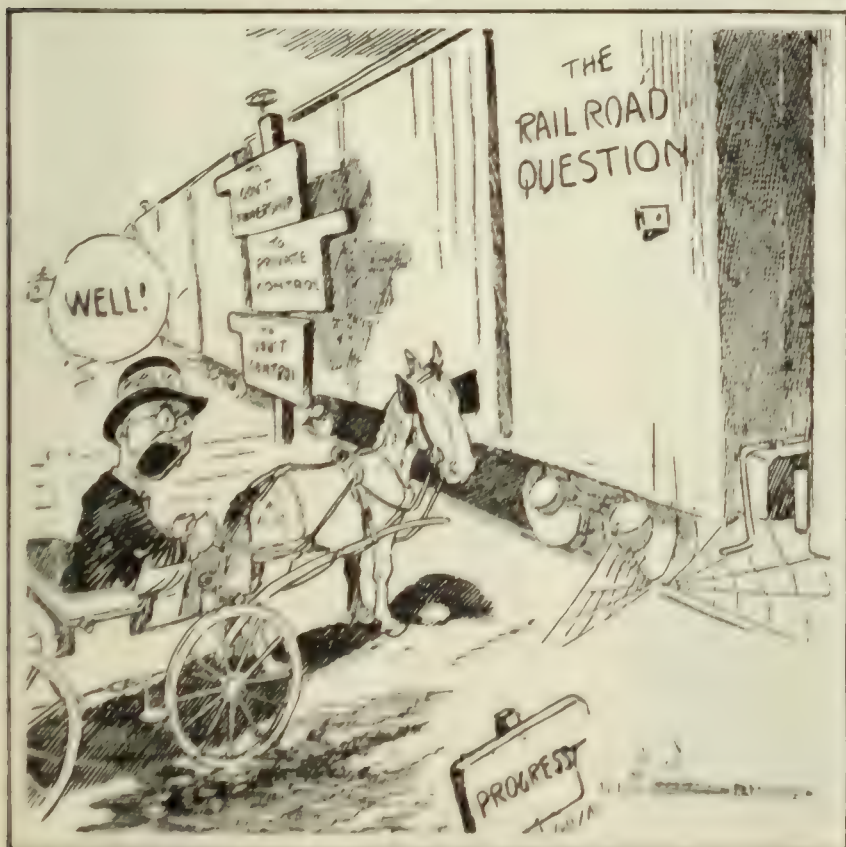
Czecho-Slovak troops, at the instance of the Inter-Allied Commission to Poland, on February 25 began evacuating the valuable mining district of Teschen, which is claimed by both the Czechs and the Poles, and withdrawing to the line fixed by the Paris Peace Congress on February 3.

**Ukrainian Disturbances** Members of the Inter-Allied Commission on Poland were fired upon by Ukrainian soldiers on February 20 while traveling from Cracow to Lemberg on a Polish armored train, probably under the presumption that the train was a Polish military expedition. The next day the Ukrainians renewed their attacks upon Lemberg, apparently with the purpose of capturing the place before the arrival of the Inter-Allied Commission.

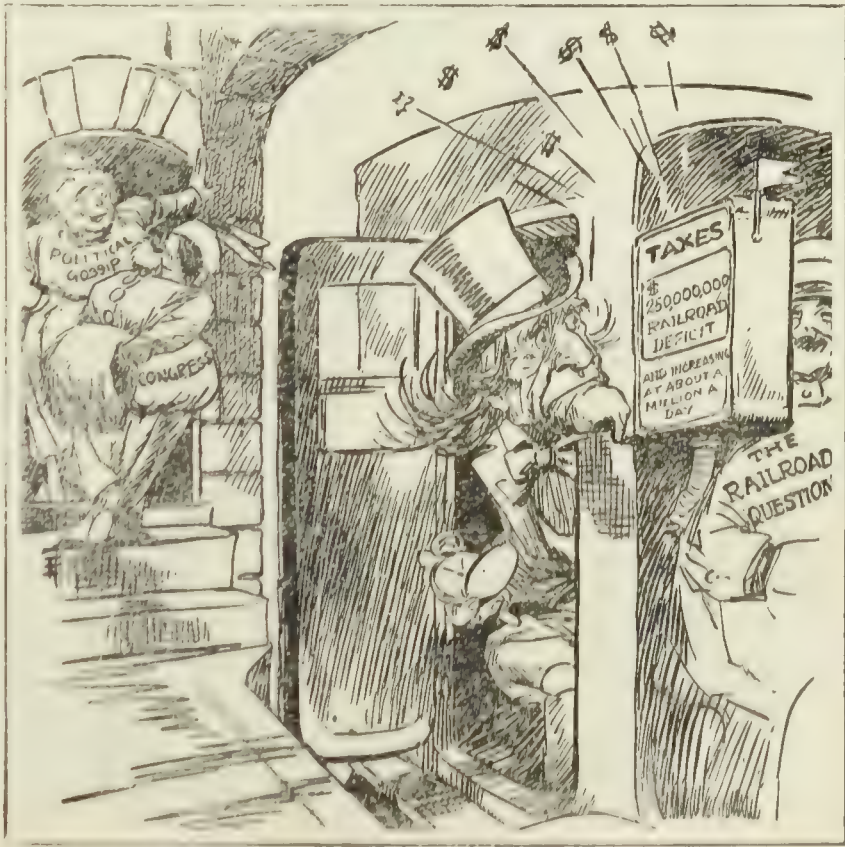
Greek, French and Rumanian troops were reported on February 25 to have advanced north of Odessa, driving Bolshevik forces before them along the Dneister River, and occupying the fortified town of Tiraspol.

**More Trouble in Portugal** Reports reached Madrid on February 25 that for several days Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, had been under the control of Bolshevik insurgents, the censorship preventing the news from getting out more promptly.

**The Victory Tax** Even before he reached Washington President Wilson signed the revenue bill which is to collect \$6,000,000,000 in taxes in 1919. Taxes which become operative at



Get in Chicago Tribune



Drawing by New York Tribune

BLOCKING TRAFFIC

AND THE RAILROADS RUN RIGHT ALONG

WHILE THE TAXIMETER CLICKS MERRILY ON



once include those on liquor, tobacco, soft drinks, so called luxuries such as automobiles, pianos, candy, chewing gum, sporting goods and slot machines, capital stock of corporations, brokers, amusement places, taxicabs, and other special businesses.

The Revenue Bureau's machinery already had been put into operation in preparation for the filing of returns on March 15 on incomes, excess profits and war profits, and the collection of the first 25 per cent instalment payment on that date. In view of the short time allowed for the compilation of income tax statements, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has arranged what practically amounts to a time extension of a month and a half:

Corporations and, in urgent cases, individuals who are unable to complete their returns and file them by March 15 will be permitted to file with collectors of internal revenue not later than March 15, an estimate of the tax due for the year, with remittance of one-fourth of such estimated tax. Upon compliance with this requirement the collector of internal revenue is authorized to agree to accept from the taxpayer at any time within forty-five days after March 15 the complete tax return.

This plan has the obvious advantages of giving the taxpayer time to make out accurate returns, giving the Government immediate payment of the first instalment of revenue, distributing the receipt and examination of the returns over a longer period than the bill provides.

On April 1 new taxes on railroad and steamship tickets, pipe lines, insurance, theater admission and club dues, and a variety of stamp taxes become effective. The soda fountain tax becomes effective May 1. Taxes on products of child labor will be imposed in sixty days.

A joint resolution was introduced in both House and Senate on February

27 providing for a repeal of the semi-luxury taxes, which levy 10 per cent on a wide variety of wearing apparel and household materials costing more than a stipulated amount.

#### Our Investments in Mexico

An international committee of twenty bankers—ten Americans, five from France and five from Great Britain—has been formed for the purpose of protecting holders of Mexican securities of all kinds. J. P. Morgan will act as chairman of the committee pending the arrival here of T. W. Lamont, who is in Paris representing the Treasury Department as financial adviser of the American Peace Commission.

The committee announces itself as constituted for the purpose of protecting the holders of securities of the Mexican Republic, and of the various railway systems of Mexico, and, generally, of such other enterprises as have their field of action in Mexico. The committee will be prepared to take such further steps as may seem wise in order to afford counsel and aid to investors who hold interests in Mexico.

Nine of the ten American members of the committee have been appointed:

J. P. Morgan (chairman), of J. P. Morgan & Co.

John J. Mitchell, president Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Walter T. Rosen, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Charles H. Sabin, president Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

Mortimer L. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

James A. Stillman, chairman of the board, National City Bank, New York.

James N. Wallace, president Central Union Trust Company, New York.

Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board, Chase National Bank, New York.

Robert Winsor, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.

The formation of such a committee with international representation has

been considered for some time, it is said, and may have been brought to a head now by the Mexican Government's plans for rehabilitating the finances of the country. The Mexican debt is about \$350,000,000 and no interest has been paid on it for several years. The Mexican Minister of Finance, Rafaelo Nieto, held several conferences recently with New York bankers concerning plans for refunding of the Mexican debt and supplying capital for new developments.

#### Two Strikes Compromised

The carpenters' strike that took 125,000 men from work and threatened to tie up building trades thruout the United States was called off on February 24 by an agreement reached between the New York Carpenters' Union and the Building Trade Employers' Association. All grievances are to be submitted to arbitration, with Justice P. H. Dugro, of the Supreme Court of New York, sitting as umpire. The employers concede the right of the carpenters to higher wages, and the union agrees that all carpenters and allied tradesmen shall return to work pending Justice Dugro's award.

The wage question is substantially the only one in dispute. The men demand \$6.50 for the eight-hour day, while the employers at a meeting in November last fixed the scale for 1919 at \$5.50, the old rate. The employers are, it is understood, now prepared to concede \$6 a day.

The agreement to call the strike off followed a conference at the War Department among representatives of the employers, the carpenters' unions, the building trades' department of the American Federation of Labor, and Secretaries Baker and Wilson.

In the case of another strike that centered in New York compromise was urged last week when the National War Labor Board announced its findings on the demands of the Marine Workers' Affiliation. About 40 per cent of the 16,000 men affected are to be given immediately the eight-hour day they asked for. All men employed on army and navy floating equipment get the eight-hour basic day and overtime pay at once. So also do those employed on railroad tugs, floats, barges and lighters, except where the equipment is operated by a single crew.

So far as private operators, who operate 60 per cent of the boats, are concerned, with the exception of the Red Star Towing Company, which agreed to abide by the decision of the War Board, the findings are only recommendatory.

The marine workers' demand for a wage increase was definitely refused. Mr. V. Everitt Macy, who headed the arbitration, pointed out that no convincing proof had been shown justifying the desired increase.

The workers express their dissatisfaction at the refusal of an increase in wages by threatening to strike again and the matter was referred back to the six marine unions for a vote.



Central News

#### THE FIRST MERCHANDISE SERVICE BY AIR

This English squadron of De Havilland aeroplanes operates between Folkestone and Ghent, carrying supplies especially needed by the people of Belgium.



# THE WORKMAN SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

## An Antidote to the Dog-Eat-Dog Attitude of Capital and Labor

BY WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

SOMETHING very like a "movement," to use a loose phrase of the day, is on in industrial United States to reform if not to remake relations between employer and employee thru the establishment of shop committee systems. This movement is already a fact of considerable importance, but as yet it is little known to the American public, even to that large section of it which is enormously interested in understanding the changes in social and economic relations which are going on beneath our not too keen eyes.

"Works committees" is the term employed to describe the similar phenomenon in industrial England, but essentially that which is happening here and that which is happening in our brother country where trades unionism and coöperation have long since been accepted as part of the order of things, are the same. Here, however, is one fundamental difference which affects rather the rapidity of the growth of the movement than its nature: namely, that on the part of certain elements among employers there is frank suspicion of anything that looks like dealing with labor collectively, while on the part of certain elements among the employee class, there is suspicion of anything that any employer advocates as industrially advantageous to employees.

Nevertheless, the truth seems to be that the body of experience with this new and spreading phase of collective bargaining is demonstrating that by creating the right kind of machinery within an industry for the adjustment of internal difficulties, the same kind of common benefit is derived as that which comes from the creation of courts of law and arbitration, whether for local, national or international objects.

Up to the time of the entrance of this nation into the war, the Mackenzie King Rockefeller plan of employee representation was the classic landmark in this movement. But ever since the National War Labor Board took over the function of maintaining industrial peace in certain industries for the purpose of maintaining maximum production, a fresh impetus has been given to the idea of employee representation, new methods have been worked out in the practical laboratory of the factory, new results have been obtained. In award after award of this board, shop committee systems have been ordered, and with the guiding hand of the board to help shape them, such systems have been installed in many of the most

important industrial centers of the United States—Bridgeport, Bethlehem, Lynn, to mention but a few. The movement is spreading not only from these centers: it is spreading because it apparently is wanted, if not required as a kind of bridge over one of the gulches separating capital and labor.

The heart of the shop committee system is this: it is a system of government set up by mutual consent and after common study on the part of employer and employed, the main object of which is to bring about well ordered personal and official relations between truly representative representatives of employees—not of the unions—and the management of a given plant. In developing a typical or ideal shop committee system, a joint committee of men and management district the plant, dividing it into convenient administrative units whose size may vary from fifty employees to two or three hundred; provide for the secret, uninfluenced election by the employees alone of representative committees for these units; provide for appeals or general committees; agree on rules and procedure for the working of the system; and devise—tho this is commonly the duty of the management alone—for an appointive representation of the management to meet jointly with representatives and committees of the men for the settlement of ordinary and extraordinary grievances, often including the general revision of the wage scale. Without the element of mutuality and joint planning, a system tends to be one-sided and therefore to break down as a permanent mechanism.

To illustrate by a concrete example, in the Lynn, Massachusetts, plant of the General Electric Company, there has recently been introduced a shop committee system. This system was worked out in common counsel between men and management and an examiner of the War Labor Board. The plant was divided into some sixty sections, varying from seventy-five to 350 employees. While necessarily the boundaries of each section included men and women working at more than one kind of operation, nevertheless the occupations within a section were largely similar. The sections were then grouped, two to five at a time, into "shops," these shops representing similar or allied manufacture and having in addition a geographical reason for their existence. Each section elected two representatives; each group of sections or shop was entitled to a shop committee of three, chosen by and from among the representatives of the a-



*Underwood & Underwood*

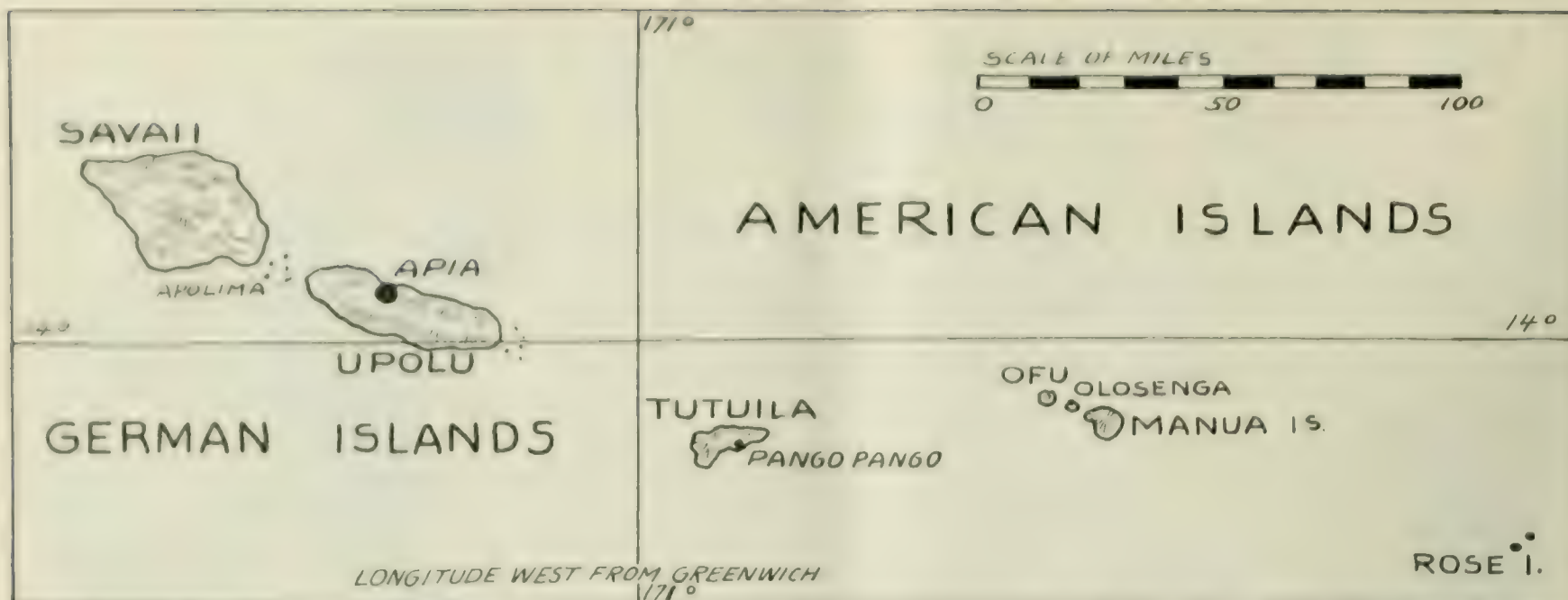
One of the nation's workmen, "Big Tom" Horn, who sunk 6075 rivets in eight hours, breaking the world's record for shipbuilders

tions which composed it; all the representatives, meeting and voting in a convention elected the employees' half of two general joint committees—one on adjustment, another on routine, procedure and elections.

On the part of the management, designated foremen or leading hands meet with the representatives and employee originating a "grievance," serving as a committee on fair dealing. Similarly, three appointed men from the management meet with the three elected members of a shop committee, and so on till the two halves are completed and functioning in proper relation. Reports of the operation of this system, severely tried in the fire of a threatened general strike affecting all the plants of the General Electric Company, demonstrate that even under adverse conditions it tends to maintain industrial peace by the simple device of ventilating rather than stopping up causes of complaint of every variety and nature.

Of course there is nothing new in the idea or in the practise of collective bargaining: those familiar with the labor problems that have arisen and are arising in the clothing trades, to mention but one example, know this full well. The new thing in the shop committee movement is two things, first, the practical recognition of the fact that the business of handling human and economic relations between employer and employee can not be carried on without order and system; second, the practical recognition of the fact that many of the problems arising in, let us say a single factory, should be settled by those whose daily work takes them {Continued on page 346





How the Samoan Islands were divided between the United States and Germany. New Zealand now holds the German islands

# THE BATTLE THAT NEVER WAS FOUGHT

## The Conflict of Germany and the United States Over Samoa

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

IT is not often that the American press gets left on the news. So it is worthy of note that on March 2, 1889, the *Kieler Zeitung* and on March 7 the *Breslau Schlesische Zeitung* scored a clean scoop by the prior and exclusive publication of a report of a battle between the American and German fleets in Apia harbor of the Samoan Islands:

The German corvette "Olga" has bombarded Mataafa's camp. The captain of the American man-of-war protested but, seeing his protest disregarded, he opened fire on the "Olga." The shell burst between decks, doing much damage. The "Olga" then directed a torpedo at the American ship, blowing her up with all hands.

There was just one thing wrong about this news item; the "Olga" did not shell the camp of the Samoan chieftain. If she had the rest would probably have followed. The American man-of-war "Nipsic" would certainly have opened fire on the "Olga" and would doubtless have been torpedoed, for the German vessel was provided with torpedoes and the American was not. This, however, would not have been the end of it, but the beginning, and what Germany wanted to know was what would happen next, that is to say, what America would do about it.

How the rumor of this fictitious engagement originated has been a mystery, but Dr. Talcott Williams informs me that he was told by the chief of the Information Bureau of the Navy Department that a German launch from Samoa came to Auckland, New Zealand, and the crew was kept on



German gunboats riding at anchor in the harbor of Apia

board for twenty-four hours until cipher cables had been exchanged with Berlin. Then the German sailors were given shore leave and spread the report of the German victory over the Yankees. It was surmized at the time that the story was set afloat as a feeler. Bismarck was given to using "the reptile press" this way. He often let the cat out of the bag—but, as in this case, it was often the wrong cat. If his purpose was to test American temper the scheme was successful, for the response of America was unmistakable. Admiral Porter in the *New York World* of March 17, 1889, said:

I have carefully investigated the stories of the "Nipsic." It looks as if they were put out at the instigation of Bismarck to test the sentiment of his own and our people. He has never been a friend of the United States. He will find out very promptly the temper of the American people. No one supposes that the American people would give up the contest until Germany had received a sound drubbing. If for the time being Germany should try to blockade our ports in less than sixty days we would find an English fleet on our coasts involved in protecting her own trade with the United States. France would also have an interest.

Captain Meade, who had visited Samoa with the "Narragansett" in 1872 and on his own responsibility negotiated a protectorate and the lease of Pango-

Pango harbor with four chiefs, said in 1889:

German Consul Webber threw every obstacle in my path and threatened to have the German corvette "Nymphenburg" train her guns on the "Narragansett." My answer to Mr. Webber was to the effect that I would like nothing better. Even at that date Ger-

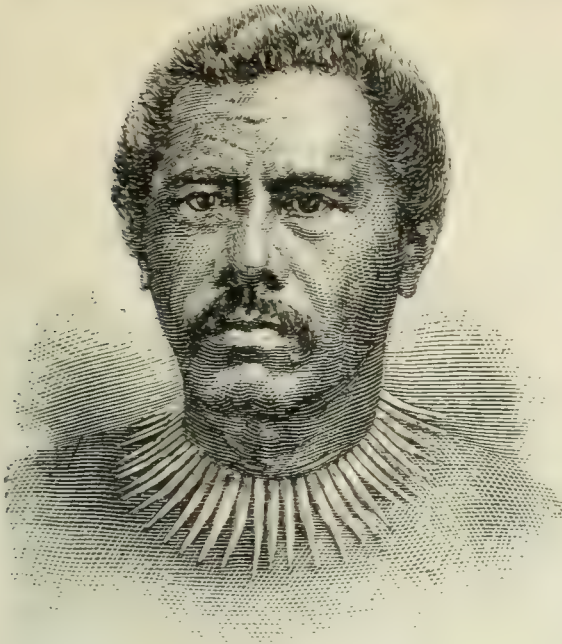
many was endeavoring to secure a foothold there and pursued then the same tactics that she is using now. It was to stir up strife between the different islands, have them make war on each other and then sell them arms. They received their pay in the lands of the poor natives. In other words they wished for war with these people to acquire their territory while I wanted it done peacefully.

It is about time some notice was taken of the Bully of Europe. We could whip the German navy in time.

The American navy then was insignificant, mostly old wooden ships left over from the Civil War, but the location of the six hundred German steamers afloat was known and our Government hoped speedily to capture or drive them off the seas by means of privateers commissioned for the purpose. The German-Americans at that time rallied to the support of the United States and denounced the Vaterland.

It was Cleveland's policy to restrict the United States to her continental confines. He tried to disown Hawaii and restore the Queen, but fortunately he failed. He wanted to withdraw from Samoa and leave the islands to Germany and England, but Congress refused to support him in this. He did withdraw the American warships, thus depriving the natives of the protection that had been promised them. But the





*King Malietoa, deposed by the Germans*

brutal attacks of the Germans on the Samoan people aroused the sympathy of the American people and he was obliged to send the "Nipsic," "Trenton" and "Vandalia" back to Apia. The Senate voted unanimously to place at his disposal \$500,000 "to execute the obligations and protect the interests of the United States" in Samoa, and \$100,000 for the fortification of Pango-Pango harbor. Senator Cullom declared that Americans would not permit themselves to be "brick-batted" off the islands by Bismarck. Turning to the files in our office for the year 1889 I find that *Harper's Weekly* is filled with pictures of Samoan scenes, some of which are here reproduced. The Independent of February 7 says:

It is a case in which the Germans are wholly in the wrong and it is monstrous that they should shed innocent blood. We sincerely hope the brave Samoans will not be punished for defending their king, their country and their property. Never! No, never!!

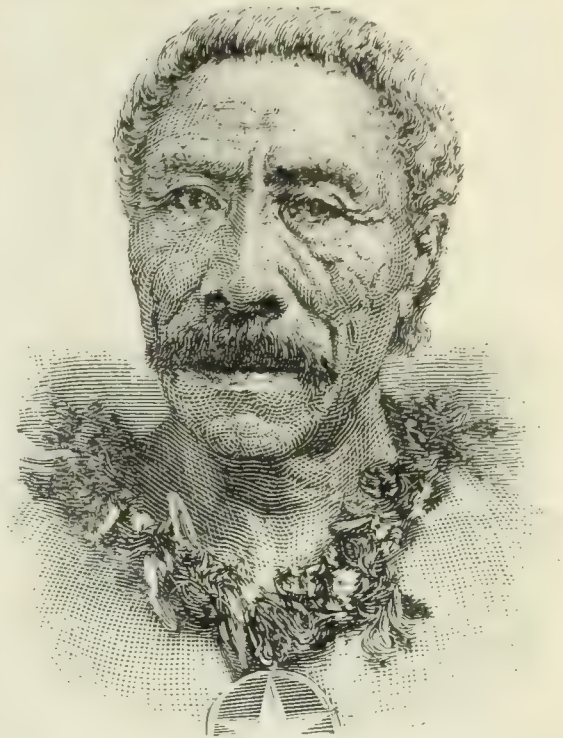
In the previous December the Germans had landed a force of marines who had met with defeat. The Samoans secured twenty-two German heads as trophies. During this fighting American citizens were taken prisoner by the Germans and American buildings destroyed. The tattered remnants of an

American flag, pictured in the papers, added to the popular indignation. One of the German raids was headed off by Captain Leary of the "Adams," who brought his ship alongside the German "Adler" and sent a message to her captain that "if the 'Adler' fired one shot at one of the natives she would never get back to the Fatherland unless the German Government sent a wrecking company and had her picked up from the bottom of the ocean." The "Adler" at this gentle warning withdrew from the harbor without firing a shot.

The Germans openly threatened war. Herbert Bismarck's instructions to the German Admiralty were:

Germany is not at war with Samoa but she regards Tamasese as the rightful ruler and Mataafa as a rebel against whom and his followers retaliation must be enforced. Any one standing by them is a promoter of a conflict between them and the Germans and must take the consequences.

The British Government was ostensibly neutral, but really so anxious to placate Germany to meet the growing menace of the Franco-Russian alliance that she played into Germany's hands. Since the revelation of the secret treaties by the Bolsheviks we know that the Dual Alliance was formed because France and Russia feared that England would join hands with the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy against them. At the Washington Conference on Samoan affairs in 1887 the British Minister, Sir Lionel West, voted steadily with the German Minister against the American Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard. Germany wished to annex Samoa, but the United States refused to allow it. But during a recess of the conference the German fleet went and took possession, "undoubtedly," said Senator Frye, "with the consent of Great Britain and with full understanding in advance of Great Britain." Five German warships steamed in state into Apia harbor and demanded of the Samoan chief \$12,000 damages, of which \$10,000 was for a German nose broken in a street squabble and \$2,000 for stolen fruit, a high price for both commodities. King Malietoa, not having that amount of cash in his pocket, nor any pocket, took to the woods but was later enticed on



*King Tamasese, supported by the Germans*

board a German warship and carried off to the Kameruns. A fisherman named Tamasese was set up as a rival pretender.

The pro-German attitude of England at that time caused great anxiety not only to America but to the Pacific dominions. United States Commissioner Bates, after investigating the Samoan situation, came to the conclusion that Salisbury had sold out Samoa in exchange for Bismarck's support against France in Egypt. This was the opinion in Australia and New Zealand, as the following from the *Auckland Herald* of February 21, 1889, shows:

It is quite apparent to us now or at least it is universally believed that England basely bartered Samoa and other Pacific interests for the favor of Prince Bismarck as that might be made to bear on British interests in the great European intrigue and the duplicity with which America was treated by the two European conspirators has come out. By the firm action taken by our great relations of the Anglo-Saxon race, the American nation is compelling Germany to recede from the position which she had so insolently taken by virtue of an unholy right. The abdication of King Malietoa was an outrage on justice and humanity but the violent action of the German forces toward Mataafa, the instigation to bloodshed and the encouragement of the pitiless mutual (Continued on page 350)



*German and American vessels in Apia Harbor, Samoa, on the eve of the anticipated battle. From "Harper's Weekly, April 13, 1889*



# WHY I LIKE ARMY NURSING

BY KATHARINE TIGHE

she would really be a sympathetic army nurse.

November 14, 1918.

Joseph Salivinski (or some other ski), so silent in everyday life, today reveals himself. He is, to put it mildly, garrulous. He talks and sings and ceases not to swear. He is coming out of ether and I am balancing between him and Sheeley and the last beds, which haven't yet been scrubbed. Sheeley is at the far end of the ward, but he is behaving very well, sleeping it off so nicely. Which is fortunate, considering Joseph (we have abandoned the last name as without the realms of the possible). I regret that I cannot appreciate the humor of the militaristic swearing. I understand not more than every eleventh word, but the men are sitting up in bed, their faces broad grins, cheering him on with howls of mirth and leading questions. I take it that it is address to a Boche.

Suddenly there is a silence. He turns and eyes me, standing at the head of the bed. Finally, gravely, "Jesus Christ is a good man." I agree as best I may among the shouts of the men.

There follows a long fight, over the top, cursing of Boches, a very sore leg. Then almost plaintively, "I think Jesus Christ not here." Alas, more pain, more groans, much beating about the bed. The wardman comes to help me hold him.

And then a cry—"Oh mama, mama"—that did not stop.

Wherein lies the religious history of many a—so-called—wiser man.

November 17, 1918.

Ether has its charms. Witness James just back from the operating room murmuring beatifically to a delighted attendant, "Pretty nurse, pretty nurse." And witness a sudden coming out, an opening of eyes, a long groan. "Good Lord, is *this* the pretty nurse?"

Let me dream again.

November 21, 1918.

I have discovered why they call it "Sunny Italy." No one could see Abatacola's shining face and hear his "Gooda da morning" as he limps into the diet kitchen to help wipe the breakfast dishes, or "Gooda da evening" at supper time, or "Gotta da mail?" and not know. And you look thru the letters on the desk hoping so that there will be one for him, and there isn't, and you say *no* reluctantly, and then you meet that smile, "Perhaps tomorrow." If they are all like this it must be sunny Italy.

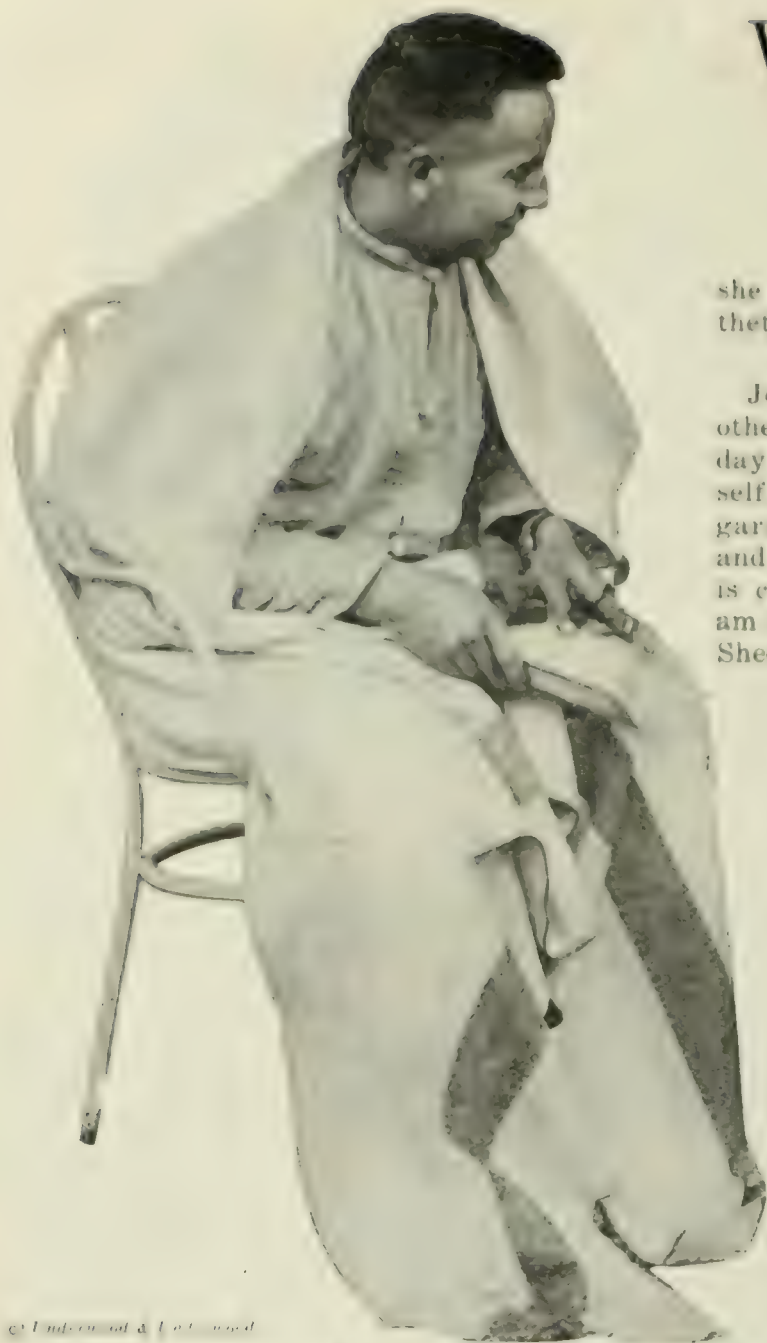
November 23, 1918.

Farr, quite quiet on his bed, hidden behind a book, continually murmuring, "Oof, oof." The fifth time I pass him I facetiously ask him if he's playing dog. The answer is quelling. "That's all you know about it, nurse. I'm studying French. *Oof* is *egg*."

Vive la France!

November 27, 1918.

Must a policeman have straight legs? Pritchley's go all ways. He belongs on the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. He says that he came into the army with straight ones and that he is going out with the same, but I hope that his job doesn't hang on legs. He walks quite well with a cane, or with an arm around a waist. See him grab the head nurse and escort her the length of [Continued on page 348]



© Underwood & Lett, Inc.

"Cheero!" The convalescent's war-cry

November 12, 1918.

THE American Army! Yet it's Johnson who gives you the clean linen, its DuShion who wants his back rubbed, it's MacCarthy who won't stay in bed, and LaVelle who's gone to the contagious ward with measles. It's Campelli who needs new Dakin tubes, it's Padkus who is hunting for a sling, and Kelley looks up at you and smiles when you come to make the bed.

And a nurse must be a linguist if

is address to a Boche.

Suddenly there is a silence. He turns and eyes me, standing at the head of the bed. Finally, gravely, "Jesus Christ is a good man." I agree as best I may among the shouts of the men.

There follows a long fight, over the top, cursing of Boches, a very sore leg. Then almost plaintively, "I think Jesus Christ not here." Alas, more pain, more groans, much beating about the bed. The wardman comes to help me hold him.



The American Army! Yet it's MacCarthy who won't stay in bed, it's Campelli who needs new Dakin tubes and its Kelley who smiles



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



Western Newspaper Union

## THE GRAVES OF OUR BOYS IN FRANCE

The American army authorities have put in order and marked these burial grounds of American soldiers who died fighting on French soil. The French people brought the flowers and emblems shown above to decorate on All Saints Day the graves of American aviators at Chierry on the Aisne. At the right the grave of a marine, C. A. Honzon, whose comrades hung his belt and helmet on the wooden cross that commemorates the spot



Committee on Public Information, from Kadel & Herbert

## "WHERE THE TREE FALLS, THERE LET IT LIE"

Theodore Roosevelt's comment on the proposal to bring his son Quentin's body back from France has found so general an echo in American feeling that, except in special cases, the graves of American heroes will be kept in France. Rupert Brooke's famous sonnet speaks the true soldier sentiment:

If I should die, think only this of me:

That there's some corner of a foreign field,

That is forever England—



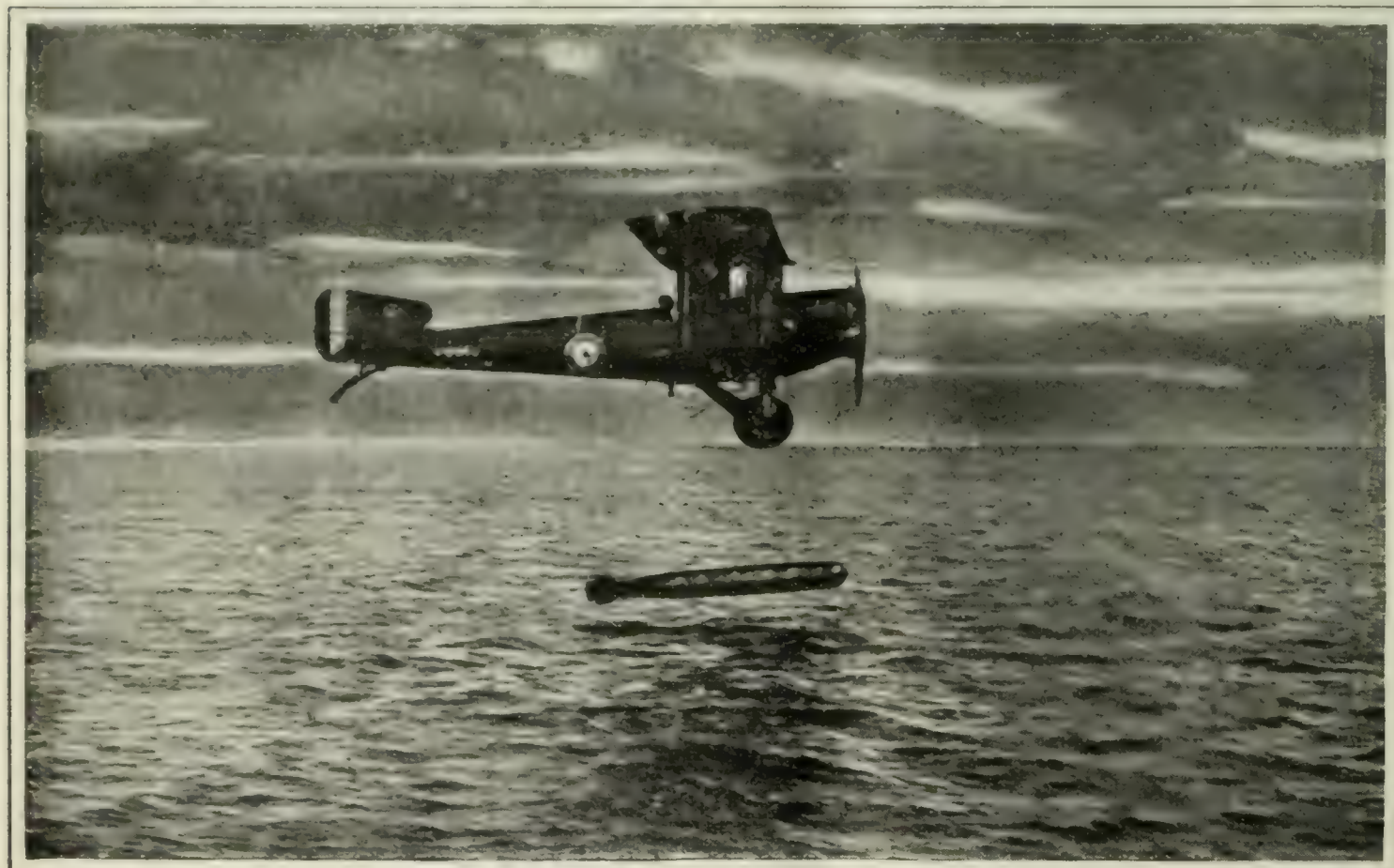
Western Newspaper Union

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER CEMETERY AT VAUX, FRANCE





Central News



## IF THE W EN

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their existence was a car  
means for an offensive in  
which German U-boats co

### THE WORLD'S L

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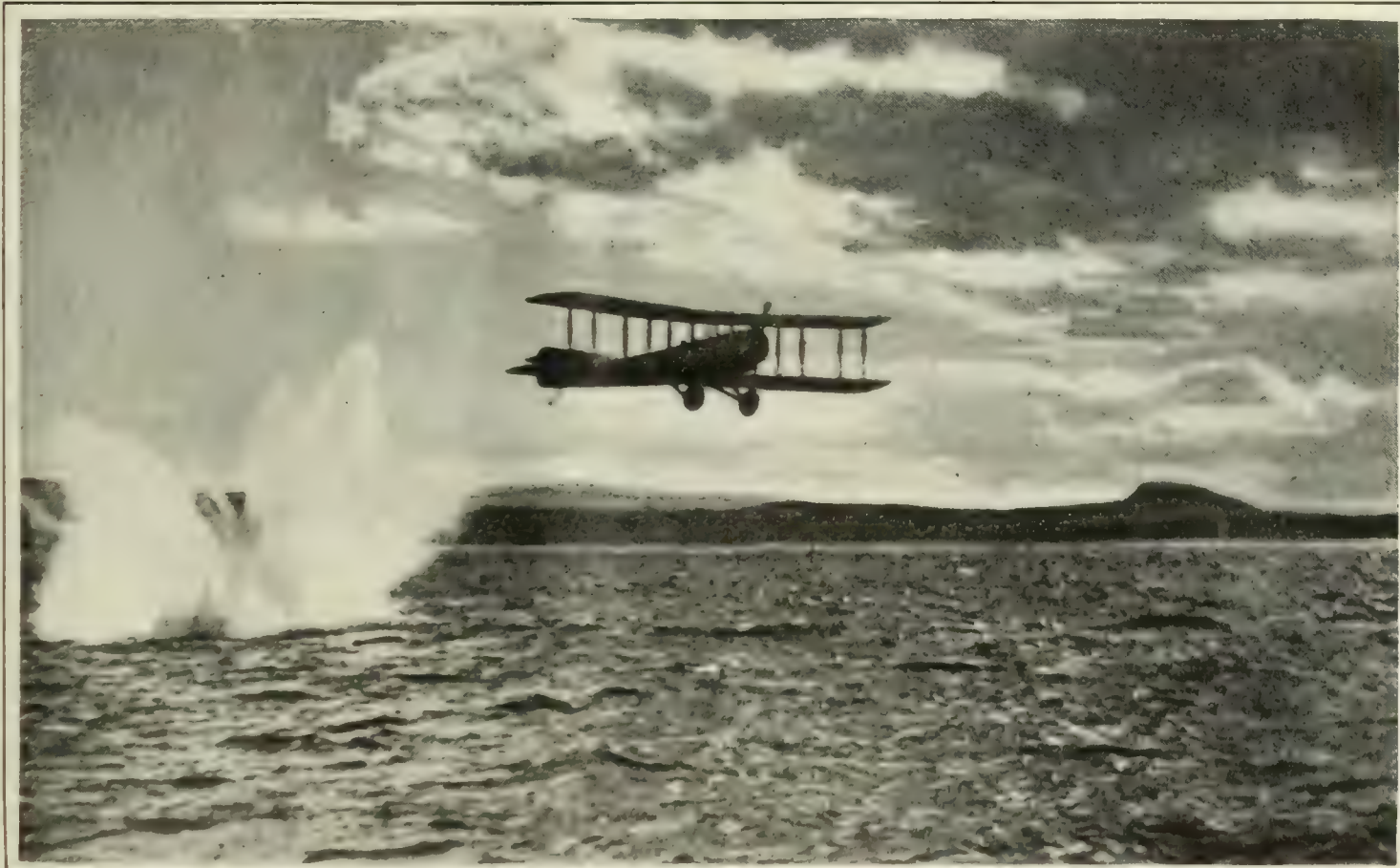
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### T SUBMARINES

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e war. The photograph  
that has just launched  
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# WHY YOUR ALLOTMENT DOESN'T COME

"There were Sixty-two John O'Briens, Seven of Whom had Wives Named Mary"

*From the viewpoint of a comprehensive knowledge of government affairs in Washington Mr. Wilhelm shows in this article on the War Risk Bureau some of the reasons that doomed to failure its first efforts and some of the difficulties that it has since overcome. Colonel Lindsley, who is head of the War Risk Bureau now, puts its present status squarely in a statement given Mr. Wilhelm at the end of this article*

BY DONALD WILHELM

Congress did its best. But, tho lawyers give, and lawyers take away, not even Congress, in all its wisdom, could give to this hurly-burly wartime nation a quite perfect creature. To illustrate, it could not easily apprehend that in the very first 187,000 records furnished the Bureau by soldiers, sailors, marines and members of the coast guard, there were sixty-two John O'Briens, seven of whom had wives named Mary. In that was an element of surprise. It was indeed as if a hotel page had stepped into the lobby and called "Mr. O'Brien," and up rose sixty-two Mr. O'Briens—present for a family reunion, no doubt. In fairness to Congress and the Bureau, it should be added that other extensive families also ran.

And, further, it should be added that a much larger proportion of our American population is illiterate than we like to think—10 per cent of our rural population is illiterate, to illustrate; that Form I-B was put thru its paces in some of the camps at the rate of two or three thousand a day, with frightened typewriters dodging at the names of frightened alloters who didn't always spell their names or the names of their wives the same twice in succession. To illustrate and to stoop from the realm of generalization to a specific instance—there is the case of Willie Conley with name duly inscribed above "his mark," who changed his locality, regiment and company and consistently changed his name to William Connelley, and inasmuch as he was a colored boy, optimistically trusted to Providence the sending of his mother's check. In a word, we can go forward at once from the Congressional birth of the Bureau to one of its malfunctions, which leads one to a confounding black-magic box which cannot be described but can be conjectured—a box of mixt-up names. This, in turn, leads to the question of identification, and, by inference, to a lot of other attendant difficulties considering how many families were looking for monthly checks. And, at once, it is only fair to say, it was not until months later that the War Department took cognizance of our American choice of names and allotted serial numbers, made of metal, and duly affixed to, and recorded as of, each American exhibit.

**T**HEN—Factor No. 11 in the Situation—the law itself was, tho not unduly complex, still so very complex that before the Bureau was even on its feet more than two thousand letters requesting interpretation were impatiently awaiting it at the post office. It provided, first, that the director should receive the salary of \$5000 a year, about the simplest of its provisions. It provided "moneys," etc., and appointments to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, who selected as

first director, William C. DeLanoy, who had been an insurance broker in New York City, and then had made good with the Secretary as the head of the Marine and Seamen's Insurance section established after the war began, in the Treasury; who was later succeeded by Herbert D. Brown, head of the Bureau of Efficiency, who, in turn, gave way to Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, who was in charge of the analogous field of the A. E. F. and who is now bringing order out of the unfortunate battle ground.

**T**HE law has, since adoption, been amended so that, in one instance, "the amount of each monthly allotment and allowance shall be determined according to the family conditions existing on the first day of the month" instead of reading as "then existing," which involved calculations for fractions of a month. Likewise it was made to define more exactly and simply, the sum to be taken from the soldier's or the sailor's pay, upon his written order, and to be sent, with the allowance, varied in accordance with different classifications, by the Government, which "total monthly allowance to beneficiaries of Class B added to the enlisted man's monthly allowance to them shall not exceed the average sum habitually contributed by him to their support monthly during the period of dependency but not exceeding a year immediately preceding his enlistment or the enactment of this amendatory Act." Which last provision of the law, incidentally, led a good many supposedly contented wives, and others, to aver, to the end that their men should be drafted, that they never contributed "anything" and later, when the men were in France, to aver, on oath, that the men had contributed more or less—usually more!

For want of space to analyze the law sufficiently to enlighten millions of persons, in the army and navy and out, who do not understand it even now, it must be sufficient to say that there are some phases of it which, in Washington, are being debated to this day. But the point here is that the business of interpreting the law was another important factor in the situation to millions of persons who were impotently groping for relief, another black-magic box.

And there were other black boxes, which, accumulating rapidly, decreased the efficiency of the Bureau in geometrical progression. Figuratively speaking, in short, the Bureau was not only born late, so that its eight or nine thousand workers, besides the several thousand other part-time workers, tho working like beavers for many months, seemed to be trying to dam a stream that was running torrential, but—properly mixing metaphors to the end that our incoherence shall properly suggest conditions exactly—when the Bureau did get started, it found it had

**T**HE seeds of death were in the Bureau of War Risk at its birth. Everybody—which means he with the most words to his tongue, as a rule—admits that. The fact was—not is—that you could say anything you wanted to about the War Risk Bureau and "get away with it."

You could say, in general, as thousands did in letters to soldiers abroad, and sometimes in words too thick for mere fluid ink, that the Bureau, far from being the vast and glorious improvement on the Civil War pension system, which Mr. McAdoo, in the midst of his many activities, said it was *about to be*, is, or was, an execration unto the Lord. And the youngest reporter can go out and adduce a "sob story" that will make the Heavens weep—the story of one, merely, of any number of families of soldiers sufficing for all purposes of generalization! You can say that in the National Museum where, by the way, are fossils and other remains of dying ages, that at one time the Bureau had 200,000 letters from parents, wives, all manner of Americans, piled, unopened, like cord-wood. But officials of the Bureau, officials of the original Bureau, of course, deny that, insisting that at no time were there quite 150,000 such letters. And then they explain that such vast numbers as did accumulate, accumulated because all the machinery of the Bureau was busy night and day getting out checks—which checks, by the way, in goodly numbers were sent to addresses ordered changed in the aforesaid unopened letters.

**B**UT let us begin chronologically: The whole allotment, allowance, insurance and compensation program was conceived beautifully, tho only in lesser part by Mr. McAdoo, who got the credit, skilfully, and must accept the responsibility, loyally, therefor. Then Congress put the creature together, exacting from it, doubtless, every reasonable promise of good behavior. It was then born. It was born late; that is, it was made retroactive in two ways—in its compensation and insurance provisions—to the 6th of April, altho it was not passed until the 6th of October. These factors lent embarrassment, but, withal, can, relatively at least, be dismissed, since the allotment and allowance business of the Bureau has caused most of the trouble.



more inept legs than a centipede, and those legs not only were continuously getting tangled in some of the black boxes aforesaid, but they were situate, as real estate men say, thousands of miles apart. Distance, in short, to suggest one difficulty, does not lend enchantment in such matters as relief to families in need. It takes, normally, five days for a letter to cross the continent, and during the war it sometimes took two days to get a letter, by mail, from one part of Washington to another part. If you multiply this condition by thousands, you do get some aggregate delay! The Bureau had to use inexperienced and untrained workers. These workers had to function in primary fashion—that is, they met the letters and documents at the threshold of the Bureau. But of course all the departments in Washington also had to use in large numbers inexperienced and untrained and, very often, inefficient workers. Office equipment in Washington was likewise scarce and variable, and inadequate. The telephone service between the fourteen, or sixteen—there are now sixteen—agencies of the Bureau in Washington, was for a long period deplorably bad. Add to this condition as many as 60,000 letters a day, each requiring careful and precise handling, and you get, as a result, such events as a soldier's family, in Oregon, say, receiving a check too large and very late, only to return that precious check, promptly get another, larger still, then, for months, get no letter at all. Add all conceivable variations, and some to boot; multiply the result by all sorts of family woes and letters to congressmen and newspapers; add the fact that about three-fourths of the troubles of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross were traceable to cables and letters from men among the 5,000,000 soldiers, sailors, marines and members of the coast guard complaining that their families were in need; and add that in innumerable cases its general Washington clearing house for those letters and cables could not even get "yes" or "no" from the Bureau, and you do have just cause of general complaint. To be sure, in not all cases was the Bureau to be blamed. To illustrate, the law specifically lays down the processes of the allotment and the allowance, and obviously the Bureau could not send out checks unless the other parties to the situation had done its part by signing and sending properly made out documents. In short, the personal equation, magnified by millions, with attendant attempts, many successful, at fraud, entered in. Then

remember, too, that, as usual, the numerous other Washington bureaus requisite to properly coördinated work were frequently tardy; that War Department and other records, and data, were frequently belated, and you begin to discover that, after all, human judgment and human patience had some cause, on all sides—to mix metaphors again—to get legs almost irretrievably tangled. Much evidence can be adduced, now, by way of "I told you so." For instance, one great insurance company states that 70 per cent of its policyholders change their addresses every year, and there are many individuals



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Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, a retired business man who went into Government service when the United States entered the war. He is the present head of the War Risk Bureau of the Treasury

who freely aver that not only might the officials of the War Risk Bureau have apprehended that so huge a correspondence business could not be handled without decentralization, but that, moreover, to handle it, or to attempt to handle it, from a central headquarters in Washington was inconceivable. Not only was the job too big—a hundred times too big—but Washington has a knack of starting out like a winner and ending up—like Washington.

But why should the problem have been decentralized?

Because it could not be handled otherwise. The fact that now it is rapidly "catching up" when nearly all the factors in the situation, with the armistice and demobilization, are changed does not prove that there are not loads too big for any camel's back. To be sure, before the Federal Reserve problem was decentralized, vast study had been given to the situation. To be sure, speed, generally, is enhanced by centralization, if centralization is practicable. To be sure, the Red Cross Home Service Section, with all its farflung

and effective service, could not, without discounting the effectiveness of its own ministrations, take over the task of the War Risk allotment and allowance work, for the reason that it is only quasi-governmental in its functions. But, on the other hand, not only did the Federal Reserve system succeed because, not in spite of, its decentralization; not only did the Food Administration decentralize its work all it possibly could, and successfully, too; not only did the Council of National Defense do likewise; not only is the Federal Board of Vocational Education performing its functions thru fourteen decentralized offices, and not only was the draft, the greatest achievement of its kind, achieved by decentralization, but, not long ago, General Crowder, whose mind seems to refuse to entertain error, stated that in ninety-nine of a hundred cases the information in the possession of the draft boards would have been quite sufficient to confirm or to correct the allotment and allowance blanks later to be made out by soldiers and others at the camps. And then he points out, in a circular letter to the local boards, that all but two of the items required in the processes preceding War Risk payments, can be supplied from the answers of the draft questionnaire, and that those two apply in a very few cases! In the space of a few minutes, he concludes, all the necessary information, which was procured, if at all, by the War Risk Bureau principally by mail, could have been supplied by the draft boards—all supplied on a single blank which might, automatically, be forwarded to the War Risk Bureau.

But now the hurly-burly is done, and the efficiency lesson is fairly clear. Tho it seems probable that all the aspects of our governmental regime which have to do with the welfare of the disabled soldier and of his family, such, for instance, as those of the Federal Board of Vocational Guidance, and those of the War Risk Bureau, including insurance and compensation, should be handled from a central administrative office, and be coördinated there, in such wise that the excellent work of such organizations as the Red Cross could still retain their spirit and identity, all those who have insurance and other dealings with the War Risk Bureau need not lose faith in it, for the evidence is in that the whole vast scheme has come in for a new lease of life. Just preceding his retirement Secretary McAdoo, noting that the A. E. F. seemed able to do anything, wellnigh, called in Colonel Lindsley, who was in charge of the [Continued on page 347]



**I**N the beginning there was just one woman, no doubt a plain little thing with coarse hair and a vacuous expression, because we know that patrician features and beauty of form are developed by a long line of carefully selected ancestors. Eve had no ancestors, literally nothing to go on, but one virtue, curiosity, and there was nothing to learn about Adam, nor from Adam. From all accounts he was a very dull and unenterprising person when she came into his life.

So the Lord in his great wisdom arranged conditions in that garden with reference to Eve, and her one virtue, curiosity; not Adam, who was evidently devoid of even this most primitive animation of the human intelligence. He knew that you cannot thrust knowledge nor ambition upon man, that he must choose to know and achieve. Seeing that Adam would prove stupidly obedient and never earn his own salvation, he put Eve in there with him, and forbade them to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge because he knew that only by this means could he stimulate the normal desire, not for disobedience, but for knowledge and personal independence.

The serpent was only the stick she used to frail off the apple which she shared with Adam. She would have had it if every bough had been guarded by cherubim, because the first woman was the first exponent of higher education in this world.

She had the burning instinct for knowledge and no one has ever heard her complain of the consequences. It is always the Adams who rail at that first woman for bringing sin into the world. They forget that she also brought joy and love and women's rights, and men's opportunity to distinguish themselves from innocuous desuetude with glories and honors and every power they have to think, choose, win and achieve. It was Eve who started things going the way the Lord intended them to go.

And if she had not performed this great service Adam would have lived and died in that beautiful kindergarden of the human race. But if the Lord had

# WAS EVE A FEMINIST?

BY CORRA HARRIS

*If there is anybody who knows most about women folks, from Eve down, it is probably the author of "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "Co-Citizens," "Eve's Second Husband," "The Recording Angel"—all stories that tell you more about feminine psychology than you will learn in years of first-hand study. The photograph below shows Mrs. Harris (center) talking with one of her Valley neighbors, Mrs. Felton, the original of Susan Welton, a character in "Co-Citizens"*



not turned them out of that place at once she would have been leading Adam around the walls of it forever looking for a way of escape.

She had discovered something, love, the great miracle which is the beginning and end and purpose of all things. The least that it has done is to people the earth with nations. These are merely the mediums thru which love works to accomplish nothing else but righteousness. Every vice, every failure, all forms of cupidity and hatred are merely transient errors like mistakes students make in their effort to discover the sum total in great calculations, to be discarded presently for the right theorem.

But when the whole thing is finished into a working principle, it will be discovered that Love is equal to everything, and everything equals only Love. It creates all civilizations and tears them down when they fall short of just love. It guards every doorstep and every frontier, or that house and that frontier are wiped out. It lays every stone and earns all things that keep, and is the invincible destroyer of everything that ought not to last.

Now, given the Scriptures, which are the best records we have and the only ones that stand the tests put upon them by the hearts of men, Eve discovered Love, the one law of life without which nothing else, from religion and poetry to the institutions which make civilizations, could have existed.

ventures of men. They are revolting against the ill health of mind and body incident to their condition. They are becoming ashamed of their own faults and vices, the sense of helplessness and of irresponsibility which belittles them. They know things. They are learning more every day, and they want to work it off, this energy of knowledge. The merely idle woman was easily assimilated, but this nation must awaken to a realization of the fact that the most dangerous thing on this earth is a highly trained intelligent woman who has nothing to do. They are already a trifle unbalanced, nervously insane, which shows in some of the methods they are using to achieve their ends, like the neurasthenias they have exhibited for more than a year around the White House at Washington. Those poor women are not the leaders of the great exodus of women toward life and health and liberty. They are the casualties.

But all this hysteria will pass when they get out into the open and become normally absorbed in the right order of things. The transition period will be difficult and dangerous, but not nearly so critical as the present situation for women, which is not a situation at all but a miasma arising from the decay of old and unbearable conditions.

The war is finished now with its great emergencies which afforded them so many almost violent opportunities for service. Something must be done and done quick- [Continued on page 347]

And yet the only interpretations, pictures or statues of this remarkable woman are fanciful, sentimental, designed lightly, suggestive of mere tradition. Nothing is recorded on the pedestal which places her properly in history as literally the first great discoverer and benefactor of mankind.

The one incontestable evidence that the Eve scriptures were founded upon truth if not literally upon facts is that women retain to this day the same persistent, perverse determination Eve had not to stay put. They were never so resolved as at the present time from Pekin to Washington to get out of confinement, however comfortable, and share the duties, responsibilities and ad-



# THE NEW BOOKS



© Western Newspaper Union

Floyd Gibbons, American war correspondent, who was wounded in Belleau Wood

## Clemenceau's Warning

THE name of Georges Clemenceau is so much a part of the history of the last four and a half years that one can prophesy with Sibylline certainty that if for no other reason his articles and speeches translated by Ernest Hunter Wright will be of great historic value. Moreover, they reveal M. Clemenceau, his fiery enthusiasm, his frankness, his unyielding fixity of purpose, those qualities which as Theodore Roosevelt said "instilled into his countrymen the qualities which during the last forty-eight months have made France the wonder of the world," and they show France speaking thru one of her greatest statesmen.

*France Facing Germany*, the title under which his articles and speeches appear, is not only a "contrast of these two 'moral' forces with each other—assuming that such a term could at this moment be applied to Teutonism, but a judgment as well" in spite of the fact that they were written when the very honor and life of France was at stake. If they were only a collection of expressions of vituperation against the people with whom France was at war their interest and value would soon pass, but rather are they the comments of a "citizen of humanity." As M. Clemenceau says in his introduction, "I am and whatever comes I shall remain a humanitarian—because I am a Frenchman." It is from that point of view he seeks to show the roles that have been played by France and Germany in this great struggle of Armageddon.

The speeches cover a period of eight years, from 1908 when the war cloud loomed black, to the attack on Verdun in May, 1916. From the beginning his voice rang out against pacifism, against that organization

which "would not permit a pacifist." In his speech on the Franco-German agreement in 1911, that thorn in the flesh of the French, thru the debate on the three year law up to the very eve of hostilities he sounded the warning that events have proved only too needed; and after the war began his call is ever for courage, sacrifice, devotion. The tribute that he pays to the French poilu, "ill clad, ill kempt, sparing of words, but with a very happy smile which tells of his exaltation in being where he is, in behalf of a great cause, to the height of which he rose at the first bound," is a tribute which the world gratefully echoes. The words he spoke were for a particular time, but like all great speeches they are applicable to many times. Particularly applicable today are the words he spoke just as the desperate offenses on Verdun were expiring:

Every people worthy of a future is preparing for a new kind of life. We have taken no little lead, in having been able to gain an increase of glory in spite of mistakes which might possibly have proved irreparable if our cause had not lifted us to an effort of higher understanding for an exertion of will which may permit us magnificently to achieve our highest work, toward which the French Revolution itself was only the first, halting step. That is our duty, the last, perhaps the easiest, coming as it does after so many marvelous achievements of our glorious children on the battlefield. The hour is on us when we can no longer be content to keep saying, "That will be for tomorrow." Our sons and brothers were not, they are not heroes of some tomorrow. In whatever form it may be, when the clock shall strike the prophetic strokes, shame to the man who has refused to open his eyes to the real necessities for final victory. For on that day, to the call of civic service as well as military duty, the true patriot must be able to say: "I am here."

*France Facing Germany*, by Georges Clemenceau, translated by Ernest Hunter Wright. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

## America at the Front

THREE war correspondents give us, each from his own angle, the story of the American Army in France, and the story of its achievement. Much of the material has been published in the newspapers and is now collected in book form as permanent, important and authentic documents. As no two persons will describe the same thing in the same manner, no matter how simple, these three accounts of our part in the war are vastly different, tho complete in their individual treatment.

Major Frederick Palmer, the correspondent representing the whole American press, has accomplished a brilliant piece of writing in his *America in France*, which is the most comprehensive account of America's part in the war yet published. Major Palmer was attached to General Pershing's staff and had an unequalled opportunity to observe and report what he saw and heard, and to write a real history of what American boys did. By his graphic accounts of what was done, not by individual men, but by individual divisions, we get the complete story of the army under fire, a fascinating story in non-technical language. Without breaking off his narrative of what is happening in France, he turns his attention for a while to this side of the Atlantic to recount briefly what the stay-at-homes did with as much enthusiasm as the boys at the front tackled their job. We stay-at-homes know what we did, but what we want to know is the effect of our work on the men in khaki. And that is what we get

—the army's reactions to America, to Italy, France and England. Here is Major Palmer's account of the first Americans going into battle:

There was nothing downhearted about their mood, as you saw by their faces. They were worried, as were their officers, lest they should make some mistake and not remember all their training in case of a crisis. It did not matter so much to them that they might be killed as that they might be killed in a manner that was contrary to instructions. If they had been told to charge machine guns then and there, I think that they would have let out the cry of hounds off the leash.

They turned off from the roads and were lost in the curtain of night as they followed the paths to the trenches, whither no detached officer was allowed to follow them. They took the place of the French and found the operation was precisely like the rehearsals that they had been thru. The novices had at least shown that they could "take over" without a torchlight procession and a brass band. Tho the Germans may have known that a relief was in progress, they did not know that Americans had made it. . . . The French command was gleeful over having introduced us into war society without one untoward incident. American officers could point out where a shell nearly got a rolling kitchen as a proof that we were actually in the line; young lieutenants and the men themselves considered that the show was not up to the advertisements.

Floyd Gibbons and Irvin Cobb give at the same time a more personal and more general account, drawing a picture to be taken as a whole, not studied in detail. They write of their own experiences and speak of the American Army as a unit. They analyze the doughboy's reactions to his surroundings, and warm the American heart with the report of the enthusiasm



Premier Georges Clemenceau of France



and gratitude of the French when the first men in khaki reached their shores.

Mr. Gidness had the opportunity to mingle with the enlisted men, and he describes them in every phase of their life in France from the time they landed there until shortly before the armistice was signed. It is a life-like picture that he draws. Too even in most situations and unfamiliar surroundings they are conscious the Yankee, enjoy his humor and appreciate his ingenuity. Mr. Gidness has shared the soldier's experiences so that the story he gives us is in the language of the American soldier who just talks his way thru "And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight."

Personal experiences, too, we get from Irvin Cobb in *The Glory of the Country*, but such theme he has selected as a character subject is a vital part of the composite picture of the American Army abroad. Do not wonder what it feels like to be bottled up, or what an officer thinks about when he is scuffling over the muddy trenches? What did Paris do the first day Big Bertha moved her on the city from a place seventy miles away? These are just a few of the things we are made to understand. His narrative is a story of the war that holds our interest, and for the time being you are living in France. It is dramatic, but it abounds in Irvin Cobb's humor.

*And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight*, by Major Frederick Palmer. Putnam & Co. \$1.75. *And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight*, by Irvin Cobb. George H. Doran Co. \$2. *The Glory of the Country*, by Irvin Cobb. George H. Doran Co. \$1.75.

## Can Grande's Castle

TO travel from Britain to Byzantium, from New York to Nippon in the pages of one small book, is to take a long journey. To watch a triumph in ancient Rome, a sea fight under the command of Nelson, a carnival in Venice and "hari-kari" in Japan, is to have many adventures. A share in these and other adventurous journeyings is for all who will read *Can Grande's Castle*, by Amy Lowell.

Four poems fill the book. The first, "Sea-Blue and Blood-Red," is a narrative of the tragic love of Lady Hamilton and Admiral Nelson, of their love-making in Naples and of his death "off Cape Trafalgar." The second, "Guns as Keys; and the Great Gate Swings," tells how Commodore Perry opened the ports of Japan to the trade of the United States. The third poem, "Hulks," is a picture and a prophecy; a



Samuel Merwin, who created "Henry"

picture of England in the days of mail coaches, a prophecy of England in the future, "flinging her hedges out and asunder to embrace the world." The fourth poem, "The Bronze Horses," is finely conceived and brilliantly executed and tells the story of the four great bronze horses that have been a prize of conquest for centuries, in the ancient, medieval and modern world.

All of the poems are written in that richly rhymed, swiftly moving, polyphonic prose which Miss Lowell has introduced into our literature. People who insist that poetry must always be lyrical may be dissatisfied with these poems, for the effect of polyphonic prose is not lyrical. But these are narrative poems and the effect of polyphonic prose is admirably dramatic. By her use of it Miss Lowell is enabled to present her pictures of scenes, persons and events with unusual grace, freedom and vividness.

But no matter what form she uses Miss Lowell's imagination is her great gift. It is the vitality of her poetry. And in these poems she enables us to share the very savor and scent of distant cities and times.

*Can Grande's Castle*, by Amy Lowell. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

## Henry Is Twenty

"HENRY is twenty!" Only those who watched Henry Calverly struggle with Life in "Temperamental Henry" can grasp the significance of this announcement. To those who have not met, known, laughed at, blushed for, sympathized with, almost wept over, and certainly felt like kicking him, Henry at twenty may suggest nothing. But if they will recall the life-battles Billie Baxter fought at seventeen, then add to them the unescapable fact that Henry is a genius (no one ever accused Billie Baxter of this), a square peg in a round hole by reason of his extraordinary talents as well as by his youthful arrogance and intolerance, they will have a faint glimmer of the rich fields of delicate humor that lie in this second phase of Henry's biography. The life-problems Billie Baxter struggled with were simple sums, however, compared with the complex ones that Henry writhed over, for Henry's blazing genius blinded him. And so while "Seventeen" is rollickingly funny, *Henry Is Twenty* is much more sully humorous.

Henry Calverly, 3d, finds himself on the verge of twenty-one alone in the world, trying to support himself by working on *The Weekly Voice* for 88 a week (this was in the middle nineties!) in the hostile town of Sunbury. Henry is looking forward to the freedom and dignity of twenty-one; meanwhile youth and genius

are making things hard for him. Also girls—Henry falls in and out of love with the landing qualities of a cat.

Somehow you have to confess that if you had met Henry in the flesh that you might have harbored the unkind feelings with which Sunbury regarded him. Like these country people, you would never have been able to see beyond the absurd little mustache, the bamboo cane, and the eyeglasses with their conspicuous black silk cord, and you thank Mr. Merwin for unceremoniously letting you in by the back door, so to speak, so that you come to understand the intricate workings of Henry's dynamic young brain. Mr. Merwin has made an exceedingly fine analysis of the psychology of boyhood.

*Henry Is Twenty*, by Samuel Merwin. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

## Bennett's Foursome

THE famous Five Towns trilogy has grown into a tetralogy. When at the end of 700 pages of the early life of Edwin Clayhanger the author announced that next year he was going to tell the same story over again from the woman's point of view the critics—who had been telling their readers that the age of the long novel was over—pointed out with candor that Arnold Bennett's conceit had led him to absurdity. Who, they asked, would read a story when he knew how it would come out? Which is much the same as saying, who could enjoy a walk if he knew where he was going?

But Mr. Bennett showed us that the same incidents and dialog appeared differently to Hilda Lessways than they had to Edwin Clayhanger. In this volume, published the following year, the author made good use of the insight into feminine psychology that he had gained when as editor of a woman's magazine he had read thousands of letters in which his subscribers had revealed their hearts and sought his counsel.

Then Mr. Bennett put the devotion of his followers to a more severe test. It's thought hard nowadays to wait a week or a month for the next instalment of a continued story in a magazine but our author, who had cut off "Hilda Lessways" as he had "Clayhanger" at the most exciting point, kept his readers waiting four years for the third volume, "These Twain," in which he told of their married life to-



Amy Lowell writes "polyphonic prose"



Arnold Bennett, author of "The Road to Nowhere"



gether, their persistent disagreement and their constant affection, their clashes and reconciliations.

But this was not the end of the story. There was a child, Hilda's but not Edwin's. And now he has grown up and has a story of his own, *The Roll-Call*. The new volume ends as abruptly as the others at the outbreak of the war and this gives us hope of a sequel for which there is already an eventful four-year period. Altogether there must be about a dozen volumes dealing with these Five Towns folks, each readable by itself, but doubly interesting to those who have become previously acquainted with the place and some of the people. The population of the city is larger than we thought when we first heard of it. It has already made a place for itself in fictional geography and the indefatigable commentator is drawing up maps, keys and genealogical tables as he has done for the novels of Balzac, Zola, Scott and Dickens.

The secret of Arnold Bennett's success is that he writes from the inside. He secures the effect of an autobiography without its cumbrous machinery, a diary or letters or soliloquies or reminiscences. We look at the world thru the eyes of the character he is concerned with. His people strike us as peculiarly self-centered until it finally occurs to us that this peculiarity is the common trait of human beings in general, not excepting ourselves. He holds the mirror up to nature in a way impossible to the old objective form of fiction. In the works of the romantic school the fascination lay in the fact that every girl reader felt herself a Cinderella, neglected and misunderstood but awaiting a fairy prince, and every boy reader felt himself a prince in disguise, cast temporarily in humble circumstances but soon to appear in full glory. But the naturalistic school shows us our identity of feeling, not with impossible heroes and heroines but with certain ordinary people picked at random from the Five Towns or any other. It is a much more difficult task than that of the romantics for it is not aided by our own desires and all the greater triumph for a man like Bennett who irresistibly achieves it.

The curious thing about *The Roll Call* is that George, the young architect, is strikingly like his stepfather, Clayhanger, when he was young, and bears no visible resemblance to Cannon, his real father. But Cannon we never got inside of as we did of Edwin and Hilda so we really do not know much about him. Perhaps there was more to him than we thought. But we knew Edwin as a slim, awkward and self-conscious youth, hence it gives us a shock to see him now thru the eyes of George as "Alderman Clayhanger, undeniably stout, with gray hair and beard and of peculiar appearance." It makes us feel old. But we are glad to see our Five Town friends are getting ahead generation by generation and now hold their own in London and Paris society.

*The Roll-Call*, by Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

### Another Sheaf

**G**ALSWORTHY has above most essayists the rare combination of honest conviction and literary charm. Wherein, perhaps, lies the widely felt appeal of his philosophy.

In his first book since the war, *Another Sheaf*, Mr. Galsworthy has included a dozen essays all looking forward toward some phase of reconstruction, trying, as he puts it, "to conjure the truth out of the darkness of the future." It is in the matter of labor problems that the darkness seems

# He Shot the Gun

## And Found That He Had the Greatest Wheat Food in Existence



Prof. A. P. Anderson knew that each wheat kernel contained some 125 million food cells.

He knew that each cell contained a trifle of moisture.

So he said, "I will turn that moisture to steam, then explode it. Thus I will burst every food cell so digestion can instantly act."

### It Took Years

### But He Did It

He finally solved the problem by sealing the grains in huge guns. Then he revolved the guns for one hour in 550 degrees of heat.

When he shot the guns every food cell exploded. About 125 million steam explosions occurred in every kernel.

### Airy, Flaky Bubbles

The grains came out shaped as they grew, but puffed to bubbles, eight times normal size.

The fearful heat created a toasted nut flavor.

The explosions created flimsy morsels, which melted away at a touch.

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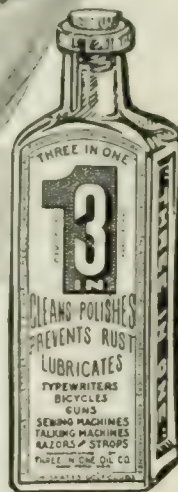
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most deep. Mr. Galsworthy explores it fearlessly, admitting first that "one can but marshal some of the more obvious and general liabilities and assets, and try to strike a balance. The whole thing is in flux." But he sees in the reconstruction of relations between capital and labor a period of peril.

A situation agitated, cross-currented, bewildering, but busy, and by no means economically tight at first, slowly becoming less bewildering, gradually growing less and less busy, till it reaches ultimately a bad era of unemployment and social struggle. When the pinch begins to come, it will encounter the quicker, more resentful blood of men who in the constant facing of great danger have left behind them all fear of consequences; of men who in the survival of one great dislocation to their lives, have lost the dread of other dislocations. The war will have implanted a curious deep restlessness in the great majority of soldier souls. Can the workmen of the future possibly be as patient and law-abiding as they were before the war, in the face of what seems to them injustice? I don't think so. . . . The self-control and self-respect which military service under war conditions will have brought to the soldier-workman will be an added force in civil life; but it is a fallacy, I think, to suppose, as some do, that it will be a force on the side of established order. It is all a question of allegiance, and the allegiance of the workman in time of peace is not rendered to the state, but to himself and his own class. To the service of that class and the defense of its "rights" this new force will be given.

Mr. Galsworthy is in the United States now, accomplishing by his lectures the reconstruction indicated in another of these essays of his "American and Briton."

If thruout Western civilization we can secure the single democratic principle of government, its single level of state morality in thought and action, we shall be well on our way to unanimity thruout the world; for even in China and Japan the democratic virus is at work.

But even if we do secure a single plane for Western civilization and ultimately for the world, there will be but slow and difficult progress in the lot of mankind. And unless we secure it, there will be only a march backwards.

For this advance to a uniform civilization the solidarity of the English-speaking races is vital. Without that there will be no bottom on which to build.

It is difficult to stop quoting from *Another Sheaf*, for all of it challenges attention and provokes sober second thought.

*Another Sheaf*, by John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

## The Sea in War Time

ALFRED NOYES has written some charming stories, yes, stories, not verse

Of those who fought and died,  
Unreckoned, undescribed.

Told with the lightness of touch, keen character drawing, and humor so characteristic of his verse, they show him as complete a master of the technique of the short story as he is past master of verse forms. So successful is the little volume of "sea tales and others," as he calls them, that all story-lovers will be glad he has added this to his achievements.

His title, *Walking Shadows*, is whimsical enough, one might think ghostly if he were unfamiliar with his favorite thesis—echoes of "Old Japan"—"that the kingdom of dreams is the sole reality worth living and dying for." He best expresses it in his prelude—a way he has of doing:

Shadows, but ah, they know  
That history's pomp and show  
Are shadows of a shadow, gilt and painted.  
They see the accepted lie  
In robes of state go by,  
They see the prophet stoned, the trickster  
sainted.  
And so my shadows turn  
To truths that they discern  
Beyond the ordered "facts" that fame would  
cherish.  
They walk awhile with dreams,  
They follow flying gleams,  
And lonely lights at sea that pass and perish.

It is this which puts such a wide gulf between his volume and the "war stories" of which there are legion. They are not

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stories of the war but stories of the individual into whose life this new element, war, with all its power to exalt or condemn has come. Then, too, they are not land stories, but stories of the sea in war time, a sea invested with submarines and patrolled by trawlers. Mr. Noyes has a knack of striking the fundamental human chord. His pages abound in heroism, pathos, mystery, romance which alone promises popularity. And moreover, his characters are "people we might have known."

*Walking Shadows*, by Alfred Noyes. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

### Four Plays by Barrie

A new book of Barrie plays has the same effect upon the reading and theater going public as the announcement that a new Barrie play has been put on the boards. It is received with the same enthusiasm, delight and gratitude as the actual performance of the play, for Barrie has that most fortunate attribute of the playwright that his plays lose none of their charm when merely read instead of seen.

It is a common tribute to Sir Barrie that he is whimsical. We might repeat that tribute when speaking of his latest volume, *Echoes of the War*, but hasten to add that this time it is not the same kind as that which delights us so in "A Kiss for Cinderella" or "Peter Pan." There is less froth and more substance, tho this does not imply by any means that the lightness of touch is not there. The four one act plays contained in this new book are of the war, but not about the war, for their interest centers not in those who go, but in those whose dear ones go. Mingled with the khaki that flits thru the pages is the black of mourning, and once we catch the sheen of a wedding dress. And there are gray hairs and worn faces that contrast with the eager-eyed, newly-commissioned young second lieutenant, and grave voices as well as gay.

With two of the plays, "The New Word" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," the public is already familiar. The others, "A Well-Remembered Voice" and "Barbara's Wedding," have not yet been presented. In plot the plays are distinct and individual, but this they have in common, that they are Barrie at his best.

*Echoes of the War*, by James M. Barrie. Charles Scribner's Sons \$1.50

### Re-Educating the Soldier

DOUGLAS C. McMURTRIE, director of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, president of the Federation of Associations for Cripples, and editor of the *American Journal of Care for Cripples*, is especially well qualified by experience and training to write about the disabled soldier. For eight years he has devoted a large part of his time and effort to study the obstacles and prejudices that confront the crippled man, and the means of overcoming them. His book, *The Disabled Soldier*, is a sympathetic, interesting and profusely illustrated description of the modern principle of rehabilitating disabled soldiers, so that they attain self support once more and keep their self respect, in spite of injuries which in pre-war times would have rendered them useless and mendicant. Mr. McMurtie's main topics are: the neglect of the disabled men in the past; a description of the pioneer school for industrial cripples at Charkbrook, Belgium; why the disabled soldier must not be allowed to rest on his laurels; how the work of rehabilitation is begun when the man is still an invalid in the hospital; the

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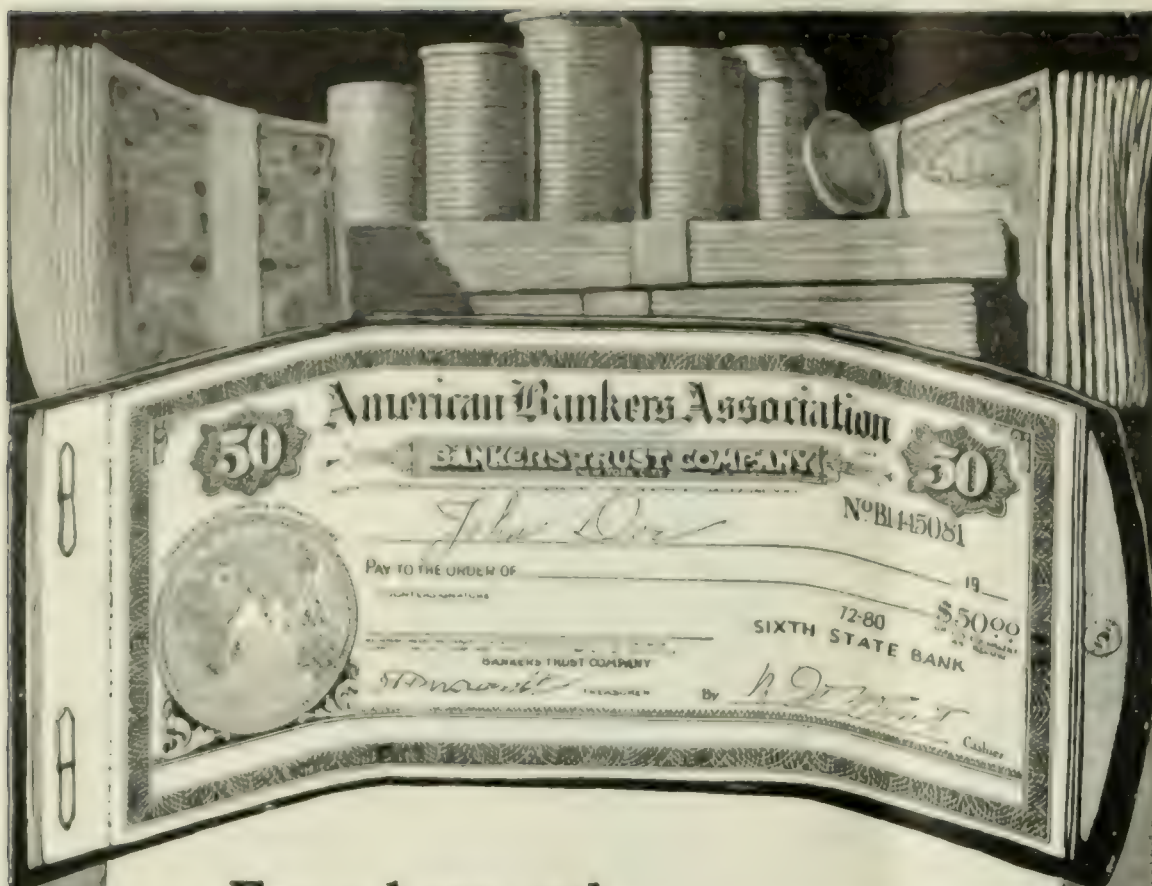
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new intensive methods of education; how the disabled man is placed in a job; detailed discussions of the different kinds of vocational reeducation for the respective kinds of cripples, and descriptions of the leading institutions in France, Belgium, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Austria and America.

But the complete success of the work rests with the people of the United States—upon whether we sympathetically grasp and effectively express in our relations with the graduates of re-education the new spirit of dealing with the disabled upon whether we sense the glory of restoring the ex-soldier's ability to earn his own living, or whether we continue the old temporary hero-worship and permanent pauperization. The self-respect of self-support or the ignominy of dependence—which shall the future hold for our disabled soldiers? The credit or the blame for the decision will largely rest with the American public.

Another book of this subject is *The Vocational Reeducation of Maimed Soldiers*, by Leon De Pauw, inspector general of primary education in Belgium and pedagogic inspector in the schools for wards of the army, in the institutes for vocational reeducation of wounded soldiers, and in the institutions for war orphans. M. De Pauw is one of the foremost workers in the great work of physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers and rehabilitation of wounded men, a problem which Belgium was first to face and first to recognize the paramount importance of. The book recounts what Belgium has done and is doing to reeducate her maimed soldiers, beginning with a discussion of the advantages of obligatory vocational reeducation, going into detailed explanations of the different methods followed, and culminating in full descriptions of the various institutions for rehabilitation.

*The Disabled Soldier*, by Douglas C. McMurtrie. Macmillan Co. \$2. *The Vocational Reeducation of Maimed Soldiers*, by Leon De Pauw. Princeton University Press. \$1.50.

### Anglo-American Relations

ANGLO-AMERICAN relations, one of the most important questions of the day, are discussed in *Explaining the Britishers*, by Frederick William Wile. Mr. Wile was representative in Germany and England for the *Chicago Daily News* and correspondent in Germany for thirteen years for the *London Daily Mail* so that he not only became thoroly familiar with the British temperament but was in a position to appreciate the stupendousness of the struggle whose brunt England bore so bravely and so modestly. His book is a story of “Britain's mighty effort in liberty's cause, as seen by an American,” but it is intended to be more of an interpretation than a narration; an explanation of the British character to the American public, written in the hope that it might help dispel misunderstanding between the two great English-speaking countries. Admiral Sims says in his foreword:

This book was written by an American who lived in England before and thruout the war. His purpose is to explain exactly what sort of a chap the Britisher is and what the army, navy and the people of Great Britain and her colonies have done in freedom's cause. Mr. Wile shows how the Britishers bore the brunt of the onslaught of an enemy which had been preparing for this war for nearly half a century.

Another book on this same topic is *America and Britain*, by Andrew C. McLaughlin, LL.D., head of the department of history, Chicago University. Professor McLaughlin takes the other side of the question—explaining the Americans to the Britishers. The book is really a series of lectures given by the author before representative British audiences during the war to bring about a better understanding between the two nations and strengthen the good feeling toward each other. Like Mr. Wile, Mr. McLaughlin has a great admira-



tion for Great Britain. And just because of this deep-rooted esteem for Britain of today, Mr. McLaughlin does not hesitate to express his opinion of her behavior toward America in the distant past, so that no one could accuse him of avoiding disagreeable truths in his praise of the British. But having broached the subject of our historical connections, Professor McLaughlin proceeds to clear the air of any feeling of hostility and then paves the way toward a mutual toleration and comprehension.

Charles Hanson Towne was a member of the group of American editors who went abroad in the summer of 1918 for the purpose of "shaking hands" with England and strengthening the bond between the mother country and her one-time colonies. In his book, *Shaking Hands with England*, Mr. Towne says that he only attempts to give a "general impression" of what he saw in England. These impressions, however, are colored by a deep reverence for "England the Magnificent," as he calls her, and a thoro appreciation of what she did to save the world and America. We would like to quote Mr. Towne's description of the spirit of London in wartime, symbolized by the women who put on their prettiest gowns and their brightest smiles and dined out with their men folks on leave tho their hearts were already breaking with the loss of some one near and dear to them, but we must confine ourselves to a less poetic and touching paragraph at the end of the book, which might well be taken to heart by the American public at this particular time.

We have beaten the Hun. Let us not slip back to complacency and ease, for his propaganda will go forth in defeat as well as in victory, spreading its lies thruout the world. There are stern days yet to be faced; but with an Anglo-American Alliance an accomplished fact, we have little to fear. That alliance must come about. It is up to every American and every Britisher to see to it, to do his personal share in bringing about a closer relation between England and America.

Two briefer volumes dealing with the Anglo-American question are *British American Discords and Concords*, compiled by the History Circle, and *America and Britain*, by H. H. Powers. Both these books present the important facts in the history of each of these nations, that bear on that of the other. The causes and settlements of disputes of the last three centuries are set forth impartially from both the American and English point of view in a brief, comprehensive survey.

*Explaining the Britishers*, by Frederick William Wile. George H. Doran Co. \$1. *America and Britain*, by Andrew G. McLaughlin. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2. *Shaking Hands with England*, by Charles Hanson Towne. George H. Doran Co. \$1. *British-American Discords and Concords*, compiled by the History Circle. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents. *America and Britain*, by H. H. Powers. Macmillan Co. 40 cents.

## Books of the War

WOODROW WILSON'S SELECTED ADDRESSES AND PUBLIC PAPERS, edited with an introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart. (The Modern Library. Bant & Lippincott, 50 cents.) The most important public communications of the President of the United States, from the time of his inaugural address in 1913 until he went to France.

GUARANTY OF PEACE, by Woodrow Wilson. (Harper & Bros., \$1.) President Wilson's messages and addresses to the Congress and the people during 1918, together with the peace notes to Germany and Austria and the corrected text of the armistice.

MY COMRADE, by Captain Carroll J. Swan. (E. P. Dutton, \$1.50.) A chronicle of life among engineers at the front, including the first all-American story of the Great Victory Drive.

THE RIGHT TO FIGHT, by Sherwood Eddy. (Association Press, 60 cents.) Attempt to find the moral grounds of war by an honest seeker for some reconciliation between Christian ethics and the defense of a state by force, with the conclusion that war is at times inevitable.

FROM "PONY" TO "YANK," by William Yorke Stevenson. (Houghton, Mifflin Co., \$1.50.) Diary of an American lieutenant covering the period

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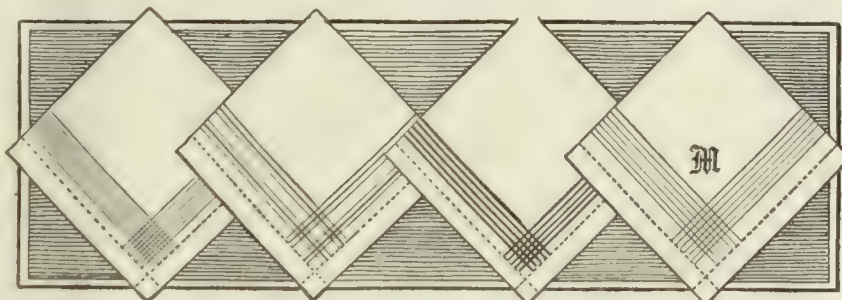
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WHAT IS THE GERMAN NATION DYING FOR? by Karl Ludwig Kraus (Horn & Lippincott, \$1.50.) A prophetic cry of national shame by a German who saw at the beginning of the war that Germany's defeat was as essential to her own salvation as to the world.

BEHIND THE WHEEL OF AN AMBULANCE, by Robert Whitney Imbrie (Robert M. McBride & Co., \$1.50.) Personal experiences of the recent American Vice-Consul at Petrograd, when he served as ambulance driver in France and in the Balkans.

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THE KINGDOM OF THE CHILD, by Alice Minnie Herts Heniger. (Dutton & Co., \$1.50.) An interesting and authoritative description of children's theaters as an educational force, with illustrations of their successful use.

THE PLAY-WORK BOOK, by Ann Macbeth. (Robert McBride & Co., \$1.) A helpful manual for mothers and teachers, giving illustrations and directions for making simple things for use and play.

CHILDREN'S CATALOG SUPPLEMENT, 1918, by Corinne Bacon. (H. W. Wilson Co., 50 cents.) A list of 450 books published chiefly between June 1, 1916, and January 1, 1918. A dependable guide to the best reading for boys and girls.

THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE, by Margaret Slattery. (Revell's, \$1.) A stirring plea for the conservation of our boys and girls of today, who must not be sacrificed even to our front line defense.

CHILD WELFARE IN NORTH CAROLINA. (National Child Labor Committee, New York, \$1.) A survey by the National Child Labor Committee covering questions of dependency, delinquency, child-caring institutions, child labor, etc. Conditions in North Carolina may well form a basis for coordination and improvement in the various state laws relating to children.

## THE WORKMAN SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

(Continued from page 329)

to that factory. These two facts are not the only new facts or circumstances created by the shop committee movement, but is probable that they are the father and mother, so to speak, of most of the developments of this movement. Let us look at them further.

Number one is newer in practise than it is in theory. Ways and means of translating the theory into practise, said to number more than a hundred, are still in process of evolution. The active minds of leaders in industry, labor, and in government offices are studying and writing and rewriting this subject of industrial government. Whereas a year ago there were but a handful of men familiar with the shop committee idea and perhaps less than a dozen plans in operation, today there are scores, if not hundreds.

Number two is the perilous fact, the fact upon which, if at all, the movement will split. "Many of the problems arising in a single factory should be settled by those whose daily work takes them to that factory," and by no one else. What does this mean? Self-determination, local self-government. All right and all to the good, "but," declares organized labor, which is vitally interested at this point, "doesn't this begin to look like the closed shop; doesn't this begin to develop plant managers who will shut the door more quickly than before to the labor union official who wants to help

straighten out a difference, or submit demands?"

To a certain extent, yes. But the closed shop is a fact which will stand or fall as labor and capital are wise or unwise and work out their problems together instead of in dog-eat-dog manner. And it is also true that the shop committee theory will take away from some union officials some little business. But the great question is, does not the shop committee theory as it is being worked out in manufacturing centers of the nation today, give to labor something which labor ought to have, wholly aside from the contentions pro and con trades union organization? Doesn't it help to teach the value of orderly, reasonable action, and doesn't it help to relieve the many petty tyrannies which grow up in the best managed plants between petty bosses and employees? Doesn't it mark a distinct step in advance of the old-fashioned welfare work, paternalistic and obnoxious to the employee? Doesn't it, in short, afford means for taking up the slack, gathering up the loose ends which get in the way of both sides? Not a panacea, but a clearing away of unconsidered trifles—trifles which, uncleared away, might be fearfully dangerous to life and limb.

This movement began in and as a result of the war. It seems to be adapted to reconstruction and the period which we vaguely call "after the war." I think that this means that it has come to stay.



## WAS EVE A FEMINIST?

(Continued from page 338)

ly to keep them honorably employed. No man is a good father who is not also a good citizen. He may provide everything for his family and still vote against his wife and children.

No woman can be a good mother who is not also a good citizen. She may accomplish every sacrifice and still be unable to protect her children against conditions outside the home.

They are bound to blunder, but they are determined to risk their own blunders, and this nation may as well let them out, otherwise there will be no Gardens of Eden left anywhere.

We may use the forces of nature. We have done that until the earth, sky and sea are geared together in a myriad forms of power to accomplish our purposes. But you cannot obstruct any force in nature without suffering disastrous consequences. Therefore the stupid effort to close up the women will prove ineffective and even more disastrous in the future than it has been in the past because they are no longer a merely sentimental influence but a force strengthened by a rapidly developing intelligence and a growing desperation to try Eve's fate with Adam in the open, where the worst curse imposed was the blessing of being obliged to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

The feminine brow in this country is much too dry. It is feverish. And the time has passed to send for the doctor. They have discovered that the doctor is another hoax, a nostrum, not a cure.

## WHY YOUR ALLOTMENT DOESN'T COME

(Continued from page 337)

War Risk problems abroad. Colonel Lindsey was given free hand and responsibility. To a group of the ablest experts procurable, now working with him, or giving their aid and coöperation, he said, the other day:

"I have a free hand. I've asked for the worst. I know the worst."

He added that it were a deplorable thing if the twenty odd billions of insurance policies written by the Bureau should in any way suffer. He promised that they should not suffer from inefficiency, or anything else, and then he went on:

I am endeavoring to bring in, as executives, the best talent, in America. I can now say, as a result, that there is not a department of the bureau that is not very rapidly increasing its efficiency, and that in a reasonably short time there will not be any department of this bureau which is behind at all.

Checks for every month's allotment and allowance and insurance will go out after the first of the month, during the succeeding month until we can so perfect our machinery that they will go out, without fail, in the days immediately succeeding the first.

Last month there were mailed out of the bureau 2,575,000 checks, which included all the payments due for the month of December and some have monthly due. Some of these checks will not promptly be received because of incorrect address, but measures are being perfected so that improper addresses will be reduced to a minimum.

With the entrance of the bureau into its new quarters with 400,000 feet of floor space, there will be, for the first time, proper opportunity for contact between its departments and such coöperation and coordination as has never existed in it before.

When the bureau is housed entirely in its new building, and normal conditions prevail, there should not only not be any past cause of complaint from any one in the United States (as to any of its work, but it should be developed, and can be developed, during the year 1919 into an efficient organization of the Government as exists.

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## WHY I LIKE ARMY NURSING

(Continued from page 332)

the ward while the men sit up in bed to sing the wedding march. He can even dance. Almost any time he catches you from a refractory bottom sheet to do a round of Virginia reeling. He lures you onto the porch for a photograph, surrounded by every patient who has heard the word and can possibly manage to get himself into the camera's eye. (They hold carnations and assume attitudes. The lens can't possibly catch them all.) He leads hands on the sun porch, rendering effectively

"We don't want the bacon,  
We don't want the bacon,  
All we want is a piece of the Rhine."

Surely his legs aren't so important, and that day will come when Fifth Avenue busses and millionaires' motors shall stand at attention while Pritchley puts his arm around my waist and leads me in state and safety across the perilous way.

November 30, 1918.

Kelley on his back with legs full of Dakin tubes, is surprised at my astonishment when, at the bath this morning I find his arm a mass of scars. "But how many wounds did you have, Kelley?" Some twenty-two. He used to be a miner, he tells me, and when it's "Where do you come from, Kelley?" the answer is unhesitating. "Ireland." I tried to be gentle with the scars and then he smiled. "They look like butterflies," he said. They do, of course, but—well, Masfield could have done no better.

December 2, 1918.

Heavens! Miss Weeks has come into her own. A great warning against unpopularity with patients has just been issued. The dangerous creatures in Ward 8 neatly injected an alluring chocolate candy with two CC pills and presented it with touching formality to their head nurse. She, tho slightly startled by such an unwonted attention (she must guess that she is popularly voted the hospital crab), gratefully devoured it. The end is not yet.

December 5, 1918.

I doubt the old saying—*You are as old as you feel*. Certainly war veterans must have a comfortable feeling of maturity and full years. Yet behold, our veteran Johnson this morning again refused some clothes by an uncomprehending Receiving Ward, donning his campaign hat and tipping it cockily over one eye, pinning a red, red rose on an imagined lapel, irrespective of clay-colored pajamas, anemic bathrobe and wibegone hospital slippers underneath. Behold him laying hold of a large cane and jauntily promenading the ward. Surely he is as old as he looks—which is some twelve years.

And Allington wheeling himself off with a pile of Victrola records on his knees—he'd get us some good ones. This afternoon he returns with another pile, having successfully succeeded in trading away anything since "School Days" that our unlucky ward chanced to possess, and bringing in their place a lot that makes "Home, Sweet Home" appear a newborn babe. And so pleased with himself. I can't remember exactly when the trading age comes on—isn't it around fourteen?

So all the rest of the day we have been exploring the musical taste of the ancients while the Sore-arms clog and the Sore-legs bounce up and down on the beds—down at the other end of the ward near the sunporch—away from Hempel, who is always asleep, and Coleman, whose leg is bad today, and the new man with the tubercular spine.

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# Why Some Foods Explode in the Stomach

And How 48 Hours Makes New Stomachs from Old

By R. S. THOMPSON

**A** MAN'S success in life depends more on the co-operation of his stomach than on any other factor. Just as an "army moves on its stomach" so does the individual. Scientists tell us that 90% of all sickness is traceable to the digestive tract. Yet in a surprisingly large number of cases even chronic stomach trouble can be remedied in from 48 to 72 hours.

Physical efficiency is the back-bone of mental efficiency. Unless our stomachs are effectively performing their functions in the way Nature intended, we can't be physically fit. And unless we're physically fit, we can't be thoroughly successful.

As Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the noted writer, says, "the brain gets an immense amount of credit which really should go to the stomach." And it's true—keep the digestive system in shape and brain vitality is assured.

Of course, there are successful men who have weak digestions, but they are exceptions to the rule. They succeeded *in spite* of their physical condition. Ten times the success would undoubtedly be theirs if they had the backing of a strong physique and a perfect stomach. There are a thousand men who owe their success in life to a good digestion to every one who succeeded in spite of a poor digestion and the many ills it leads to.

The cause of practically all stomach disorders—and remember, stomach disorders lead to 90% of all sickness—is wrong eating.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys have increased 103% during the past few years?

The trouble is that no one has, until recently, given any study to the question of food and its relation to the human body. Very often one good harmless food when eaten in combination with other harmless foods creates a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explodes, giving off dangerous toxics which enter the blood and slowly poison our entire system, sapping our vitality and depleting our efficiency in the meantime.

And yet, just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right foods we do not mean freak foods—just good, every day foods properly combined. In fact, to follow *Corrective Eating* it isn't even necessary to upset your table.

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, and he told me some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food. Inci-

dentally Eugene Christian has personally treated over 23,000 people for almost every non-organic ailment known, with almost unvaried success. An enviable record when one considers that people nearly always go to him after every other known method has failed. And the remarkable part of it all is that Eugene Christian's methods often remedy chronic cases of stomach trouble in 48 hours.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation, resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds under weight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50 per cent efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone, although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased six pounds. In addition to this, he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment, believing he would be deprived of the pleasure of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating, and he wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old, who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago, and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered from stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste, and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficiency of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting, and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him checks for \$500 or \$1,000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a course of little lessons which tell you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The *Corrective Eating Society* of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates, and seasons, including special summer menus which enable you to withstand the heat and retain winter's vigor.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice. Technical terms have been avoided—every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and will find that you secure results with the first meal. And if you suffer from acid stomach it is quite likely that your trouble will successfully be overcome in from 48 to 72 hours.

If you would like to examine these 24 *Little Lessons in Corrective Eating*, simply write The *Corrective Eating Society, Inc.*, Dept. 43, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial, with the understanding that you will either return them within the time or remit \$5.00, the small fee asked.

The reason that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves is more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

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## THE BATTLE THAT NEVER WAS FOUGHT

(Continued from page 331)

...of these unhappy islanders, to say nothing of the insolent demeanor toward British and American citizens, as we now know these things were by the disgraceful complicity of the English Government in the German high-handed doings, have produced an indignant action that has dealt a sharp blow to our feelings of loyalty and affection to the British Government.

On the other hand, the open spirited conduct of the United States has stood out in startling contrast and we venture to assert that the action of that power in compelling Germany to let go her grip on Samoa has excited a feeling of enthusiastic admiration for the great republic, warmer and more pronounced than has ever existed among us before. The incident seemed to many like the abrogation by England of her leadership of Anglo-Saxon civilization in these seas and handing over the right to the kindred nation of the United States.

When a protest was raised in Parliament over the acquiescence of England in German expansion in the Pacific, December 17, 1888, Sir J. Ferguson replied: "We ought not to view with jealousy the advent of the civilized powers to colonies adjacent to our own." Again in 1896 Secretary Olney tried to get England to join the United States against Germany, but Lord Salisbury refused. The position of President of the Municipal Council at Apia, the real ruler of the islands, had been three times in succession held by a German. Olney offered to support any Englishman whom the British Government might nominate for that office, but Salisbury answered that Great Britain would support the German nomination. "Blood is thinner than water," said the American papers.

It is important to recall this bit of history just now for two reasons. First, it disproves the German charge that Great Britain had always thwarted Germany's expansion. On the contrary the British Government was then so favorable to the imperialistic policy of Germany as to alienate both Americans and Australasians. Second, it is well to remind the Australasians, who are now disappointed at not being able to secure absolute annexation of all the German colonies from the Paris Conference, that it was the United States and not the mother country that checked German expansion in the Pacific.

Such was the situation in the spring of 1889 when the shot that was heard round the world was not fired. In Apia harbor three German warships, the "Eber," the "Adler" and the "Olga" were arrayed against three American warships, the "Nipsic," the "Vandalia" and the "Trenton," and the British warship "Calliope" lay between. But the anticipated conflict never took place, for there interposed one of those natural catastrophes that our legal documents inheriting their phraseology from an age of faith still call "an act of God." A South Sea hurricane sprang up and swept into the bottle-mouth of the bay, casting the shipping upon the coral reefs. It was worse than the fictitious battle. Instead of one vessel, all were wrecked save one. The "Calliope" alone forced its way in the teeth of the storm out of the harbor to open sea and safety. As the British ship passed—almost within reach of the wrecked "Trenton"—the American marines gathered on her poop and cheered the British flag.

But I must not attempt to describe this dramatic episode of our history since it has been done by no less a master of the pen than Tinsdale, Teller of Tales. Robert Louis Stevenson's "Footnote to History" should be on the required readings of our schools both as a model of descriptive prose and also because the events of these "Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa" had greater historic importance than the modest title would imply. Perhaps Stevenson suspected

this, as we may surmise from the closing paragraph of his thrilling chapter on "The Hurricane":

Kane returned to Apia on the 19th, to find the "Calliope" the sole survivor of thirteen sail. He thanked his men, and in particular the engineers, in a speech of unusual feeling and beauty, of which one who was present remarked to another, as they left the ship, "This has been a means of grace." Nor did he forget to thank and compliment the admiral; and I cannot deny myself the pleasure of transcribing from Kimberley's reply some generous and engaging words. "My dear captain," he wrote, "your kind note received. You went out splendidly, and we all felt from our hearts for you, and our cheers came with sincerity and admiration for the able manner in which you handled your ship. We could not have been gladder if it had been one of our ships, for in a time like that I can say truly with old Admiral Josiah Tatnall, 'that blood is thicker than water.'"

Thus, in what seemed the very article of war, and within the duration of a single day, the sword-arm of each of the two angry powers was broken; their formidable ships reduced to junk; their disciplined hundreds to a horde of castaways, fed with difficulty, and the fear of whose misconduct marred the sleep of their commanders. Both paused aghast; both had time to recognize that not the whole Samoan Archipelago was worth the loss in men and costly ships already suffered. The so-called hurricane of March 16th made thus a marking epoch in world-history; directly, and at once, it brought about the congress and treaty of Berlin; indirectly, and by a process still continuing, it founded the modern navy of the States. Coming years and other historians will declare the influence of that.

The storm that swept into Apia harbor on March 16, 1889, cooled the blood of Americans and Germans below the fighting point. They caught a glimpse of what war might be and shrank back abashed. Of the crew of the "Vandalia" forty-three were lost. Of the eighty men on the "Eber" only four were saved. But the men on the spot did not realize that the war was over. Admiral Kimberley collected his shipwrecked men and marched them along the beach while the band played "Hail Columbia" in defiance of the shipwrecked Germans. The Samoans plunged into the surf to rescue their enemies and proudly refused the extravagant reward of \$3 apiece that the German commander offered for each German saved.

As an attempt at peaceable settlement of the question a condominium or joint rule of the three powers was established over Samoa, but this did not work to the satisfaction of anybody. In 1894, Premier Seddon of New Zealand proposed that the islands be placed under the administration of New Zealand. This caused great excitement in Germany but the British Government refused to support this demand and even went so far as to deny in Parliament that New Zealand had any such desire. In 1899 the old feuds broke out again. A faction of natives were supplied with German arms and the British "Porpoise" and the American "Philadelphia" joined in a bombardment of Apia. The German residents claimed \$450,000 damages. The question was referred to for arbitration to the King of Sweden and he decided in favor of the Germans.

In the Reichstag, Dr. Lehr, secretary of the Pan-German League, called for war against England and America, but Chancellor von Bülow replied:

The Germans agree in thinking that it would be in the highest degree criminal to allow war to break out between three great civilized and Christian nations on account of a group of islands in the distant South Seas inhabited by 30,000 savages among whom reside scarcely 500 Europeans and with a total trade of hardly 3,000,000 marks.

So an amicable partition was decided upon by the three powers in 1899. The dividing line was drawn along the 171° of longitude. The islands east of it were given to the United States. The island west

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PREVENTIONHay Fever Coughs  
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Nasal Catarrh Sore  
Throat, Etc.A Neglected Cold or Catarrh is  
the Open Door for Consumption.

A Neglected Cold or Catarrh is the Open Door for Consumption. A cold or catarrh of the nose and throat is a common ailment, but it is often neglected and allowed to run its course unchecked. This is a mistake, for a cold or catarrh of the nose and throat is the open door for consumption. The germs of consumption enter the body through the nose and throat, and if the cold or catarrh is not treated, the germs will multiply and the disease will develop. It is important to treat a cold or catarrh of the nose and throat as soon as it is noticed, and to use the proper treatment. The treatment of a cold or catarrh of the nose and throat is simple and effective. It consists of using a nasal spray, and taking a course of treatment. The nasal spray is used to keep the nasal passages open, and to prevent the germs from multiplying. The course of treatment is used to kill the germs, and to prevent the disease from developing. It is important to use the proper treatment, and to use it as soon as the cold or catarrh is noticed. The treatment of a cold or catarrh of the nose and throat is simple and effective. It consists of using a nasal spray, and taking a course of treatment. The nasal spray is used to keep the nasal passages open, and to prevent the germs from multiplying. The course of treatment is used to kill the germs, and to prevent the disease from developing. It is important to use the proper treatment, and to use it as soon as the cold or catarrh is noticed.

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of it to Germany. England got compensation in the renunciation by Germany of her claims to Tonga, Savage and Solomon islands. At the same time the British Government agreed to a revision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty regardless of the objections of Canada. This made it possible for the United States to construct the Panama Canal.

New Zealand will doubtless get from the League of Nations what she asked for in vain in 1894, a mandate for the administration of the Samoan Islands formerly held by Germany. The rule of the New Zealanders over Rarotonga has been benign and certainly we would prefer them as neighbors to the Germans. On the morning of August 30, 1914, the Germans at Apia were surprised at the apparition of three British cruisers with two troopships loaded with New Zealanders. They very sensibly surrendered without a struggle. The German ensign was lowered and the Union Jack hoisted in its place. Vailima, Stevenson's home, is now a British Government house, and over his grave on Mount Vaea there floats the flag under which he was born. "Coming years and other historians," said R. L. S., "will declare the influence of that" development of American sea-power and recognition by England and America of a common aim and a common enemy which sprang from their coöperation in the Pacific. The historian who writes the appendix to his "footnote" will tell how ten years later in Manila Bay as formerly in Apia Harbor a German and an American fleet were stripped for action and again a British warship lay between—with no doubt as to which side it would take in case of a conflict. Then he will tell how in 1917 the British and American joined in the protection of the Atlantic against German submarines.

### Pebbles

Wife—Really, John, I think you are one of the worst-drest men in town.  
Hubby—And you, my dear, are one of the best-drest women, which accounts for it. *Boston Transcript.*

"Pa, what is phonetic spelling?"  
"It's a way of spelling that I often got whipped for when I was your age."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

"All things work and move."  
Let us then be up and going  
Everywhere we can, and thus  
Keep our creditors from knowing  
Where to lay their hands on us.  
—*New York Evening Sun.*

A woman doctor was calling on a young sister, recently married, who was in distress. In response to the doctor's inquiry the nee-bride said:

"I cooked a meal for the first time yesterday, and I made an awful mess of it."  
"Never mind, dearie," said the doctor, cheerfully: "It's nothing to worry about. I lost my first patient."—*Life.*

The old sea captain in brass buttons sat smoking comfortably by his fireside, when Jack, his sailor son, burst in upon him.

"Weather too rough," explained the son, "so we've put in for a day."

"Too rough?" exclaimed Mr. Tar, with visions of his own days on the briny. "Why, sir, I was once sailing around the Cape when a storm came on and it blew down the mainmast and the mizzenmast was swept away, but we didn't even think of putting in!"

"Well, you see," explained the son, "this storm was so bad it blew the anchors off the captain's buttons, took the paint off the ship's bow and—"

"Stop!" cried the old man. "You do me credit, Jack—you do me credit!" *Wilmington News.*

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# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Was Eve a Feminist? By Corra Harris.

1. What is the real subject of the article?
2. Express the principal thought of the article in a single sentence.
3. What is the advantage of centering the article around the character of Eve?
4. How may you take advantage of this method when you write a composition?
5. If you have read Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" tell how the thought of the article is related to the thought of Ruskin's essay called "Lilies."
6. In "The Princess" Tennyson presents a poetic discussion of feminism. How is the thought of the article related to the thought of "The Princess"?
7. Write a paragraph concerning school work, basing your paragraph on the following sentence: "You cannot thrust knowledge nor ambition upon man."
8. Write a clear paragraph of exposition based on the following sentence: "The first woman was the first exponent of higher education."
9. Prove the following: "Love is the great miracle which is the beginning and end and purpose of all things."
10. Prove that the following sentence is true: "Nations are the mediums thru which love works to accomplish righteousness."
11. Show that the choice of the word "love" instead of the word "hate" is correct in the following sentence: "Love is the invincible destroyer of everything that ought not to last."
12. Give a talk contrasting the position of woman today and the position of woman in any previous century.
13. Write an original story to prove, or to disprove, the following: "No woman can be a good mother who is not a good citizen."
14. Write a dialog that might appropriately accompany the picture of Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Felton.

#### II. The Battle That Never Was Fought. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Write a single paragraph showing what conclusions concerning the former German Government may be drawn from the article.
2. Write a paragraph, based on the article, emphasizing the patriotic spirit of American leaders.
3. Contrast the American navy of today and the American navy of 1889.
4. Write the story of Captain Leary in vivid, dramatic form, as if it were part of a play.
5. Imagine that you were a newspaper representative, present at the time of the great hurricane in 1889. Write a thrilling account of the events that took place, making the hurricane a climax, and "an act of God."
6. Read Tennyson's "The Revenge." Show in what way the coming of the storm that destroyed the Armada and the coming of the hurricane at Samoa were strangely alike.
7. Read aloud the quotation from Stevenson. Explain its meaning.
8. Tell the story of Robert Louis Stevenson's life in the South Seas.
9. Give a talk in which you show that the events that took place in Samoa in 1889 led directly to the recent defeat of Germany.

#### III. Why I Like Army Nursing. By Katharine Tighe.

1. What principles of letter writing are illustrated by the selections?
2. Write one or two paragraphs of an original letter. Try to give your paragraphs something of the personality and humor shown in the selections.
3. Explain the reference to Masfield in the letter dated November 30.

#### IV. The Workman Speaks for Himself. By William Leavitt Stoddard.

1. Write a paragraph of exposition on "The Shop Committee System."
2. Present a series of arguments for, or against, the system.

#### V. The Story of the Week.

1. Give an oral account of the recent work of the Peace Congress.
2. Summarize present conditions thruout Germany.
3. Write a narrative account of President Wilson's movements during the past few weeks.
4. Give a talk explaining the events of the week that seem to you most important.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The President and the People—"I Have Come Back to Report Progress," "The American War Aims," "The President's Homecoming," "President Wilson Explains the League."

1. In his Boston address, the President said, "... every interest seeks out first of all ... the representatives of the United States." How does he explain this fact?
2. Why in the judgment of the President is it true that "America is the hope of the world"?
3. Quote passages from the address which indicate that the President had Senators Borah, Reed and Poindexter in mind when he was speaking.
4. In your opinion who is interpreting the will of the people best: the President or his opponents?
5. What were the chief objections raised to the League of Nations at the President's conference? How did he answer these objections?

#### II. Military Problems Past and Present—"Why Your Allotment Doesn't Come," "Why I Like Army Nursing."

1. What historical significance has each of these articles? Which one is more personal to you?
2. Give in brief outline the purposes and accomplishments of the War Risk Bureau. If your family has had any dealings with the Bureau describe the action which it took in the case.
3. What impressions do you bring away from the article by Katharine Tighe?

#### III. The Struggle for the Pacific Islands—"The Battle That Never Was Fought."

1. What was Mr. Slosson's purpose in writing this article? Quote extracts which prove that you are right.
2. "It was Cleveland's policy to restrict the United States to her continental confines." Upon what historical grounds did Cleveland base his policy? Why did his policy fail?
3. What was Great Britain's attitude toward the controversy over the Samoan Islands? How is this attitude to be explained?

#### IV. Industrial Democracy—"Industrial Democracy," "The Workman Speaks for Himself."

1. Quote parallel passages from the editorial and from Mr. Stoddard's article which show that both writers have a common belief.
2. What is the difference between the "shop committee system" in this country and England and the workingmen's soviets in Russia?
3. Describe the working of the shop committee in the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company. How would the same problem be settled in Moscow or Petrograd?
4. How does the new system differ from the older system of collective bargaining as carried on by the labor unions? Which is the more satisfactory system?

#### V. The Peace Congress—"Progress of the Peace Congress," "The Question of Reparation," "Organization of Poland," "Ukrainian Disturbances."

1. What are the chief questions which are still under consideration by the various commissions of the Peace Conference?
2. What are the measures which will probably be recommended by the commission on reparation, the commission on boundaries?
3. What are the Polish questions which still remain to be settled? the questions concerning the Near East?
4. What has become of the conference which was to have been held on Princes' Island on February 15?
5. Why does the Supreme Council desire to "accelerate as much as possible the labors of the Conference"?

#### VI. Unrest in Germany—"Civil War in Bavaria," "Other Troubles in Germany," "Seeking Relief for Germany."

1. What was the underlying cause of the attack on Kurt Eisner and his associates? What has been the result?
2. What is the cause of the unrest in other parts of Germany? How is the central government dealing with this unrest?
3. Explain the statement: "The disturbances in Germany have given new emphasis to the plea for a raising of the blockade," etc.



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Harold Howland Associate Editor  
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## WAR MEDALS FOR AMERICANS

The war medals seen in increasing numbers on our returning troops are principally those shown on our cover this week. In numbers, the American honors and the French Croix de Guerre, which is awarded for conspicuous bravery under fire to officers and enlisted men alike, are in the lead. The French Legion d'Honneur has been awarded by presidential decree, signed by Messrs. Poincare and Clemenceau, to some of the highest officers of the United States Army in France for distinguished services rendered to their own country and to the common cause of the Allies. This decoration has been conferred to Generals John J. Pershing and Peyton C. March, and such men as Major Generals George W. Goethals and William C. Gorgas have been made commanders of the Legion d'Honneur, and the honor of officers of the Legion has been bestowed on Dr. Livingston Farrand, former president of the Rockefeller Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France, and upon Henry P. Davison, whose place as chief of the American Red Cross has just been taken by Dr. Farrand.

The opportunity has not been great for Americans to win British decorations, yet in some instances of unusual bravery the British Distinguished Service Order has been added to the United States Congressional Medal of Honor, America's highest distinction for bravery. This happened in the case of a private and two sergeants when the 27th Division broke the Hindenburg line. They became separated from their platoon by a smoke barrage and took refuge in a shell hole, when they heard calls for help from a disabled American tank about fifty yards away. The intervening space was swept by an extremely heavy German machine gun and trench mortar fire, all three ran to the aid of the tank. The private fell mortally wounded, but the sergeants reached the tank, rescuing a wounded officer and two soldiers, and assisting them to the cover of a nearby trench. They then returned to the tank, dismounted one of the tank's machine guns, and carried it back to the trench. They were well advanced in the enemy lines but used their machine gun with such accurate effect for the remainder of the day that the enemy was unable to approach. When darkness fell they regained the American line, carrying the three wounded men and the machine gun with them.

In the name of the President the commander in chief of the Army awards the United States Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action. This distinction has come to men of all ranks. A private in the performance of his duties in France was obliged to travel over a road which was under constant and heavy shell fire, but he succeeded in delivering a message to his commanding officer, which enabled the latter to place his guns that

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a direct fire was made on the enemy. In the Argonne Forest a major remained in command of his company after he had been wounded, and after the battalion commander had been wounded took command of the battalion and led it forward under heavy fire from artillery and machine guns, taking and holding all objectives.

The first woman to win the American Army's Distinguished Service Medal was Miss Beatrice MacDonald, of the Reserve Nurse Corps, who was seriously wounded while remaining at her post with wounded men at a British casualty station during a German night raid.

The Congressional Medal of Honor for the Navy is awarded as in the case of the Army for extraordinary bravery in action.

The Belgian Croix de Guerre and the Italian Order of the Crown will rarely be seen on American soldiers, and the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun possibly not at all. Sergeant Ruth Farnam, the first woman to hold a command in the Serbian Army, has been decorated with three different Serbian orders for valor and service.

The official figures on the transportation of American troops to France are given out as follows by Vice-Admiral Gleaves, commander of the transport and cruiser force: "Of the total strength of the naval escort guarding all these convoys the United States furnished 82½ per cent, Great Britain 14½ per cent, and France 3½ per cent. Of the entire army of 2,079,880 men, taken over, the statistics show 46½ per cent were carried in American ships, 48½ per cent in British, and the balance in French and Italian vessels." In The Independent of January 11 the proportion of British convoy was inaccurately given on the basis of earlier figures.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

LOUIS COUPERUS—To be accurate, nearly everybody is ugly.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT—Bolshevism in the United States is not an immediate danger.

HERBERT CASSON—If you have half an hour to spare, don't spend it with some one who hasn't.

JOSEPH BAGLEY—Take the beer away from us and we'll take the government away from you.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—Civilization, unless we try to save it, may be precipitated and shattered to atoms.

DON MARQUIS—Some men can do almost everything nearly as well as the man who can do something well.

PRESIDENT WILSON—We are at last learning that the business of government is to take counsel for the average man.

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE—As one who is familiar with sentiment overseas, I want to tell you that there is only one nation that can avert the coming to pass of a League of Nations, and that nation is the United States of America.





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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA

**W**E have read all the conflicting reports about the condition of Russia and have come to the conclusion that they are all true. But not true altogether. Take a country the size of the United States and add to it Canada, Mexico, Germany, France, Persia and Tibet and it would be hard to say anything about it that was not true in some degree. The only false statements being made about Russia are the sweeping statements—like this one. It is like balancing your account books at the end of the month. The individual items may be correct, but it is hard to sum them up. Nobody can sum up Russia.

Last year the British press was debating whether Russia was a Mary or a Martha. Now she is called a Jezebel with equal appropriateness. Competent authorities used to tell us that the Russian muzhik was superstitious, irreligious, tolerant, fanatical, truly democratic, loyal to the Czar, cleanly, filthy, lazy, industrious, cruel, kindly, intelligent and ignorant. Probably he was—or rather they were, the 160,000,000 of him. Doubtless they are all these things still, only more so. For the break-up of the administrative unity of Russia and the abrogation of all authority in politics, industry and religion has made confusion worse confounded. And we see it all thru the veil of multiple censorship and the cloud of partizan passion. So we are disposed to believe everything we hear about Russia and we believe a great deal more that we do not hear.

When we hear that many people are starving in Russia we believe that. When we hear that some are well fed we believe that, too. We are told that the Bolshevik army is admirably disciplined and competently commanded and we are told that it is a leaderless and cowardly rabble. We accept both, assuming that they do not apply to the same people at the same place and time. We do not doubt the reports of wholesale massacres, lynchings and atrocities. It is only when the same person is reported killed several times that we begin to be skeptical.

The hardest thing that we have been called upon to believe is that immorality is on the increase in Russia. Having read numerous Russian novels and the official investigations of the sectaries and the story of Rasputin and "Russian Traits" by E. B. Lanin (who was really the omniscient Dr. E. J. Dillon), it seems a physical impossibility that Russia could be any worse in this respect than before. Nevertheless we believe it. We know that the war has started a wave of crime and licentiousness in England, France and Germany and no doubt it is worse in Russia, where the old law and order have completely collapsed. Two opposite charges are made against Russia under the Bolsheviks—free love and compulsory mating. Probably both are true to some extent. Certainly both were true to a large extent under the old regime. The Revolutionists long before the Revolution repudiated marriage, that is, church

marriage, the only kind there was. Compulsory mating was imposed by certain landlords of the old regime and was common among the peasantry. Leroy-Beaulieu, who was the best authority on "The Empire of the Czars," said: "In no other country perhaps has personal inclination as little to do with rural marriages." We should therefore say—just guessing at it—that there was more free love and fewer forced marriages than formerly.

The anarchists of Samara and Saratov would probably be proud to be called free lovers, but they repudiate in vigorous—even we might say violent—language the institution of a system of compulsory mating ascribed to them. We publish on another page the original and translation of their denial of the charge so frequently made in the American press. We must bear in mind that the Bolsheviks regard the anarchists as their most dangerous enemies and are killing them off in batches whenever they can catch them. It does not seem to be realized in America that the Bolsheviks are being attacked at home on the ground of being too conservative! Mr. Minor, an American anarchist and correspondent of the *New York World*, has shaken off the dust of Russia from his feet in disgust at the Bolsheviks for their bourgeois and capitalistic tendencies. Tolstoy, who was a pure anarchist, would undoubtedly be anti-Bolshevik if he were living now.

Madame Breshkovsky, "the little grandmother of the revolution," who calls the Bolsheviks a pack of rascals and is in America to get help against them, denies that women have been nationalized or required to accept husbands chosen for them by the Government. Alice Stone Blackwell, her biographer, reports her in *The Nation* as saying:

One or two small soviets proclaimed some such foolishness but nobody would obey. It was never proposed for all Russia and it was never carried out anywhere. Women have more freedom in Russia now than they ever had before.

The marriage law promulgated by the Soviet Government is nearer to American standards than the old Russian law, but we do not suppose that the Bolsheviks keep to it any better than the people of other countries keep to their marriage law. The same is true of other Bolshevik legislation; we cannot tell how much of it remains on paper and how much has been carried into effect. But now that the constitution and the laws on land tenure, workingmen's insurance, eight hour day, control of industries, marriage, separation of church and state, education, judiciary, etc., can be purchased thru any newsdealer for five or ten cents, any one having that amount of money to spend can find out for himself what the Bolsheviks are doing, or rather what they are trying to do, or at least what they profess to be trying to do. Even that is worth knowing.

The laws granting freedom of conscience, separating church and state and providing for secular schools are



much like those of France, not so liberal as those of the United States, but still a great improvement over the old regime. No doubt the Revolutionists are in general bitterly anti-clerical and the Orthodox are now suffering from persecutions similar to those they formerly inflicted upon Protestants and Jews. The Archbishop of Omsk states that: "Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev, twenty bishops and hundreds of priests have been assassinated. Before killing them the Bolsheviki cut off the limbs of their victims; some of them were buried alive." It is interesting to note that this most moribund branch of the Christian church has been quickened into new life and even under the shadow of Bolshevik tyranny a real religious reformation has begun.

In short, we do not think that anybody can tell the truth about Russia because in this case—as perhaps in all cases—truth is not singular but plural. What we have been doing is to gather up such facts as we can find and print them from week to week. If the facts do not fit together it is not our fault.

## THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A AND O

CURIOSLY enough one of the common misconceptions of the Covenant of the League of Nations comes from spelling alike two different words. The adjective *mandatory* means "imperative." The noun *mandatory* means "an authorized agent." Now when the League of Nations talks about making a state mandatory for the advice, control or administration of one of the German colonies or a backward country some people get the impression that this duty is to be imposed upon a power without its consent. They seem to see China and Peru compelling the United States to undertake the job of policing the Congo.

Of course nothing of the kind is contemplated or possible. Australia is not ordered to take over the administration of New Guinea or New Zealand. On the contrary it is indignant because it cannot annex them outright. The United States will not be commanded by the League of Nations to take Armenia or Syria in tutelage—contrary to the advice and consent of the Senate. If we voluntarily accept such a mandate it will be because we, more than any other country, have helped the Armenians and Syrians when they were under Turkish oppression and that we are now willing to help them get onto their feet.

Formerly the United States in its official documents used to spell the word "mandatory," as for instance in the controversy over which of the three powers should be the mandatory for Samoa. This was its original form at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is the spelling of Kent's "Commentaries" and has been in good usage ever since. It corresponds to the French *mandataire* of the diplomatic documents. The use of *a* instead of *o* warns the careless reader that it is not the same word as mandatory, meaning obligatory, and may help him to get the idea that it means nothing more alarming than proxy, committee, representative or agent.

## CLASS AND COMMUNITY

PERHAPS the party lines of the future will no longer be Radical against Conservative, Republican against Democrat, or Socialist against Individualist, but Class against Community. For example, Socialism is now used in two quite different, almost opposite, senses: the control of production by a government representing the community as a whole, and the control of production by a special class. People or Proletariat? That is the issue.

The doctrine of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" has recently been christened Bolshevism, altho it is much older than any Russian Bolshevik. The Bolshevik insists that "labor" should rule; but he limits the term to (a) industrial as opposed to commercial, professional or agricultural work or domestic service; (b) workmen having no means

of subsistence except their labor, thus excluding men who own farms, workshops or good bank accounts and are thus "capitalists"; (c) workmen placing loyalty to the proletarian cause above loyalty to church, nation, family or employer, in short only the organized and "class conscious" section of labor. These three limitations reduce "labor" to a minority of the population, and this minority must rule even if democracy must be abandoned. This is the doctrine not only of the Russian Bolsheviki but of the German Spartacists, some French Syndicalists and the American I. W. W.

But the Bolshevik is but one type of the class-minded man. He represents the proletariat; the unpropertied industrial worker. Certain agrarian movements, such as the Populist movement, have acted solely on behalf of the farmer without regard to that half of the civilized world which lives in towns and follows other trades than agriculture. The commercial man's attempt to rule without regard to either farmer or industrial laborer is only too familiar; it is what we have all cursed as "capitalism." The professional man is too poorly organized in these days to show an equal degree of class consciousness; but ancient Egypt was ruled by a priesthood, and Russia, until a few months ago, by a caste of civil servants, a class-conscious bureaucracy. In the middle ages all Europe was subject to one economic group, which combined the duties of the army officer with the rights of the landlord. This system acquired a special name, feudalism; and it was still flourishing in Germany as recently as November, 1918.

So the temptation to go it alone comes in turn to every trade; "rich man, poor man, beggarman, thief, doctor, lawyer, Indian chief." It is, indeed, right and natural that a group of persons with common interests should make common cause to express and remedy their grievances. But they should never forget that life is a big and complex thing of which one's trade is only a part. We do not all bake bread, but we all eat it. We do not all teach history, but we can all study it. We are not all lawyers and physicians, but we may need one any day. In other words, we are members of a class at one point; we are members of the community at a thousand points. Let us be citizens first, and keep our loyalty to the trades union, the manufacturers' association, the grange, the housewives' league, the professional society or the chamber of commerce for the second place.

## THE PROPOSED ISOLATION OF AMERICA

THOSE who oppose the participation of the United States in international affairs regard themselves as conservatives, defenders of the faith of the fathers. As a matter of fact they are innovators of the most radical type, for they are proposing a violent departure from the historic policy and practise of the United States. Whether they be Democrats or Republicans they are violating the fundamental principles of their party as repeatedly expressed in its platforms. An examination of the platforms of American parties such as we made in our issues of October 23 and 30, 1916, shows that either or both parties have at various times expressed their concern for the Armenians, Jews, Hungarians, Greeks, Italians, Poles, Boers, Irish, Cubans, Nicaraguans, Mexicans, Panamaians, Hawaiians and Filipinos. The United States has interfered by force in the affairs of Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria, Liberia, Congo, Canada, Mexico, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, Cuba, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Paraguay, Chile, Salvador, Colombia, Panama, China, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Guam, and Philippines. These are all we can think of just now, but doubtless there are others.

For a peaceable and home-loving chap like Uncle Sam this is quite a record. With the exception of his cousin John Bull none of his contemporaries has taken so much



interest in his neighbors' affairs or has been so ready with advice and aid. An appeal for the poor and oppressed always reaches his pocketbook and frequently makes him clench his fist. Uncle Sam is not a clam.

The number of cases when party declarations have been made or official measures taken are few in comparison with those where the American people have acted for themselves. Missionary, educational and philanthropic bodies have spent enormous sums in ameliorating the conditions of the peoples of all lands. The propaganda work for the liberation of most of the submerged nationalities has been largely financed and carried on in America.

The United States is by nature international. It is composed of all nationalities and concerned with all nations. It has been a leader in the international movement from the start. It tried on its own initiative to bind the world together by a network of arbitration treaties so that no outbreak of war could occur. Now it has the opportunity to carry out this idea on a larger scale with the coöperation of other powers in the League of Nations. It will be false to its traditions and principles if it does not embrace it.

## DR. MARY WALKER

WASHINGTON has lost one of its sights in the disappearance of the familiar figure whom strangers at first took to be a slender, long-haired, dapper but ungainly little old man, but whom on second sight they recognized as the only woman allowed to wear trousers by act of Congress. Yet they might have been puzzled to explain why she was such a celebrity when they could buy a Sunday paper showing rows of society ladies posing in overalls as farmerets and could easily see in munition factories, on athletic fields, on horseback and in street cars women wearing various forms of masculine nether garments without any act of Congress. The police, formerly so vigilant in repressing any tendency toward bifurcation, seem to have become struck with universal blindness. Mrs. Grundy, whose eyes are even sharper than theirs, appears to have shared their disability.

The laws prohibiting infringements upon the prerogatives of the opposite sex in the matter of costume have been suspended by mutual consent. *Inter arma leges silent*. Where are the mobs of boys who used to follow with jeers and rotten eggs a wearer of bloomers? Why is it that women of our day have obtained without a struggle that liberty of dress which women of the preceding generation suffered insult and ostracism in the vain attempt to achieve? Are the free-limbed ladies of the present reaping the reward of the martyrdom of their predecessors?

Apparently not. It would be difficult to trace any definite causal connection between the rational costume of the present and the dress reform movement of 1850 and after. Dr. Mary Walker was the solitary survivor of those intrepid pioneers who defied public opinion and sacrificed reputation for freedom—and failed. The rest succumbed to argument or persuasion, to the commands of parents or the entreaties of lovers, and sought refuge in skirts again.

Yet when we look up the pictures in the files of *Harper's Weekly* of that stormy time we fail to see what the fuss was about. The reform costumes there portrayed strike us as ugly but not immodest. The bloomers reached to the ankle instead of to the knee as nowadays. How could they have been called "unfeminine" when Mrs. Amelia Bloomer took them from the harem, which is the last stronghold of femininity as the conservatives conceive it?

Dr. Walker was different from such dress reformers. She was, as Bill Nye said, "a self-made man." She deliberately adopted the worst features of masculine costume, the straight trousers, the tight collar and the stiff hat, and deserved any ignominy she may have suffered—the probably she did not suffer at all but rather enjoyed her no-

toriety. Her excuse was that a man's dress was more convenient for her work as a surgeon in the army. The present war has afforded a similar opportunity for the breaking down of costume conventionalities, but fortunately the women who have been doing men's work at the front and at home have had better sense than to imitate blindly and have devised uniforms that are neither inconvenient, ungraceful nor unfeminine. In fact we may suspect that the uniform was in some cases an attraction of the service.

But the women who have been working in cotton mills and shoe factories have always needed knickerbockers as much as munition workers or street-car conductors of the present. Why have they not likewise been allowed to wear them? Was it American athletics or Paris fashions that first freed women from the necessity of concealing the fact that they have legs? Will they willingly relinquish their new freedom and return to bondage when the war is over?

In comparing the early abortive efforts at dress reform with the present effortless success we see two differences. First, the demand was formerly made on general grounds and latterly for specific purposes. It is doubtful whether the world is much more tolerant of deviations from the norm than it used to be. When the reformers of the fifties used to wear bloomers publicly in order to demonstrate their right to dress as they pleased, it was in a spirit of bravado, even tho it was done by a modest, shrinking woman for conscience's sake. But the women who adopt similar costumes today do it for the reason, or at least under the pretext, of practical necessity. Even Congress, which is the bulwark of conventionality, allowed Dr. Mary Walker to wear her absurd costume when she claimed that she needed it in her business.

Second, the feminist movement of the mid-nineteenth century was directed rather toward getting men's rights than women's rights. Its leaders often seemed to want to do what the men did than to do what they liked. We see this, for instance, in education. The girls who first tried to study Latin were mostly of a masculine type. Nowadays when any girl can study Latin not many of them want to. Howells says even our ladies no longer have any use for "the education of a gentleman." Having gained the right to study what they want to they very sensibly turn to those subjects for which they have special need or aptitude. Having gained the right to wear a rational costume they are mostly too rational to wear men's.

Another and still more interesting question forces itself into consideration, tho we have not space here to consider it, that is, are martyrs as indispensable as they think they are? "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the church" has been so often repeated that every new movement is embarrassed by a multitude of volunteer seed-sowers. Did the execution of Giordano Bruno and the imprisonment of Galileo actually advance scientific progress? Did John Brown greatly facilitate the solution of the negro problem? Did not the leaders of the early Christian church have to discourage their overzealous followers from throwing themselves to the lions and denouncing idolatry in high places because such conduct was hurting their cause? We wish we had time—a year or two—to look up the history of voluntary martyrdom and see if it has really been of so much use to the world as it is supposed to have been. We suspect we should find that an ounce of tact is worth a pound of martyrdom in the promotion of any reform. When one sets out deliberately to defy public opinion, as did the early dress reformers when they paraded the streets in bloomers, public opinion always reacts in a way to more than meet their expectations. When one is intent upon doing something definite, as when the munition women and farmerets and conductors walk to their work thru the streets, society is quite tolerant of deviations from conventional costumes. It is the difference between working for a cause and working for a purpose.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## President Wilson Lauds the League

More than 100,000 people tried to get tickets of admission to the 4000 seats in the Metropolitan Opera House for President Wilson's address in New York on March 4, just previous to his sailing again for Paris. The general expectation was that the President would answer more or less specifically some of the criticisms of the League of Nations that have been made, particularly in Congress, during the two weeks since the covenant of the League was proposed.

But President Wilson kept to generalities and made a speech inspiring rather than informing, leaving to ex-President Taft, who preceded him on the platform, the task of giving detailed support and explanation of the covenant of the League. President Wilson made some ringing statements in the course of his address, beginning:

The first thing that I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League of Nations. I know that that is true.

In expressing his appreciation of Mr. Taft's address the President added:

And I am the more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party will in the long run dare oppose it.

Another stimulating epigram came at the end of the President's picture of the need of the League of Nations:

Intrigue cannot stand publicity, and if the League of Nations were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue.

In many respects this address of the President reiterated the points made in his Boston speech of the previous

week. He spoke again of the faith of the peoples of Europe in an international league:

And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat; the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate. The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Do not let yourselves suppose for a moment that the uneasiness in the populations of Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives; something very much deeper underlies it all than that. They see that their governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression, and that there is no force of foresight or of prudence in any modern Cabinet to stop war. And therefore they say, "There must be some fundamental cause for this," and the fundamental cause they are beginning to perceive to be that nations have stood singly or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering prejudice, increasing the danger of war rather than concerting measures to prevent it; and that if there is right in the world, if there is justice in the world, there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice.

They are therefore saying if you really believe that there is a right, if you really believe that wars ought to be stopped, stop thinking about the rival interests of nations, and think about men and women and children thruout the world. Nations are not made to afford distinction to their rulers by way of success in the maneuvers of politics; nations are meant, if they are meant for anything, to make the men and women and children in them secure and happy and prosperous, and no nation has the right to set up its special interests against the interests and benefits of mankind, least of all this great nation which we love. It was set up for the benefit of mankind; it was set up to illustrate the highest ideals and to achieve the highest aspirations of men who wanted to be free; and the world—the world of today—believes that and counts on us, and would be thrown back into the blackness of despair if we deserted it.

On "the careful selfishness" which caused some critics to oppose the

League of Nations President Wilson poured his bitterest contempt:

I have heard no counsel of generosity in their criticism. I have heard no constructive suggestion. I have heard nothing except "will it not be dangerous to us to help the world?" It would be fatal to us not to help it. From being what I will venture to call the most famous and the most powerful nation in the world we would of a sudden have become the most contemptible. Mr. Taft was speaking of Washington's utterance about entangling alliances, and if he will permit me to say so, he put the exactly right interpretation upon what Washington said, the interpretation that is inevitable if you read what he said, as most of these gentlemen do not. And the thing that he longed for was just what we are now about to supply; an arrangement which will disentangle all the alliances in the world. Nations agree that there shall be but one combination, and that is the combination of all against the wrongdoer.

Men have at last perceived that the only permanent thing in the world is the right, and that a wrong settlement is bound to be a temporary settlement—bound to be a temporary settlement for the very best reason of all, that it ought to be a temporary settlement, and the spirits of men will rebel against it, and the spirits of men are now in the saddle.

Directly after his speech President Wilson went on board the "George Washington," which sailed from New York harbor early on March 5.

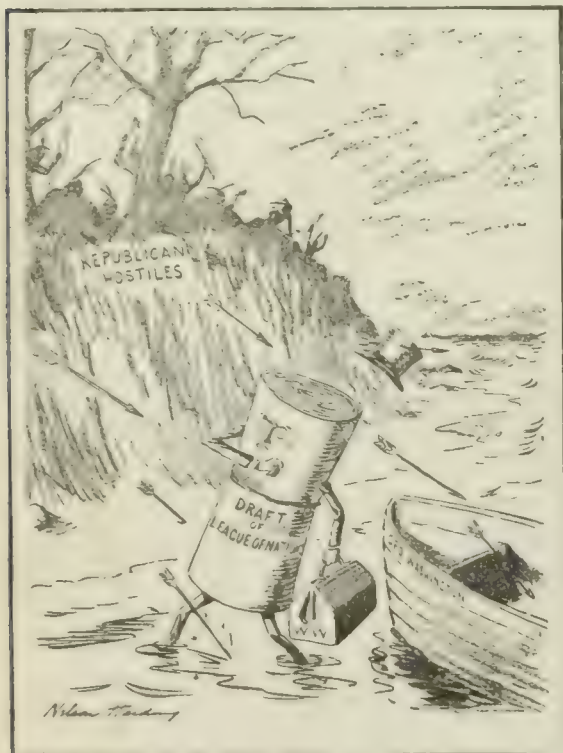
## Ex-President Taft Ex - President Explains the League Taft's famous chuckle never

served better its mission of putting people in good humor than on March 4, when he shared with President Wilson the honor of presenting the cause of the League of Nations to as large an audience as could get into the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Mr. Taft is the president of the League to Enforce Peace, and he has been one of the pioneers in formulating the plan of a League of Nations. Much of his speech was devoted to an analytical discussion of the League covenant as now contemplated and the rest to defense of it in answer to the various objections of its critics.

It is said that this would prevent our resistance to a border raid of Mexico or self-defense against any invasion. This is a most extreme construction. If a nation refuses submission at all, as it does when it begins an attack, the nation attacked is released instantly from its obligation to submit and is restored to the complete power of self-defense. Had this objection not been raised in the Senate, one would not have deemed it necessary to answer so unwarranted a suggestion.

This is as it should be. It fixes the obligation of action in such a way that American nations will attend to America, and European nations will attend to Europe, and Asiatic nations to Asia, unless all deem the situation so threatening to the world and to their own interests as that they should take a more active part. It seems to me that appropriate words might be added to the pact which should show distinctly this distribution of obligation. It will relieve those anxious in respect to the Monroe Doctrine.

Will our country be forced by these covenants into a lot of little wars all over the face of the world? No.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

PILGRIM LANDING IN AMERICA IN 1919

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



Kirby in New York World

PUSHING IT BACK





Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

"SOME MINDS THAT HAVE NO SWEEP BEYOND THE NEAREST HORIZON"—PRESIDENT WILSON

The suggestion that Great Britain will have any greater power in shaping the policy of the league in really critical matters, when analyzed will be seen to have no foundation whatever.

The covenant takes away the sovereignty of the United States only as any contract curtails the freedom of action of an individual which he has voluntarily surrendered for the purpose of the contract and to obtain the benefit of it. The covenant creates no super-sovereignty. It merely creates contract obligations. It binds nations to stand together to secure compliance with those contracts. That is all. The assertion that we are giving up our sovereignty carries us logically and necessarily to the absurd result that we cannot make a contract to do anything with another nation because it limits our freedom of action as a sovereign.

**The Senate Discusses the League** No definite decision came from the Senate's discussion of the covenant of the League of Nations, proposed by President Wilson at the Peace Conference in Paris and further explained on his return to this country. On the whole the senatorial comments were critical, ranging all the way from Senator Borah's indiscriminating denunciation thru Senator Knox's fear for United States sovereignty to Senator Lodge's objections to the construction of the League. "I will follow any man and vote for any measure which in my honest opinion will make for the maintenance of the world's peace," said Senator Lodge, who is the Republican member from Massachusetts and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee. But he went on to point out flaws in the constitution of the League as now proposed:

In the first place, the terms of the league—the agreements which we make—must be so plain and so explicit that no man can misunderstand them. In this draft prepared for a constitution of a League of Nations, which is now before the world, there is hardly a clause about the interpretation of which men do not already differ.

Other changes altering the constitution of the League were suggested by Senator Lodge, as follows:

Let us put these lines into the draft for the league which will preserve the Monroe

Doctrine beyond any possibility of doubt or question. Let us also have, if we enter the league, a complete exclusion from the league's jurisdiction of such questions as are involved in immigration and the right of each country to say who shall come within its borders and become citizens.

There should be some definite provision for peaceful withdrawal from the league if any nation desires to withdraw. Lastly, let us have a definite statement in the constitution of the league as to whether the league is to have an international force of its own or is to have the power to summon the armed forces of the different members of the league. Let it be stated in plain language whether the "measures," the "recommendations," or the suggestions of the executive council are to be binding upon the members of the league.

Thirty-seven members of the next Senate, to which will probably be put the ratification of any treaty of peace, signed a round robin in support of Senator Lodge's stand and announced that they were in favor of his resolution

that it is the sense of the Senate that while it is their sincere desire that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament, the constitution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed to the Peace Conference should not be accepted by the United States.

And further that it is the sense of the Senate that the negotiations on the part of the United States should immediately be directed to the utmost expedition of the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satisfactory to the United States and the nations with whom the United States is associated in the war

## WHAT THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS DID

Made two declarations of war—one against Germany and one against Austria-Hungary.

Raised by the enactment of a selective service act the largest army this country has ever known.

Passed appropriation bills—mostly for war purposes—totaling approximately \$57,000,000,000, the equivalent of \$570 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Enacted the greatest tax law in parliamentary history, levying \$10,000,000,000 in two years. It authorized bond issues to the amount of \$22,000,000,000.

Appropriated \$2,884,000,000 to create an American merchant marine, the largest in the world.

Authorized the taking over of railroads and the telegraph and telephone systems of the nation as a war emergency.

Created an American military air service and launched an aerial postal service.

Passed the largest army appropriation bill—totaling \$12,000,000,000—any country ever adopted.

Placed on the statute books 300 public laws and forty-eight public resolutions.

Passed the resolution for a national prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

Defeated the woman suffrage amendment.

Conducted twenty-six congressional investigations.

against the German Government and that the proposal for a League of Nations to insure the permanent peace of the world should be then taken up for careful and serious consideration.

## Congress Ends in Filibuster

A legislative jam probably unparalleled in our history marked the end of the Sixty-fifth Congress on March 4. Bills of importance had piled up thruout the session until even the members of the House and Senate admitted that it would be impossible to pass any but the most imperative—and on top of this excessive pressure of proposed legislation came a twenty-six hour filibuster which ended only when the session itself closed.

The filibuster was first threatened by Republican Senators when the Victory Loan bill came up for final vote during an all-night session on March 2, but the party caucus was unwilling to take the responsibility of thus holding up essential legislation, and the Loan bill went thru and was duly signed by the President. The Loan bill authorizes the launching of a final Liberty Bond issue of \$7,000,000,000 and gives the Secretary of the Treasury

## BIG BILLS CONGRESS DIDN'T PASS

*Among the important measures which the Sixty-fifth Congress failed to pass in the crush of its last session were the following:*

Army appropriation bill, \$1,238,282,967.

Navy appropriation bill, \$824,708,521.

Agricultural appropriation bill (including repeal of daylight saving law), \$37,355,352.

General deficiency bill, \$842,096,913, including \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration.

Sundry civil bill (including \$660,000,000 for Shipping Board), \$1,122,919,735.

District of Columbia appropriation bill, \$13,983,894.

Indian bill, \$15,430,010.

Civil service retirement bill, to extend Government control over telegraph and telephones.

Public buildings bill.

Redrafted women's suffrage Constitutional amendment.

Water power bill.

Coal and oil lands leasing bill.

Soldiers' settlement bill, \$100,000,000.

Wartime prohibition enforcement bill.

Immigration bill, including provision to exclude immigration for a period of four years.

Joint resolution to repeal Section 904 of the revenue law, known as the semi-luxury tax.

Proposals to reform the court martial laws.

Proposition to appropriate \$5,000,000 for expenses of President Wilson and the Peace Commission in Europe.





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#### DO YOU RECOGNIZE YOUR GOVERNOR OR MAYOR?

The conference called by President Wilson in Washington brought together for a discussion of reconstruction problems the governors of forty-three states and mayors of more than a hundred cities in the United States. This photograph was taken outside the Capitol between sessions. Seated in the center (left to right) are President Wilson, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Secretary of Commerce Redfield

power to fix the rate of interest. The \$1,000,000,000 wheat guarantee bill was the only other important measure put thru in the last days of the Senate.

When the Senate reconvened for its final session on Monday morning, March 3, three Republican Senators—Sherman, of Illinois; La Follette, of Wisconsin, and France, of Maryland—took upon themselves the responsibility of conducting a filibuster that held the floor and prevented further legislation until the adjournment of the Sixty-fifth Congress at noon on March 4. As Vice-President Marshall banged his gavel to declare the Senate session over, he broke the strain of nervous tension among the members and in the crowded galleries by substituting for the usual phrase, "adjourned sine die," a bitterly spoken pun, "adjourned sine Deo."

This ignominious end of the Sixty-fifth Senate had its effect, of course, upon the House, where there was practically nothing to do in its last two days in session. But the House celebrated its end more jovially and wound up with a song service that started with "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here" and included "How Dry I Am!" and a contest on strictly party lines of "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

While the Congress held its final session President Wilson waited in a nearby room of the Capitol to sign any bills that might be passed. The only comment that he made on the filibuster was a statement issued to the press:

A group of men in the Senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the Administration of the Government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway systems of the country, and to make arbitrary use of powers intended to be employed in the interest of the people.

It is plainly my present duty to attend the Peace Conference in Paris. It is also my duty to be in close contact with the public business during a session of the Congress. I must make my choice between these two duties, and I confidently hope that the people of the country will think that I am making the right choice.

It is not in the interest of the right conduct of public affairs that I should call the Congress in special session while it is impossible for me to be in Washington, be-

cause of a more pressing duty elsewhere, to cooperate with the Houses.

I take it for granted that the men who have obstructed and have prevented the passage of necessary legislation have taken all of this into consideration and are willing to assume the responsibility of the impaired efficiency of the Government and the embarrassed finances of the country during the time of my enforced absence.

Without an extra session of Congress before the President's return the railroad administration, the Shipping Board, the employment service, the army and the navy will all be put to grave financial embarrassment, since appropriations necessary to maintain them were among the bills the present Congress failed to pass.

#### When Governors and Mayors Confer

When President Wilson called to conference in Washington the Governors of all the States and the mayors of more important cities he paved the way for some interesting diagnoses of reconstruction problems and their remedies. The keynote of the President's opening speech was

that the business of government is to take counsel for the average man. We are at last learning that the whole matter of the prosperity of peoples runs down into the great body of the men and women who do

the work of the world, and that the process of guidance is not completed by the mere success of great enterprises—it is completed only by the standard of the benefit that it confers upon those who in the obscure ranks of life contribute to the success of those enterprises.

Then the Governors began discussion of the problems of their several states: in Arizona, for instance, the unemployment of miners due to the falling prices of copper, in Florida the need of laborers in the truck gardens and fruit groves, in Kansas the enormous wheat acreage, in West Virginia unemployment in the coal mines, and so on.

In more general discussion a degree of unanimity developed on four points:

1. Business lassitude and unemployment are largely due to the fact that the railways under national control, tho representing 30 per cent of the consuming capacity of the nation, are neither efficiently conducted nor buying the supplies and making the improvements that they need.

2. Road building and other public and private improvements are discouraged by the excessive freight rates—in some cases four times as much as formerly—on building materials.

3. The Federal Government is urging other governments and private concerns to get busy and produce, but it is doing nothing but talk itself, Congress being roundly blamed for having deserted its responsibilities and adjourning without passing bills essential to governmental activities.

4. The unemployment situation is not generally bad now, but is getting worse, and a desperate Bolshevik propaganda is actively at work to aggravate the situation.

Resolutions were adopted asking the Government to begin to rehabilitate the railroads and to reduce freight rates on road building materials; opposing the reduction of wages, unless accompanied by a reduction in the cost of living; urging the War Department to speed up the settlement of war contracts; urging the Government to announce its policy as to the disposition of the raw materials it has on hand; asking continuation of the Government survey of the natural resources of the country; asking continuation of the Federal Employment Service; favoring demobilization thru the state and local draft boards; recommending that war memorials take the form of improved community utilities.



Thomas in Detroit News

THE BOLSHEVIK DOG IN THE MANGER



**To Remember the War By** A bronze lapel button somewhat like that worn by G. A. R. veterans will be the "honorable discharge" emblem issued by the United States War Department to all our veterans of the Great War, whether they actually fought or not. The Government will distribute these buttons free of charge.

The design of the "honorable discharge" button was chosen by the Commission of Fine Arts after a competition among American artists and sculptors.

**The Thriftiest State** Nebraska's sales of war savings stamps in 1918 were \$21.18, greater per capita than those of any other state. The state's aggregate sales were \$27,450,000.

Ohio, with \$86,244,000 aggregate sales, ranked first in volume, but second in per capita sales, which were \$16.39. South Dakota came third in per capita records, the District of Columbia fourth, and Iowa fifth.

**North Dakota Has Self-Service** By the bills passed at this session of the state legislature North Dakota has laid out for itself an unparalleled program of actually democratic government, industrial as well as political. The recent legislation puts upon the state these tasks:

1. Establish and operate the Bank of North Dakota;
2. Build and operate terminal grain elevators and flour mills;
3. Establish and operate the North Dakota Home Builders' Association for the purpose of enabling inhabitants of the state to build and own their own homes;
4. Set up an industrial commission to manage these and the other industries the state may decide to embark upon under the unlimited power granted by new amendments to the state constitution.

The motive power behind this reform program was the Farmers' Non-Partizan League of about 100,000 members, organized three years ago to safeguard the people's interests. The Farmers' League was also instrumental in getting fourteen state amendments approved by the people at the last election and ratified by this legislature.

Among the amendments are provisions for an easier method of amending than was previously in force; removing the limit on state indebtedness which hitherto stood at \$200,000; and authorizing the state, or any city or county, to engage in any industry except the manufacture of intoxicants.

Other bills passed at this session of the legislature include a workingman's compensation act with a state insurance fund; women's forty-hour week and minimum wage laws; a mining law and various laws providing for new methods of taxation and of regulations of freight rates and franchises.

**Another New York Harbor Strike** For three days last January the port of New York was paralyzed by a strike of 16,000 marine workers asking for higher wages and an eight-hour day, and

## THE GREAT WAR

**February 27**—Clemenceau resumes attendance at Peace Congress. German Soldiers and Workmen call convention.

**February 28**—German strikes isolate Weimar from Berlin. Great demonstration at funeral of Kurt Eisner.

**March 1**—Marshal Foch presents military terms of peace to Peace Congress. Many Soviets formed in Germany.

**March 2**—Italian Government ready for compromise with Jugoslavs. German insurrection increasing.

**March 3**—British Government proposes to maintain army of 2,500,000. General strike ordered at Berlin.

**March 4**—Bolsheviks force Allies back in Northern Russia. State of siege proclaimed at Berlin.

**March 5**—German Government checks revolt at Königsberg. German Radical demands formulated.

supplemented by a sympathetic strike of 45,000 longshoremen. When the strike created a serious food crisis in the city and on Staten Island the War Labor Board intervened, asked the men to go back to work pending settlement of the strike and six weeks later announced a decision giving 40 per cent of the men an eight-hour day at once and recommending it in the case of the rest. This award was unsatisfactory to the men and on March 4 the 16,000 harbor workers walked out again, reiterating their previous demands. In this



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### A NURSE WITH MILITARY HONORS

The Secretary of War pinned the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States on this American army nurse, Mrs. Beatrice MacDonald, for extraordinary heroism while on duty at British Casualty Clearing Station No. 61. During a German night air raid she continued at her post until she was wounded by a bomb, thereby losing one eye.

strike the municipal ferries, the Lackawanna Railroad ferries and all boats in hospital service continued to run and it was announced that there would be no danger of a food shortage for at least two weeks.

Forty per cent of the harbor workers in New York are under railroad, that is to say government control, and the railroad administration has offered to make a separate settlement with them, granting the eight-hour day as promised by the War Labor Board award and giving the overtime pay they ask.

**Preparing for the President** Arrangements were made in Paris for President Wilson on his return to that city to occupy not the Murat Palace as before but the Hotel Bischoffsheim on the Place des Etats-Unis, the home of Francis de Croisset, a prominent author and playwright. It was also planned, on the suggestion of Colonel House, that the President should land at Brest and go directly to Paris, instead of landing at Antwerp and visiting Brussels and the war-devastated regions of Belgium and France before going to Paris. This course was adopted in order to expedite the work of the Peace Congress, where it was hoped to have the draft of the preliminary peace treaty ready for the consideration of the President and the British Prime Minister when they reach Paris at the middle of March. Then it would be possible to admit German representatives to the Congress by April 1, to listen to the military, diplomatic, financial and economic terms which the Allies purpose to impose upon them.

**Doings of the Peace Congress** M. Clemenceau had recovered from his wounds sufficiently to resume attendance at the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Peace Congress on February 27. On that day the claims of the Jugo-Slavs to Styria, Trieste, Fiume and nearly all of the Dalmatian Islands—most of which territory is also claimed by Italy—were heard and considered. On March 1 the Council began consideration of the financial and economic problems involved in the actual treaty of peace and in the permanent conditions following the war. The chief financial points raised were concerning war debts and ante-war debts in enemy countries and whether they were to be paid or repudiated, and concerning the reapportionment or "pooling" of the war debts of the Allied countries. The thought has been much broached in France that that country fought not alone for self-defense but for the defense of the world, that the brunt of the war fell upon it because of its geographical position, that it was subjected to a disproportionately heavy expense, for the sake of other nations as well as its own, and that therefore justice requires the assumption of some of its debt by other countries. The American, British and Japanese delegates are said not to assent to this proposition. The Council on the same day decided to ap-





London Daily Express

THE PUBLIC: "WISH THEY'D STOP SQUABBLING AND PULL ME OUT!"



London Opinion

JOHN BULL (TO MISS PEACE): "AND JUST AS I WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO A PLEASANT TIME WITH YOU!"

#### THOSE BRITISH STRIKES

point a committee consisting of one member from each of the five great powers to define the approximate future boundaries of the enemy countries and, presumably, of the new states which are being formed; practically remaking the map of Europe and western Asia.

The eighth week of the Peace Congress opened on March 2 with increased energy and earnest desire to expedite work, and with the feeling and expression of intense interest in the reception of the President in the United States and the attitude of this country toward the proposals for a League of Nations. Mr. Lloyd George left London for Paris on March 5 to resume attendance at the Congress, and to remain continuously, if possible, until the adoption of the preliminary Treaty of Peace.

#### Dealing with Germany

Marshal Foch laid before the Supreme Council on March 1 the military terms which he desires to have incorporated in the treaty of peace, and two days later the Council began consideration of them. These, together with the naval terms previously submitted, provide for the reduction of the German army to a force of about 200,000 men, the destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal and the neutralization of the canal, the destruction of the German main fleet and all German submarines, and the retention of control of the German cable systems by the Allies. There is also said to be a prohibition against the building or use of submarines by any power in the world, tho the competence of the Peace Congress to enact such international legislation is not obvious to all. The French delegates are reported to oppose the destruction of the German fleet and to favor dis-

tribution of it among the Allies, or at least utilization of its vast value in hulls, machinery and material. The American delegates are said to be reserving judgment on the proposal to destroy the fortifications of the Kiel Canal and to neutralize that waterway, lest the same rule should be applied to the Panama Canal, the entrances to New York Harbor, and other American waterways.

The Commission on Reparation reported to the Council on March 3 that Germany and her allies ought justly to pay to the Allied and associated powers the sum of \$120,000,000,000. In connection with that report it is to be recalled that the total wealth of those four countries was estimated at the beginning of the war to be as follows:

Germany .....	\$85,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	55,000,000,000
Bulgaria .....	4,000,000,000
Turkey .....	4,000,000,000

Total .....\$144,000,000,000

It is insisted by many that the countries should be able to pay an indemnity equal to so large a proportion—more than 83 per cent—of their entire assets, provided the process is extended over a suitable period of years. The French proposal is that the payment of \$5,000,000,000 at once, in gold, foreign securities and goods, be required, and that the remainder be payable in instalments during twenty-five to thirty-five years.

#### Grave German Disturbances

At the end of February the political and industrial disturbances in Germany presented three ominous phases. There was the attempted revolution at Munich, moving toward either its own spread thruout all Germany or the separation of Bavaria from the rest of the empire.

There was the strike of coal and railway workers at Halle, which interrupted communication between Weimar and Berlin, and which had for its avowed object the overthrow of the Ebert government and the dispersal of the National Assembly. There was also a call for a convention of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, to resume the power which they had surrendered to the National Assembly and to control or overthrow the latter body. At the same time the Assembly at Weimar was neglecting the work of perfecting the Constitution, and was engaging in factional disputes of an increasingly acrimonious nature.

The Government on March 1, after conferring with leaders of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, issued an address to the country, reaffirming its loyalty to the principles of democracy and denouncing the Spartacan and Bolshevik designs against the National Assembly. The Independent Socialists generally deserted the National Assembly to take part in strikes and agitation, and on the evening of March 3 a universal strike was ordered at Berlin, in consequence of which that city was without transportation service or lighting or water supply.

The Spartacans on March 4 attempted to take possession of Königsberg, in East Prussia, with the avowed purpose of opening a route thence to Moscow, so that Russian Bolsheviks might come to their assistance. The Government, however, hastened troops to Königsberg and after hard fighting apparently suppress the movement.

The Independent Socialists, Spartacans and other revolutionists on March 4 presented to the Government their formulated demands, to this effect: Trial of the former Emperor and Crown Prince, Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff and Admiral Tirpitz, by a people's tribunal; release of all political prisoners, including agents of Russian Bolsheviks; disarmament of all volunteer troops and development of the Red Guard; and the establishment of a political and commercial alliance with the Soviet Government of Russia.

#### Economic Ills of Germany

A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph who has been investigating conditions reports that while before the war Germany was able to feed 95 per cent of her people from her own resources, now, because of deterioration of the soil, lack of live stock and other conditions, she could not feed half that number on a pre-war scale of rations. Her ills are also aggravated by unemployment due to lack of coal transport facilities. At the time of the signing of the armistice there were 500,000 unemployed workmen in Germany. Now the number is estimated at 1,500,000. In the face of this urgent need of food for Germany, however, the French Government on March 2 indicated its unwillingness to participate in the work of supplying that need. It took the ground that it could not consent to have Germany



spend for supplies the money which should be paid to the people of France to restore the damage done to them by the German armies. On March 4, Marshal Foch demanded the immediate surrender and delivery of the German mercantile fleet, without regard to the question of food supply.

**The Troubles of Russia** The closing days of February saw much military activity in northern Russia. The Allies were advancing at several points and were inflicting heavy losses upon the Bolsheviks. In Esthonia and Lithuania and elsewhere on the Baltic front successful operations were conducted against the Bolsheviks, and similar reports came from the Northern Caucasus, where a volunteer army of Cossacks was waging a vigorous campaign. General Krasnoff, the Cossack leader, was announced to have made important progress on the Volga River. On March 3, however, news came of a Bolshevik advance in the north and a retreat of the Allies.

Captain Andre Tardieu, at Paris, on February 28 informed press correspondents that the proposed conference with the various Russian governments at Princes' Island had been abandoned, the Bolsheviks having failed to cease fighting as demanded by the Allies as a preliminary to that gathering. At the same time Nicholas Tschaikovsky, the veteran revolutionist and President of the government at Archangel, made the suggestion that instead of attempting to hold such a conference the Allies should send an authoritative commission to travel thru Russia on a tour of investigation.

Zinovieff, the Bolshevik Governor of Petrograd, is reported in the official organ of the Petrograd Soviet as declaring in a recent speech to the Soviet Council of Petrograd that the Government was quite willing to enter into conference with the Allies at Princes' Island, because, he said:

The signing of such a peace with the Allies would not mean that we would even for a second stop building our Red army. It would only mean that we put no trust whatever in the bit of paper which we would have signed.

Sergius Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Omak Government and its representative at Paris, declares that forty millions of Russians, under organized governments, are now cooperating for the reuniting and rehabilitating of Russia, and that even among the Bolsheviks many are striving toward the same end.

**Poland and Her Neighbors** The Inter Allied Mission to Poland arrived at Posen on March 1, intending to spend a week there, investigating the political and social situation. They began their work by consulting the German leaders and authorities, and afterward the Poles. For a time there was cessation of strife between the two nationalities, but in a day or two fighting was resumed at various points. There were also hos-

tilities between the Poles and the Ukrainians in Galicia and elsewhere. The Poles renewed their attempts to take Kovel and Rovno, and the Ukrainians again attacked Lemberg. Meantime the Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Paderewski, protested against the opposition which is being manifested at Paris to the organization of a large Polish army. The menace of Bolshevism in Russia, he insisted, made it reasonable and necessary for Poland to have an army of 350,000 men.

**For a Large British Army** The British Secretary of State for War, Winston Churchill, on March 3 asked the House of Commons for an appropriation sufficient to maintain an army of 2,500,000 men. This force would gradually be reduced to 925,000, he said; but the outlook of affairs in both Europe and Asia was so uncertain that it would not be prudent to effect any sudden decrease of military strength. In order to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the war with Germany it would be necessary to maintain a powerful force on the Rhine for a considerable time to come. Then, as soon as peace was made, the Allies must supply that country with needed food and thus aid it to avert the horrors of Bolshevism.

**British Labor Negotiations** Mr. Lloyd George held an all-day conference with British labor leaders and capitalists on February 27, earnestly trying to persuade them to compose their differences and to avoid a strike. As a result of his efforts, the miners agreed to postpone their threatened strike until March 22. On motion of Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party, a committee was constituted consisting of thirty representatives of labor and thirty of capital, comprizing both men and women, to study the causes of unrest, the condi-

tions of labor, the questions of hours, wages, coöperation, profit-sharing, etc., and to report in time for the calling of another conference with the Prime Minister before April 5. Addressing the first meeting of this committee of sixty, on March 4, Mr. Lloyd George advised it that it was the trustee of the safety and welfare of the whole nation. Unemployment must be banished and the workers must never again be put in dread of the horrors of hunger and distress.

The importance of this committee and its labors was estimated by Mr. Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament for Derby, and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, when he said that the next three weeks might determine whether Great Britain could avoid an industrial dispute whose consequences might be almost as disastrous as defeat by Germany in the war would have been.

**Spanish Cabinet Resigns** The Spanish Cabinet dominated by Count Romanones, which was formed in November last by the Marquis de Alhucemas, resigned on February 24. The King requested it to remain in office, however, until the budget could be passed by Parliament.

**Afghan Ameer Murdered** Habibullah Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, was murdered by shooting, in camp at Laghman, on February 20. The motive for the crime was not apparent. Habibullah was a son of the famous Ameer, Abd-ur-Rahman, and was born in 1872 and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 1901. He was, for an Oriental despot, an enlightened and progressive ruler, who effected some important reforms in the government of his country and strengthened the friendly relations between it and British India.



Press Illustrating

#### A DANGEROUS AFTER THE WAR JOB

Clearing the seas of floating mines is a task that compels war heroism still. For a ship has a very good chance of hitting a mine instead of picking it up. This photograph is of the Dutch minesweeper "Medusa" working in the North Sea. It is hauling up a mine thru the open space astern.



# UTOPIA OR HELL

## Theodore Roosevelt's Plan for the League of Nations

AS PRESENTED BY HIM THRU THE INDEPENDENT OF JANUARY 4, 1915

SHERMAN'S celebrated declaration about war has certainly been borne out by what has happened in Europe, and above all in Belgium, during the last four months. That war is hell I will concede as heartily as any ultra pacifist. But the only alternative to war, that is to hell, is the adoption of some plan substantially like that which I have advocated and which has itself been called utopian. It is possible that it is utopian for the time being; that is, that nations are not ready to accept it. But it is also possible that after this war has come to an end the European contestants will be sufficiently sobered to be willing to consider some such proposal.

The proposal is not in the least utopian if by utopian we understand something that is theoretically desirable but impossible. What I propose is a working and realizable Utopia. My proposal is that the efficient civilized nations—those that are efficient in war as well as in peace—shall join in a world league for the peace of righteousness. This means that they shall by solemn covenant agree as to their respective rights which shall not be questioned; that they shall agree that all other questions arising between them shall be submitted to a court of arbitration; and that they shall also agree—and here comes the vital and essential point of the whole system—to act with the combined military strength of all of them against any recalcitrant nation, against any nation which transgresses at the expense of any other nation the rights which it is agreed shall not be questioned, or which on matters that are arbitrable refuses to submit to the decree of the arbitral court.

In its essence this plan means that there shall be a great international treaty for the peace of righteousness; that this treaty shall explicitly secure to each nation and except from the operations of any international tribunal such matters as its territorial integrity, honor and vital interest, and shall guarantee it in the possession of these rights; that this treaty shall therefore by its own terms explicitly provide against making foolish promises which cannot and ought not to be kept; that this treaty shall be observed with absolute good faith—for it is worse than useless to enter into treaties until their observance in good faith is efficiently secured. Finally, and most important, this treaty shall put force back of righteousness, shall provide a method of securing by the exercise of force the observance of solemn international obligations. This is to be accomplished by all the powers covenanting to put their whole strength back of the fulfillment of the treaty obligations, including the decrees of the court established under and in accordance with the treaty. . . .

No man can venture to state the exact details that should be followed in securing such a world league for the peace of righteousness. But, not to leave the matter nebulous, I submit the following plan. It would prove entirely workable, if nations entered into it with good faith, and if they treated their obligations under it in the spirit in which the United States treated its obligations as regarded the independence of Cuba, giving good government to the Philippines, and building the Panama Canal; the same spirit in which England acted when the neutrality of Belgium was violated.

All the civilized powers which are able and willing to furnish and to use force, when force is required to back up righteousness—and only the civilized powers who possess virile manliness of character and the

willingness to accept risk and labor, when necessary to the performance of duty, are entitled to be considered in this matter—should join to create an international tribunal and to provide rules in accordance with which that tribunal should act. These rules would have to accept the *status quo* at some given period; for the endeavor to redress all historical wrongs would throw us back into chaos. They would lay down the rule that the territorial integrity of each nation was inviolate; that it was to be guaranteed absolutely its sovereign rights in certain particulars, including, for instance, the right to decide the terms on which immigrants should be admitted to its borders for purposes of residence, citizenship or business; in short, all its rights in matters affecting its honor and vital interest. Each nation should be guaranteed against having any of these specified rights infringed upon. They would not be made arbitrable, any more than an individual's right to life and limb is made arbitrable; they would be mutually guaranteed. All other matters that could arise between these nations should be settled by the international court. The judges should act not as national representatives, but purely as judges, and in any given case it would probably be well to choose them by lot, excluding, of course, the representatives of the powers whose interests were concerned. Then, and most important, the nations should severally guarantee to use their entire military force, if necessary, against any nation which defied the decrees of the tribunal or which violated any of the rights which in the rules it was expressly stipulated should be reserved to the several nations, the rights to their territorial integrity and the like. Under such conditions—to make matters concrete—Belgium would be safe from any attack such as that made by Germany, and Germany would be relieved from the haunting fear its people now have lest the Russians and the French, backed by other nations, smash the empire and its people.

In addition to the contracting powers, a certain number of outside nations should be named as entitled to the benefits of the court. These nations should be chosen from those which were as civilized and well behaved as the great contracting nations, but which, for some reason or other, were unwilling or unable to guarantee to help execute the decrees of the court by force. They would have no right to take part in the nomination of judges, for no people are entitled to do anything toward establishing a court unless they are able and willing to face the risk, labor and self-sacrifice necessary in order to put police power behind the court. But they would be treated with exact justice; and in the event of any one of the great contracting powers having trouble with one of them, they would be entitled to go into court, have a decision rendered, and see the decision supported precisely as in the case of a dispute between any two of the great contracting powers themselves.

No power should be admitted into the first circle, that of the contracting powers, unless it was civilized, well behaved and able to do its part in enforcing the decrees of the court. . . .

Most certainly the proposed plan would be dependent upon reasonable good faith for its successful working, but this is only to say what is also true of every human institution. Under the proposed plan there would be a strong likelihood of bettering world conditions. If it is a Utopia, it is a Utopia of a very practical kind.





Paul Thompson

Waiting to be helped to find a job by the United States Employment Service, a Federal organization with an agency in every city

## TWO WEEKS' EXTRA PAY

### A Safety Check on the Dangers of Rapid Firing

BY EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

**T**HE Czar's Government withheld from Russian workingmen the right to

strike by requiring them to give their employer two weeks' notice before quitting his employ. On the other hand the law required the employer likewise to give the man two weeks' notice or if he dismissed him abruptly to pay the dismissed employee for two weeks beyond the term of employment. The enforcement of the law was in the hands of the Government factory inspectors and the workmen appeared not to have gotten much benefit from it. I did hear, however, of a peppery manufacturer who paid a fortnight's extra wages to men he had "fired" incontinently and who declared that his quick temper would bankrupt him.

After the Revolution of March, 1917, an endeavor was made to enforce this law and to secure for the dismissed workman a month's wages instead of a fortnight's wages. In a number of industries the month of leeway was established by joint agreement. In the typographic industry masters and men agreed to a three months' minimum term of employment. When I was at Baku, in October, 1917, the hundred odd oil firms were concluding an agreement with their seventy thousand employees which stipulated, among other things, that on dismissal an employee should receive a month's pay for every year he had been in the service of the firm. The employers made no protest on this point, for it simply made general a practice which long had been followed by the best oil companies.

In some cases the demands went very far. A large American manufacturing concern near Moscow was asked by its men to pay three months' dismissal wages for every year of service. On the break-up of the office force of a certain American life insurance company with headquarters in Petrograd the men put in a claim for six months' pay all around!

I do not know how the dismissal wage idea has fared under the Soviet regime in Russia and I have little information as to its actual working dur-

ing the troublous time in 1917 before the old order was broken up. But I believe that it rests on a sound principle and deserves to be seriously considered as a means of stabilizing industrial relations in this country.

In a mature and humane civilization great importance is attached to the economic security of the individual. As the civil service develops, the public employee is protected in various ways against abrupt and arbitrary dismissal. In universities it is customary to notify the instructor a considerable time in advance of the termination of his employment. The professor is usually given a year's notice or else his salary is continued for at least a half year after his services are dispensed with. School boards, hospitals, churches and non-gainful organizations generally feel that it is indecent to cut off a faithful servant without giving him a reasonable time to look around for another place. Even from private employers, professional men are usually able to secure an agreement not to end relations without a month or more of notice.

On the other hand, the common practice of American industrial employers is really amazing in its lack of consideration for the worker found superfluous. No doubt many firms take a pride in building up and maintaining a stable labor force and give serious attention to the plight of the men they have to drop. But the average employer seems to give himself not the slightest concern as to what is to become of the worker let out thru no fault of his own. I have heard of a firm long aware of the necessity of curtailment waiting till half an hour before the evening whistle blew to post a notice throwing hundreds of men out of a job for an indefinite time! Since Americans are not generally inhumane, the barbarous "firing" policy so characteristic of our industries can be accounted for only as a survival from the time of the small concern when the competent workman

dismissed could walk around the corner and get a job just as good. That such is not the case

today may be learned by simply interviewing workingmen as to what loss of job has meant to them. What tales of tramping the streets looking for work, of rushing hither and thither on a rumor that this firm or that is taking on men, of returning night after night worn out and discouraged to an anxious family, of the frantic cutting down of household expenses, the begging of credit from butcher and grocer, the borrowing of small sums from one's cronies, the shattering of hopeful plans for the children! Here are real tragedies, hundreds, nay thousands, of them a year in our larger centers, yet the general public goes its way quite unconscious! No wonder among wage-earners the bitter saying runs, "A workman is a fool to have a wife and kids."

What of the far greater number who are employed continuously but who are always worrying lest they lose their jobs without warning? From conversation with wage-earners one gathers that fear of finding a blue slip in the pay envelope really poisons life for multitudes. So long as many employing concerns move in the present ruthless inscrutable way, not deigning to give their men any advance hint of what will happen to them, there will be resentment and unrest in the ranks of labor, no matter how reasonable the hours and pay.

The tragedy in the situation of the wage-earner in the modern industrial organization has been his *insecurity*. Step by step we have lessened this. Mechanics' lien laws did away with the risk of losing his pay, postal savings banks with the risk of losing his savings, "safety first" with the risk of preventable industrial accidents, accident compensation with the risk of losing livelihood by injury in his work, pensions with the risk of a destitute old age. The chief insecurity which remains is that of losing one's job. How can we lessen that?

There is no virtue in the suggestion



that the law should require either party to give a fortnight's notice before terminating relations. The workman who has received notice will be of little use the ensuing two weeks and the average employer would prefer to make him a present of his wages and let him go. On the other hand if the workmen were obliged to give notice two weeks before quitting they would lose their sharpest weapon—the sudden strike.

The true policy is to establish for the workman who has been with the employer long enough to establish the presumption that he is of value—say six months—the legal right to receive a fortnight's free wages when he is dismissed without fault on his part. This would give him two weeks to look about and find himself another job. Even if he has nothing saved up and no credit it would be a month or more before his family came into acute distress. There are few competent men who cannot find a job in a month unless times are hard and during hard times their recourse will be an altogether different provision, viz., unemployment insurance. Still more important, however, is the consideration that the man who has made good on the job and continues to make good would be relieved of the haunting fear of offhand dismissal. It will not pay his employer to fire him for frivolous reasons and if business is slack the men let out will be men recently taken on, who have not yet established the right to the dismissal wage.

**T**HE dismissal wage should not be looked upon as something held back out of wages which a man will never get unless he is "fired." It should be regarded in the light of the "compensation for disturbance" which some countries allow the evicted tenant who has farmed the land well.

Of course the man who "fires himself" by persistent negligence or misconduct should get no dismissal wage, and since an unscrupulous employer might charge fault when there is none, there will have to be local boards to hear complaints on this score.

The employee who quits of his own free will to take a better job or do something else has no claim. But since

such an employee might "soldier" or grow careless just in order to get himself "fired" the employer must have the right to escape paying him a dismissal wage by proving to the local board that he is "soldiering." As a matter of fact no workman could afford to get the reputation among employers of being that kind of a man.

Until we have accident, sickness and old age insurance, incompetency arising from accident, sickness or old age would not, of course, release the employer from the obligation to pay a dismissal wage. The dismissal wage might be combined with a system of unemployment insurance by providing that the unemployment allowance should not begin until the end of the term for which free wages is paid.

The legal dismissal wage should not become involved with strikes and lockouts. Let the rule be that the striker has not relinquished his job any more than the man who has been absent on account of sickness. When the man resumes his job—whether on his terms or on the employer's—he has whatever rights he had when he struck. Only in case he applies for his job and is refused is he entitled to a dismissal wage. If he never applies, he gets nothing.

Let the lockout be looked upon as if it were a temporary stoppage owing to a fire or a dearth of fuel or raw material. When the men are taken on again all is as before. If they stay away they get nothing. If they are refused their old jobs they get the dismissal wage.

If the employer goes bankrupt his men's dismissal wages constitute precisely the same kind of claim on his assets as their back wages.

Since an employer could always avoid dismissing a man by cutting his wages to so low a point that the man would quit of his own accord, the cutting of a competent workman's pay below the "going" wage for the time and place should be construed as dismissal. Likewise when an employee without fault is reduced to a lower position in the works or is shifted permanently to harder or more onerous work the workman should have the option of staying on or claiming dismissal pay and leaving.

What of "lay off" when, on account of slack business, the men dismissed are not replaced? Instead of dismissing men, let the employer cut down hours uniformly in the shop and not until he cuts them below half time shall the men have the option of staying or of taking their dismissal wage and leaving. When a man is laid off because there is not enough work to keep him busy but the job is supposed to be held open to him, let the dismissal wage payment be strung out thru six weeks. If the employer has him back sooner he saves himself something.

A board to decide all such questions should be created in each industrial community. One member should represent employees, another employers and the third should be named by the State Industrial Commission.

**H**OW would the legal dismissal wage affect employers?

On all hands, it is agreed that the amount of labor turnover in American industries is scandalous. I know of an industry employing 28,000 men which not long ago hired and "fired" at least that many men a year. Fifty-seven Detroit plants took on and let out in 1917 two and a half times as many men as they carried on the pay roll. Few employers have any conception of what they lose by such a turnover. The inquiries of Magnus W. Alexander show that the hiring of 22,031 unneeded employees in twelve factories involved an economic waste of nearly a million dollars, i. e.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total wage bill!

The obligation to pay a dismissal wage would give such employers a motive to make their practice conform to that of those thoughtful and humane employers who have brought their annual turnover in some cases down to 30 per cent with profit to themselves and contentment to their employees. They would find it paid to give attention to human engineering, to install employment managers who investigate why an employee is doing badly and find a way to remove the cause. Before letting a man go with a fortnight's free wages they would try him out in different positions or departments in the hope of [Continued on page 384]



Paul Thompson

This long line of unemployed waiting to answer an advertisement, is due partly to the dismissal without notice system



# MORE LIGHT ON RUSSIA

## First Hand Observations That Correct Some Popular Misconceptions

BY JEROME DAVIS

*In view of the conflicting testimony which has been brought before the Senate Investigating Committee we have asked Mr. Jerome Davis, who as secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has had exceptional opportunities for seeing Russia from the inside, to present his view of conditions there. In our issue of February 8 we published an article from Mr. Davis on "What We Can Do for Russia" and in this issue he brings out some original documents bearing upon the most controverted questions of Bolshevik policy*

AS one who has but recently returned from Russia after over two and one-half years in that country I have read with tremendous interest the stories of witnesses appearing before the Senate committee investigating Bolshevism, as reported in the press.

While I am absolutely opposed to the Bolsheviks and believe that they merit a good deal of criticism, I feel that the testimony presented as reported by our press is misrepresenting. It would require too much space to attempt to review all the mass of testimony. Any one who was in Russia during the Bolshevik regime knows that wild rumors were everywhere. A great many Americans had friends limited largely to the aristocratic and propertied classes. Many of these latter were naturally rabidly bitter in their denunciation of the Bolsheviks and each day saw some new story concocted to discredit Bolshevism. Many of these rumors quickly proved themselves false. In the case of others it was much more difficult to determine judiciously their truth or falsity. Let us consider one statement which was officially reported as authenticated fact. One Allied officer while in Murmansk solemnly reported that 300 officers had been shot in Petrograd on a certain date. It so happened that the American Red Cross was in Petrograd itself on that day. It would have been practically impossible for that number of officers to be killed and all traces of the crime obliterated while the Red Cross was in the city.

Some of the evidence before the Senatorial Investigating Committee seems to be of a similar nature. Even if we are bitterly antagonistic to the Bolsheviks, does it not pay in the long run to present only well authenticated facts? Manufactured stories usually react in favor of those whom they are planned to harm and throw doubt on the reports of what is really bad about Bolshevism. Even if we condone misrepresentation about the fanatical Bolsheviks, it seems as if the truth ought to be presented to the American people

in order to justify our Allied policy. As an admirer of the action taken by President Wilson at the Peace Conference, as a supporter of his fair and generous policy of attempting to call a conference of all Russian factions, and as one who admires President Wilson's stand on the withdrawal of American troops from Russia, my reason for giving the few brief facts in this article is because I believe an impartial investigation of Bolshevism will support those policies.

When one reads that women have been nationalized for immoral purposes by the Bolshevik Government and that people in great numbers were put to death simply because they were considered of higher intelligence than the leaders approved of, allegations which I believe to be untrue, it naturally has a reaction on the feeling of the American people toward our Russian policy. I shall not attempt to prove that the great mass of this testimony is simply slander and rumor; doubtless much of it is truth, but it is not always easy to distinguish.

Let me take simply a couple of instances. A few days ago the New York Times reported that one witness testified that General Brusiloff had been shot while in bed. The facts are that during the period of fighting when the Bolsheviks took the power one shrapnel shell, among hundreds fired, fell into the home of General Brusiloff. A splinter from the exploded shell struck him in the leg as he was walking down the hall of his home. When I left Russia General Brusiloff was alive, altho arrested by the Bolshevik authorities. In all the time I was in Russia I never heard of any one being put to death by the Bolshevik Government simply on the charge that he was considered of higher intelligence than the leaders approved of.

Mr. Simmons, as reported by the New York Times of February 18, read a decree of the Saratov Soviet nationalizing women. It so happens that the writer was in the city of Samara not far from Saratov shortly after this decree had been posted up about the city. In order to find out whether it was genuine or not I went to the Anarchist Club in Samara. The leaders of the anarchists not only denied absolutely that any anarchist club had ever even proposed such a decree, but they stated that this had been printed by certain forces antagonistic to the Soviets who were doing all in their power to discredit them. On investigating the matter carefully I believe that what they said was true. Not content with denying the decree purporting to come from the Saratov anarchists in the press, the Anarchist Club posted up the follow-

### ОТ САМАРСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ АНАРХИСТОВ

#### ПО ПОВОДУ „ДЕКРЕТА“.

Враг бессилен. Враг падает ниже и ниже. И в своем падении кощунствует. И в своем падении клеветает. И пускается на самые отвратительные провокационные меры.

Враг угнетенных — он жаждет господства, и страдание всех для него анархизм, подлинное высшее проявление свободы.

И враг распространяет лживую клевету, что свобода — это проституция до насильственной женщины. От нашего имени распространяет он своими грязными руками „Декрет о социализации женщин“.

Какая грубая, циничная провокация!

Венами, веками и поколениями анархисты борются со всеми декретами и законами всяких властей, — так могут ли они сами выпускать декреты?

Враги всякого насилия, — могут ли анархисты требовать или даже допускать принудительного отчуждения женщин?

Сколько же найдется таких буржуазных ослов, что поверят этой провокации, что заругают себя в став этих гадких шивалов!

Нет и нет! Страхом натравить на нас бесовские массы, враг не расчитал и обманул только свою грязную душу.

Увы! — он еще не узнал всей остроты нашего оружия — так узнает! Смерть провокаторам! Внезапная смерть! На месте — без колебаний — всеми средствами и всяким оружием!

И всякий, кто — тайно или явно — будет поддерживать эту клевету, приравляется к орудиям агента. — Будет объявлен соучастником этой темной банды, будет объявлен провокатором. И постигнет их участь одна.

И всякий, кто — с нами или не с нами — честно живет и борется, будет помогать нам в расправе, будет сам истить эти злодеяния такой подымающейся реакцией.

Для расправы огня хватит у нас!

И все средства будут хороши!

Самарская Федерация Анархистов

*The Anarchists' decree, translated below  
ing decree all over the city. Roughly  
translated it reads:*

FROM THE SAMARA FEDERATION OF  
ANARCHISTS

In Reference to the Decree

The enemy loses strength. The enemy falls lower and lower. In his falling he scoffs at sacred things. In his falling he throws out slanders. And he throws them out in the most loathsome and provocative manner.

The enemy is prest down—he lusts for power, worst of all for him are the anarchists, bearing aloft the banner of liberty. The enemy circulates disgusting slanders, that freedom stretches out its branches to do violence to women. In our name they circulate with their dirty hands “The Decree of the Socialization of Women.”

What a coarse immoral provocation! For centuries, everywhere, far and wide, the anarchists fight against all decrees and laws of every authority—how can they themselves put out decrees?

As opponents of every power—can the anarchists demand or even allow forced expropriation of women? How many can there be of such boorish beasts, who will believe such provocation, that harness themselves in the yoke of their own foul hisses? No, No! The enemy does not reckon on us, the unconscious masses, he only unmasks his own dirty heart. Alas, the enemy still does not know all the sharpness of our weapons—but he will know. Death to such provocators! Unmerciful death! Let us sweep them away—without hesitation—with all our power and with all our weapons! And all who secretly or openly will support such calumny, turning themselves into ridiculous hobgoblins—will be declared associates with those dark hands. They will be declared provocators. But one disastrous fate will overtake them. All those, that—with us or against us—live and fight for honor, will help us in justice, they will themselves avenge this venomous, foul rising reaction.

For redress we have enough fire.

And all our ways and means will be good enough.

Samara Federation of Anarchists

However much we may disapprove of the above wild poster, is it not an effectual [Continued on page 386



# WITH THIS BLACK MAN'S ARMY

BY DAVID LE ROY FERGUSON

**M**OST of the American colored stevedores never saw a ship until they started for France," says the *Stars and Stripes*, the American army's overseas newspaper, "but they have proved their worth as cargo handlers. Working in the hold of a ship with the August sun raising heat waves from the deck isn't the easiest job in the army, but they are breaking records at it, and it hasn't dampened their sunny disposition, either.

"On the same day that the American infantry, trekking in the wake of the retreating Germans, gained the outskirts of Fismes, colored stevedores unloading a ship at one of the base ports unostentatiously won an important victory by discharging 1200 tons of flour in 9½ hours, setting a record for the A. E. F. and a pace which is rarely excelled on the best equipt docks in the United States. The same group of stevedores over a period of five days discharged an average of 2000 tons of cargo per day from one ship, a record more notable still.

"It is a twenty-four hour a day grind at the base ports now, where thousands of American colored troops are putting ashore the million and one articles, big and little, which are necessary for the maintenance of a modern army.

"With the same force with which American line units, in the last few weeks have made their debut in a big scale warfare, have the other branches of the service upon whose efforts depend the potency and effectiveness of the men in the trenches accomplished their less spectacular but equally important work."

This vast army of stevedores in France is composed mostly of men who volunteered at the first call. The first men who came

Mr. Ferguson, who is standing at the extreme left of the photograph below, is a negro preacher from Kentucky who has been at St. Nazaire, France, during the war, in charge of Y. M. C. A. work with the negro stevedore troops there



The stevedore band that entertained not only the men but also the French people

over in early June, 1917, were a civilian contract company, experienced as stevedores in America. They served one year, finishing their contract in June, 1918, and returned to America. During the early days of July, 1917, other companies of volunteers arrived, so the army grew until the stevedore camps at base ports became one great industrial army, numbering about fifty thousand.

This army of stevedores had all the equipment, regulations, military rank and uniform that the infantry had. The industrial in its nature, all the line and workings, and details of procedure was according to military law and order. This vast army of workers was divided into companies and regiments and had their individual camps regularly officered and numbered. Anything by the way of uniform and ration that

to suit the keenest military eye for discipline and fine training.

The stevedores also took great pride in their companies, their camps and all that belonged to the army, and because their work and contribution was always emphasized by officers as being essential to the boys in the trenches, the name stevedore finally became a dignified and distinguished term, representing part of the great American Army.

Naturally, many amusing stories and jokes, with the war and France as a background, will feature the colored boys over there. One hears many funny "bon mots" and puns and clever stories attributed to the colored soldier, until it seems that they brought and made most of the humor connected with the grim, frightful war. With that native talent and fun-making nature of his, the colored soldier was quick to see whatever was humorous over there: the war, the army, the firing line; even the serious and dangerous things that make others sad, he made the base of jokes, and oftentimes ridiculed, so that even his dangers and tasks seemed to have been less difficult.

As to cheerfulness, the stevedore camps had their share of songs, music and that gaiety which characterizes a cheerful race. One thing that most im- [Continued on page 385]

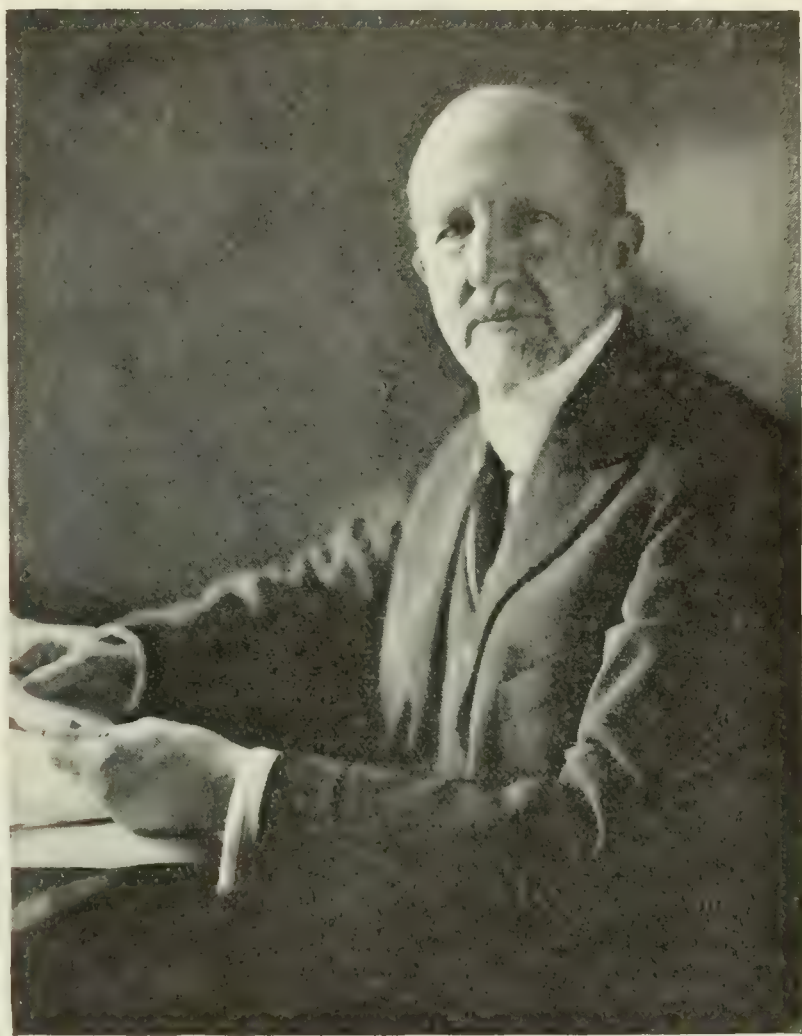
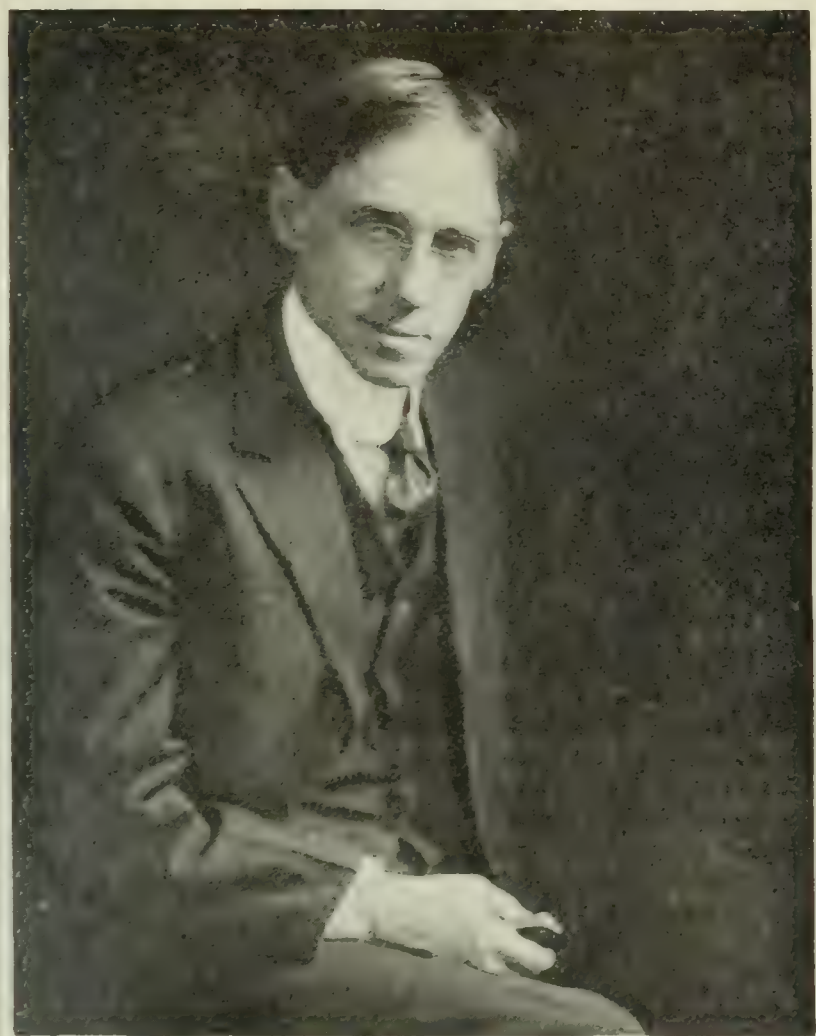


Drawn by Baldridge for the Stars and Stripes

Various types and various moods of the stevedore soldier, sketched for the army paper



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



## NEW MEN IN IMPORTANT POSITIONS

### MINISTER TO DENMARK

Norman Hapgood, who has been appointed by President Wilson to succeed Dr. Egan as United States Minister to Denmark, was the president and one of the founders of the League of Free Nations, an organization which has done much to make available information concerning an international league. Mr. Hapgood was the editor of "Harper's Weekly" until its incorporation with The Independent in May 1916.



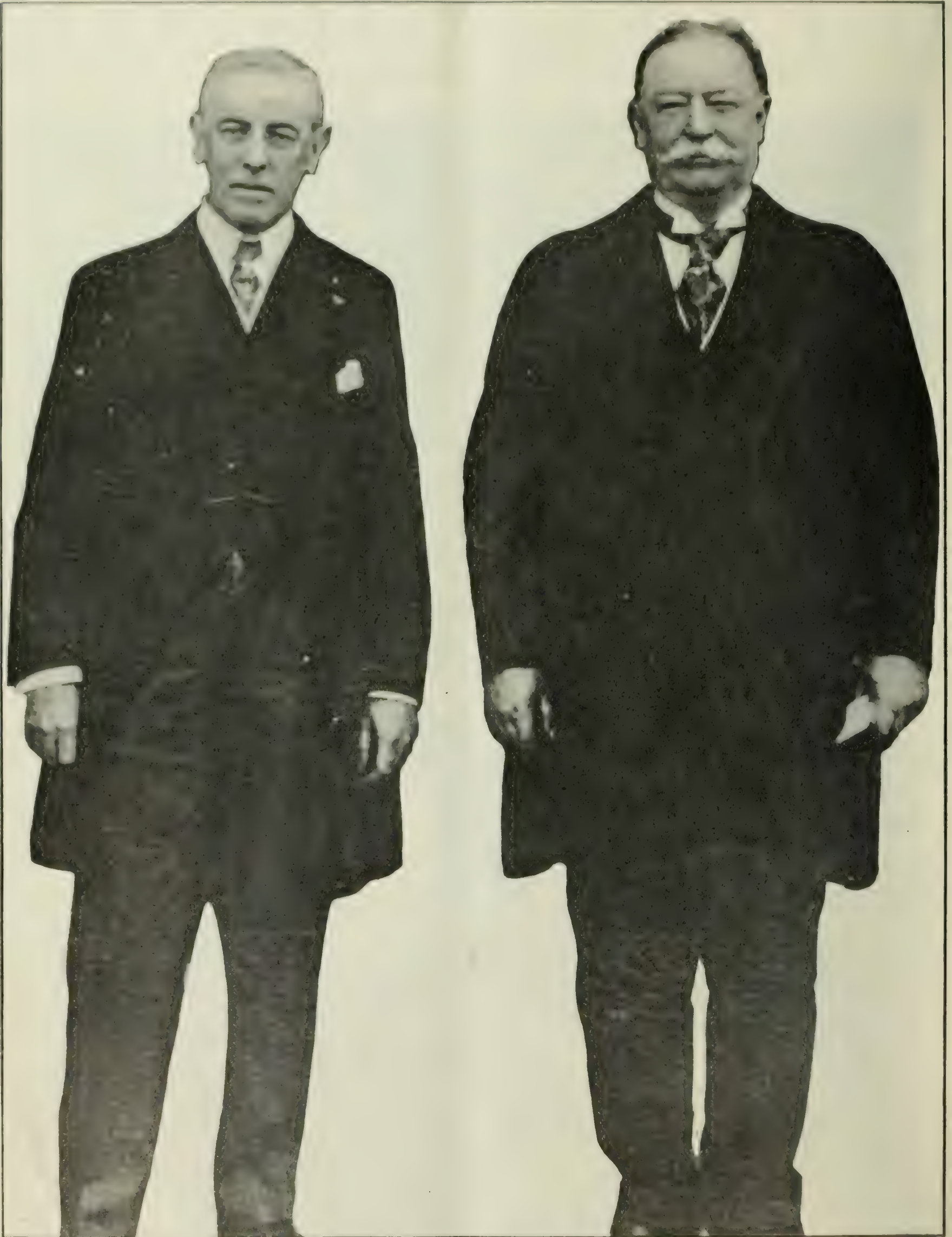
### Press Illustrating NEXT SPEAKER

OF THE HOUSE  
The Republicans, in the majority again after two Democratic Congresses, will have as Speaker of the House Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, who has served in Congress since 1892. Under the new rules of the House the speakership has lost its former heavy power and has little more than the duties of a presiding officer.

### THE THIRD ATTORNEY- GENERAL

A. Mitchell Palmer, during the war United States Alien Property Custodian is the Third Attorney-General in President Wilson's Cabinet. He succeeds Thomas Watt Gregory, who is at the Peace Conference now. Mr. Gregory succeeded James O. McKeen in 1914.





Underwood & Underwood

THE SPOKESMEN FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"This means that this is not a party issue," said President Wilson when he and ex-President Taft spoke for the League on March 4



## PICKING UP THE SURVIVORS

*These pictures, published here for the first time, were taken by one of the officers on the U. S. S. "Corsair," formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's pleasure yacht, converted when America entered the war into one of our smaller fighting craft*



### ALL SAVED

*The last lifeboat of the "California" coming alongside the "Corsair," which took all the survivors aboard and brought them safely to port. The "California" was sunk about twenty miles off La Felice, France, in June, 1918*



### WHEN THE "CALIFORNIA" WENT DOWN

*The vessel, hit by a mine, is sinking slowly by the bow in this photograph taken from the deck of the "Corsair" where the crew is gathered to help the "California" survivors aboard. A \$3,000,000 cargo of flour, shrapnel and motor trucks was lost*



### A GERMAN SPY IN THE LIFEBOAT

*The man in felt hat standing in this boatload of survivors from the "Antilles," our first torpedoed troopship, was found to be a German spy. The "Antilles" on her homeward trip was torpedoed by a submarine on October 17, 1917, in the Bay of Biscay, and sunk in four minutes. Seventy lives were lost. The "spy" told the crew of the "Corsair" that the "Finland" would be similarly torpedoed two weeks later—and she was*

### THE GOOD SHIP "CORSAIR"

*At the left is a photograph of the famous Morgan yacht converted for fighting use in the danger zone off the French coast. The men in the foreground are part of the "Corsair's" crew, who are going ashore in her small boat*



THE "ALCEDO," SUNK BY A SUBMARINE LATER, STANDING BY TO PICK UP THE "ANTILLES" LIFEBOATS





# NATIONAL EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

The Ratio of Achievement to Effort Is the True Measure of Efficiency



## HOW ONE TOWN BOUGHT HEALTH

BY DONALD WILHELM

**H**EALTH is catching, like disease. In fact, it is more catching in some respects, for there are not a few factors which can easily, almost automatically, be made to operate in the extension of health that do not operate in the extension of disease. One is education, another is the doctor, a third is the nurse, a fourth is the dentist, and others are so many that there is indeed a whole train of agencies making war on sickness.

But, as a rule, sickness is its own reward, by which is meant that one of the great discoveries of the war is that a large percentage of the people of America may be presumed to be suffering from physical defects which they are quite unaware of thru their own neglect; that 60 per cent of even the young men called to the service of their country were disqualified because of disabilities; that virtually all those thousands had been quite disposed to look upon a thoro clinical examination of themselves, not as the best annual insurance against sickness and death, but as something diabolical and dreadful. The draft, in a word, taught the nation a lesson; those who enjoyed military service are likely to emphasize that lesson. And now comes the elect little city of Framingham, Massachusetts, to make that lesson clearer, and to drive it home.

By the draft examination thousands of young men learned of disabilities which deprived them of the opportunity to get a lifetime of physical and mental growth in a year, and that kept them out of the best Marathon race that civilization ever staged—because they thought that since they continued to move, why consider the doctor? And Framingham now goes further, to show by a striking demonstration that the little motto heralded by the New York City Board of Health, "Within natural limitations public health is purchasable," is an axiom that Solomon overlooked.

**F**RAMINGHAM, in spirit and in fact, was a typical small American city. It was a cross-section, statistically, of America. It was, indeed, America in the miniature. It had, and has, levels high and low—a rural population, an Italian population, a Canadian, an Irish, a Jewish population and others. Twenty-six per cent of Framingham's population is foreign-born—exactly the percentage that obtains for the registration area of the deaths in the United States. Some of its industries are old, some are modern. Some employ foreign workers in large numbers, some do not. There is a business section, of course. There are churches of various kinds, but no Y. M. C. A. There is a typical public school system, but no parochial schools. There is a library, and a Civic League. There was a typical city government, there were well-trained physicians, a good local and a good state health department—and some inertia, collective and individual. Indeed, it was just because Framingham was typical that, when the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company offered one hundred thousand dollars to the National Tuberculosis Association "for an intensive experiment" over a period of three years, that Framingham was selected after

much comparison among other communities and much searching for a typical community affording, for the use of all other American communities, a just basis for experiment.

And now, when only two years of the experiment, or demonstration, have passed and the accumulated results in the third year are still to be recorded, New England begins to boast, gently, "Well, even if we are believed to be more or less the creature of our fancy, still, we have the Health Town!"

And from far and near inquiries are pouring in and requests for speakers are being made.

**F**RAMINGHAM set out to be the Health Town intelligently, with the guidance of Dr. Donald B. Armstrong—a graduate of Lafayette College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City and some years of study of public health and sanitary engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and elsewhere—as executive officer and head of a small but able staff. After careful planning and scientific analysis and checking-up of local environment, industrial, rural and other, and of disease, death, birth and sickness data for the ten-year period preceding (a difficult and expert business other communities now need not attempt), an intensive preparatory program was undertaken. It was undertaken thru the local paper, which, like most local papers, was ready to coöperate with a will, so that, regularly, now, it publishes a "health department." Then, of course, local physicians were apprized of the intelligent and comprehensive plan about to be undertaken, and busy tho physicians are, each doing the wartime job of several, they were not found wanting. Leaflets, likewise, in English and Italian, were distributed by insurance agents of companies having local representatives, by visiting nurses, by others. Church pulpits were utilized. The schools were utilized. Then, after the fullest arrayment of the various community products and purposes against the problem of the future, various offensive and defensive committees and councils were appointed and, at last, by the employment of the insurance agents and nurses gathered in from local and neighboring organizations, a sickness census was undertaken, to the end that Framingham might look in the glass and announce what, and to what extent, it *thought* it had anything the matter with it. Then followed a drive for a diagnosis covering all types and conditions of this "body politic" of some sixteen thousand individuals. In other words, enough doctors were gathered in, and enough nurses, from the town and round-about, for five thousand men and women—who are about equally balanced in the town—and children and babies, to be thoroly examined to determine, confidentially, and without cost, if they were ill, and where and how and why. And most of them were! Framingham, in a word, took another look at herself in the mirror and submitted to surprize, remarking, no doubt, that "Whereas, I, Framingham, always

thought I was much healthier than most towns, and *am*, they tell me, now I discover that far from having mumps only, and an occasional boil in the May-time, I am about 70 per cent sick—tho probably not so sick as many towns!" In other words, only a score of Framingham's members knew they had tuberculosis, to take only one of some hundreds of ills in large part unsuspected, yet 140 members needed advice about or treatment for tuberculosis; more than 100 children were bundled off to summer camp, and 3000 other citizens were consigned to their doctors for cure.

All this was a rending shock for Framingham—and it ought to be for the nation, which is loath to confess itself an ostrich, with its goodly physical head buried in the sands of time. The result was that the year ensuing saw Framingham gathering in her skirts and starting, with broom, baby books, "baby weeks," dental clinics, every intelligent weapon available, for health and happiness. The ensuing year accordingly saw—tho Framingham had undergone a 50 per cent increase in population in the two or three years preceding—a reduction of infant deaths of at least eleven for every 1000 babies born, as compared with the figures for the preceding ten years, and a reduction of deaths for all persons of nearly two per thousand. But there were all kinds of diseases discovered, and the cold figures do not tell the tale.

The first year's survey showed, in short, that Framingham, which had about 300 deaths a year, was suffering from its own negligence so much that from 150 to 200 of those deaths were from preventable diseases; that tho every year about 3000 persons were seriously sick in Framingham, fully one-half of all this sickness, with all its attendant pain and suffering, loss in wages, and loss of work, was preventable, by means that were at hand but had not been used.

In the following year another census and another extensive inventory, by nurses and doctors, were undertaken, with most of the examinations conducted in the homes.

**T**HE two surveys and inventories, with all the zeal for health that they aroused, constituting, as they did, an educational campaign of tremendous force, could in all their detail hardly be described in a book. For purposes of illustration, it is best, therefore, to turn in a paragraph or two to one disease and to speak in terms of that and make it serve for illustration. To do that is to pass by some interesting conclusions, which indicate, for instance, that the sickness and mortality rates in Framingham are affected by economic conditions, that the rate is lower for those with an income of \$1800 or over than for those with less income, and other confirmations just as striking, and to turn to tuberculosis, which is a menace such as few Americans appreciate, and a challenge in that it is usually curable if detected and treated intelligently in time. In 1916 there were forty known cases of tuberculosis in Framingham. That is, it was believed that only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent of the population had tuberculosis. When the war started it was supposed there were only twenty-seven cases.



And the average for 1916 and 1917 indicated that there were about three cases to each death. During 1917 and including 1918, to November, there were 242 cases on record, and there are now, counting "lost cases," more than 250.

In the little office with its broad partitions, where he is demonstrating that what is being done in Framingham can be done in almost any community—for about one dollar per capita, Dr. Armstrong explained, "For the period 1918 we now have instead of three cases for every death, ten active cases for every death and eleven arrested cases for every death—altogether twenty-one for every death, instead of three." This does not mean, of course, that the tuberculosis rate in Framingham soared with the coming of Dr. Armstrong and his assistants; it means, instead, that there were—and in every community in America there probably are—an unconscionable number of men and women and children in all stages of the disease, giving it to the very ones they hold most dear. In terms of Framingham, one can see what this means. Measured in terms of 110,000,000 Americans, many of them living in conditions worse than those that obtained in Framingham, one can apprehend, vaguely, what it means, when it is considered that 2 per cent, a new figure, of this civilian population is tubercular, with 1 per cent active and 1 per cent arrested. "It means," says Dr. Armstrong, "that, as surely as Framingham is typical, and it is presumed, statistically, so to be, there are in America 1,000,000 active cases of tuberculosis, and another 1,000,000 which ought to be under less rigid observation, instead of 250,000, the estimate heretofore."

And when the tuberculosis mortality for the United States is 141 per 100,000, and that in Framingham only 99, the lesson is clearer.

There is not space here for the striking manner in which the tuberculous cases in Framingham were classified in accordance with a quite new and seemingly far more intelligent plan available to any other community



The office of the Framingham Community Health Station is made attractive with posters and the whole town is constantly reminded and invited to think in terms of health



Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, executive head of the health station

now. There is not space for study of the results of a recent Von Pirquet skin test of children between the ages of one and seven years, a test that indicated that a third of them were already suffering from tuberculous infection, though up to this time the cases of actual disease among those children have proved to be relatively few. Nor space for the study of the findings come of the use of the X-ray, and other treatments. The point simply is that while the number of known cases of tuberculosis has been increased greatly, the discovery has been coupled with such adequate provisions for its reduction that the mortality rate has been reduced, which, again, points an imperative finger at every American community.

The same result was demonstrated in the case of children's diseases so that nineteen infants, according to comparative studies, are now living, instead of having died, in Framingham, thanks to having been born after the town had turned in to provide clinics and other ample provisions for infant care.

Whether children or adults, 77 per cent of Framingham's population were in need of some kind of medical, dental, or other treatment, and 65 per cent of those were suffering from illnesses that are preventable or remediable. But the lesson in all this is not merely that individuals should in every community appoint themselves committees of one to see that each gets a thorough clinical diagnosis once a year, but that every community in the United States can, if it will, do for itself what Framingham has done.

It has been pointed out that Framingham is a typical community. It has been pointed out, and such authorities as have been consulted by the writer seem to agree, that Framingham has now the best medical inspection machinery in ratio to the number of its people in the United States. But closer analysis of that machinery will discover that, in one form or another, all its components exist in almost any community that makes the least pretense of caring for the [Continued on page 387]



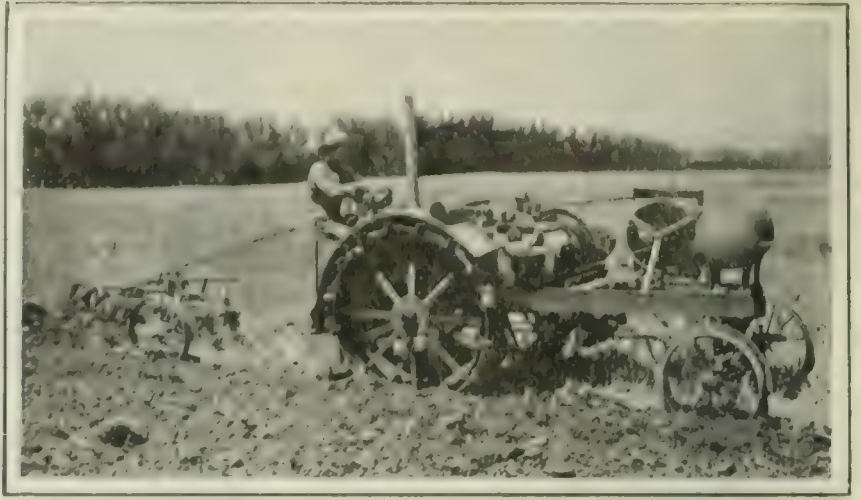
The baby clinic where skin tests indicated that one-third of the children from one to seven years old were already suffering from tuberculous infection



# THE TRACTOR THAT YOU NEED



*The caterpillar type of farm tractor carrying on steadily in an uphill haul. This type has a spectacular way of overcoming difficulties—but farm demands are less exacting than war work.*



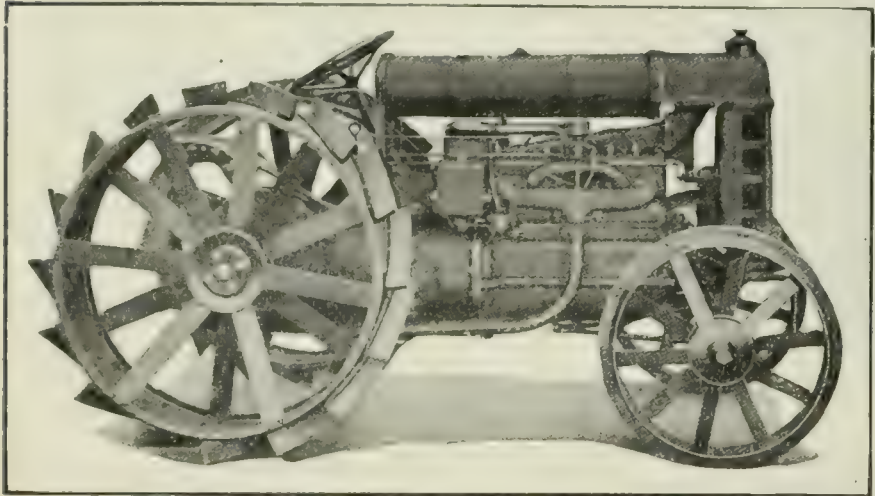
*12-24 horse power kerosene tractor. Starts on gasoline. A well balanced, slow speed motor; on endurance test pulled its load \$12 continuous hours, without stop—a proof of solid qualities.*



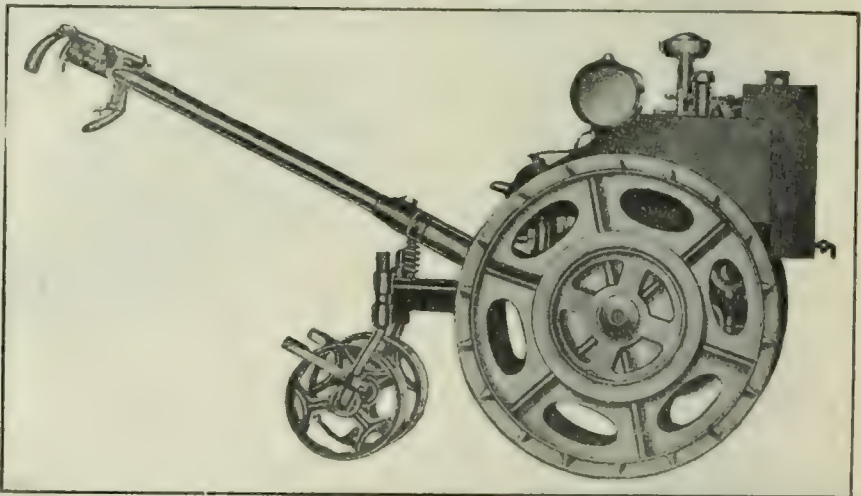
*A general purpose tractor adapted to practically all power work on the farm. Will pull an 8-foot double action disc, and a smoothing harrow in one operation; dependable. Kerosene. 20 horse power.*



*Kerosene tractor, 12-24 horse power with line drive attachment—which means that you drive it as you would your horses. While you are seated comfortably on any implement the tractor is pulling.*



*Small, light, economical, good for the small farm. It will pull all farm implements or drive farm machinery, 22 horse power. Kerosene. A strong, reliable helper, built for wear.*



*You can walk with this tractor—one to five miles an hour. You can use its power for many farm purposes. 2-6 horse power. Gasoline. It may appeal strongly to the market gardener.*



*8-16 horse power gasoline tractor pulling three mowing machines at once. It is clear from all these illustrations that motor tractors are decidedly superior to horse drawn or man power machines in all the phases of farm work to which they are adapted.*



# WOULD YOU RATHER LOSE YOUR HANDS OR YOUR HEAD?

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**S**UPPOSE you had to lose your hand or your head, which would you rather let go? "Foolish question!" you remark. Foolish? No—logical. Hundreds of thousands of hand workers in this country have been taught to save their hands, while millions of head workers have not been taught to save their heads. The assumption is that hands are more valuable than heads. Are they?

Put the matter another way. If a great insurance company would offer to insure the product of your hands, or the product of your head, would you rather have insurance on the output and reward of your manual effort guaranteed for a lifetime, or insurance on the output and reward of your mental effort guaranteed? Do you earn your income with your body—or with your brain?

Whatever part or function of you makes the income for yourself and your family should be insured against disease, disability, accident, impairment or death. A great pianist or violinist now insures his hand for a hundred thousand dollars or more. A great athlete or prize-fighter insures his foot for a similar amount. A great captain of industry, or banker, or lawyer, insures his brain for perhaps \$1,000,000 so that if anything happens to his brain—tho he himself retains physical life, the amount of the insurance is paid to his family or his company.

Why should not this modern principle of income insurance be applied with equal justice and beneficence to the humblest worker whose brain power supplies him also with the necessities of life? Barring accidents, every one of us can by a few simple, easy, logical and inexpensive precautions guarantee that the product of our brain will be the most and best possible under the circumstances.

I have spent several years learning how to keep brain workers fit. I have doubled the daily output of my own brain, while increasing its earning capacity several hundred per cent. I have watched other brain workers rise from errand boys to millionaires—and do it by the regular adoption of such principles of mental and physical hygiene as will be told in the following pages. Conversely, I have seen great minds go to smash because of the failure to conserve mental and physical energies.

A prolonged study of the average conditions, both outer and inner, of the factory workers, and of the office workers, of the United States reveals a surprising situation. The hand workers in the factories are protected, safeguarded, informed and inspired along the new line of preventive hygiene and production conservation while the brain workers in the offices are not. The factory employees are given, without charge or at actual cost, many kinds of practical aids to keep them physically and mentally fit. We mention a few: sanitary surroundings, appliances and equipment; guards and uniforms to prevent accidents from tools and machines; regular examinations by the company physicians; home consultations and visits by doctors and nurses; factory talks on hygiene by na-

tional experts; meals planned in relation to scientific food values; rest periods allowed after meals in the company dining room; drinking water guaranteed chemically pure; facilities and instructions provided for bathing, exercising and playing so as to increase vitality and promote longevity; musical, theatrical and literary entertainment furnished as a means to scientific relaxation; welfare work organized to aid the home life or satisfy the personal needs of the individual worker.

Now take the average office located near you and compare the situation. What do you find? Practically none of these helps to the factory worker has been supplied to the office worker. Is the man whose effort is mostly of the hand worth more than the man whose effort is mostly of the brain? Why qualify the former and disqualify the latter? We protest.

The reason for the better treatment of

body, and every body worker should exercise his brain. Physical or mental work, properly done, takes both mental and physical energy. But the typical brain worker is apt to neglect the laws of hygiene, is often stupid about caring for his body, is prone to be lazy, and is generally of a more delicate physique than the body worker; therefore we will emphasize here the rules of health, vigor, vitality and productivity that most apply to the brain worker.

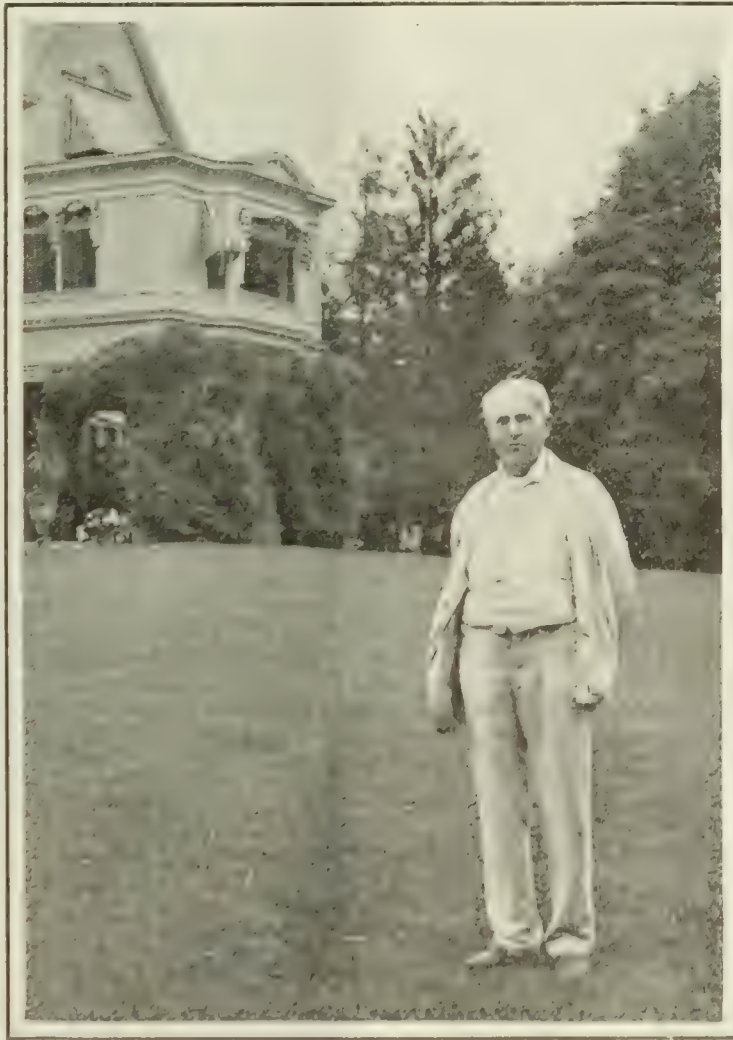
The two main divisions of the topic are general sanitation and personal hygiene. General sanitation covers the items of drinking water, sanitary fixtures and conveniences, hygienic towels and soap, removal of dust and dirt, elimination of noise, comfort of working garments, prevention of disease.

Every human being should drink at least five glasses of water during regular business hours. Bad water is a prolific medium for carrying disease—a single glass of impure water may contain hundreds of deadly germs. Water that comes from any source but a pure mountain stream should be analyzed at the source, then treated to overcome excessive hardness, or mineral, chemical or vegetable impurity when such is found to exist. If the only available drinking water is hard, containing excess of lime and other minerals, it should be softened by chemical process before being distributed for use by employees.

Beware of the cheap household filters that are nothing more than a superficial straining apparatus. They are screwed on to the faucet, and merely collect the large, coarse particles of dirt in the water, leaving you to drink the dangerous elements, which are the small invisible germs. Beware also of any type of filter that has to be taken apart and cleaned or sterilized every few days. If such filters are neglected, or if the sterilizing job is poorly done, they are worse than no filter at all, since the bacteria multiply faster when collected in the filtering compartment and make the water deadlier than before.

One type of inexpensive filter approved by sanitary engineers is the sand filter when operated by gravity or by pressure. The first type is placed at a higher elevation than the delivery point and allows the water to percolate thru it by gravity; the second type is equipped with a special apparatus by which the water is forced thru it under pressure. Either of these filters requires a coagulant for sterilizing purposes. The coagulant is usually a sulphate of iron or alumina, placed in the water before it reaches the filter. A layer of substance resembling jelly forms over the sand bed, foreign matters including bacteria are engaged by this means, and so the water leaves the filter in a comparatively pure state. When buying a filter you should always include the apparatus to supply coagulation, and make certain that enough coagulation is furnished regularly.

A guaranteed bottled spring water is



*Thomas Edison all his life has worn clothes that looked too large for him but that felt just right!*

the factory worker is apparent. A man who has sense enough and character enough to build up a national enterprise that employs from 5000 to 50,000 operatives knows human nature well enough to appreciate the production value of the unseen forces in a man's life, that make him feel, hope, work, love and live in the right or the wrong way. So the great factory head, regarding manhood his chief product, puts time, thought and money into making better and stronger men. He finds the investment exceedingly profitable. Whereas, the common variety of peanut headed, pickle hearted office manager knows little about the human side of production.



ideal for regular use in the home or the office, but the different brands on the market vary so widely that a comparison should be made before choosing a bottled water. A good water company gives on request a certified analysis of its product. Get a number of these analyses, then ask your physician or druggist to tell you which water is purest, softest and best judged wholly by the analysis. The water one drinks, being used most largely of any food element, should be selected with the utmost care.

Ice water should never be taken into the stomach. Pure ice, either natural or artificial, is almost impossible to obtain, therefore all ice should be kept out of drinking water. Furthermore, nothing should be swallowed whose temperature on entering the mouth is too cold or too hot to be comfortable when applied to the outer surface of the skin. A water cooler that packs the ice around or adjoining the water is the one safe kind to install.

Three solutions of the common drinking cup problem are available. You can give each employee a drinking receptacle of his own; you can supply individual paper cups which are used only once and thrown away; or you can have a sanitary fountain of the bubbler type placed in your building as a part of your system of water circulation, being careful, however, that the bubbler is equipt with a guard for the mouth, consisting of a projection or attachment that keeps any mouth from touching and infecting the nozzle or vent of the fountain.

The sanitary appliances and conveniences that pertain to the building proper cannot be discussed here for lack of space. But they are vital factors in the efficiency of brain workers, no less than of body workers. Every office manager as well as every factory owner should consult an experienced sanitary engineer on the fundamental items of building equipment, such as lockers, wash rooms, rest rooms, emergency rooms, closets, facilities for the disposal of sewage and its chemical or bacterial treatment. The toilet arrangements of many an office that boasts a gilded front are merely a disease trap in disguise. The owners of hundreds of great factories have proved that modern sanitation is not only a sign of progress and decency but a paying proposition first and foremost, yielding ample returns in health, vitality, energy, ambition, contentment, cheerfulness, thoughtfulness, care, zeal, endurance. All these traits and habits in employees are

steady profit makers. Yet a large proportion of office managers and department heads, outside of those connected with large industrial enterprises, have ignored this fact persistently.

The community cake of soap is a relic of barbarism. All kinds of germs cling to it from the atmosphere and from the soiled, perhaps diseased, hands of other employees. A family tooth brush has not been fashionable for some time. A family cake of soap is almost as undesirable, and we trust may become almost as unfashionable. It will disappear in time, just as the common drinking cup has disappeared by legislation from public rooms and railway coaches in progressive states. The least cut or abrasion of the skin may serve as an entrance for a deadly microbe that lingers unsuspected on a dirty cake of soap. You can order individual cakes for each employee, as are furnished every guest by all good hotels; or you can equip your lavatory with a modern automatic dispenser of liquid soap, which is preferred by the majority of good chemists and physicians. Pure liquid soap is economical, healthful, containing no free alkali; it works in hard water, lathers quickly and generously, cleans rapidly, tends to prevent chapping of the skin, is used to the last drop.

The office towel is a criminal deed. Whoever perpetrates it or shares in it should be arrested. Would you give up your individual handkerchief and be satisfied with a small section of a partnership handkerchief hung up near a common wash stand? There is no more reason for you to be satisfied with a section of a partnership towel. A public towel is never safe. It may carry germs of eczema, influenza, trachoma, blindness, catarrh, syphilis, tuberculosis; and you don't know the germs are there till you get the disease. Insist on having your own towel in your place of business. If you can't get the individual towel, carry an extra handkerchief with you and use that.

You have your choice of three types of individual towel as office equipment; the separate cloth towel, the attached cloth towel, and the personal paper towel. The separate cloth towel, scientifically made of absorbent crash, may be rented from a towel supply company, the towels being collected, laundered and returned by the company. Two points should be guaranteed if the separate cloth towel is used: first, that every employee use none but his own towel, which he keeps in a cabinet or

locker marked with his own name; second, that the towels be thoroly boiled in laundering to insure complete sterilization.

The attached cloth towel is used by hundreds of hospitals, hotels, factories, banks, theaters, restaurants, department stores and office buildings. A wooden cabinet, resembling a wash stand with a very high back, holds the towels on a shelf at the top of the back. The towels are all made with eyelets near the edge. A metal rod runs thru the eyelets, turns out and bends over to clear the shelf, and drops to a basket below which collects the soiled towels. After each towel is used, it slides down the rod automatically and leaves itself in the basket for the laundry man to take away. The rod by special device is locked firmly in place and the towels cannot be stolen or lost.

The personal paper towel is ideal for a public building, especially where strangers have to be accommodated. When paper towels were first introduced they were liable to waste in being torn, or being pulled off several at a time, and were liable to infection where a diseased person touched a towel which was left on the roll unused. But the modern cabinet overcomes these two disadvantages.

How do you sweep your office floor? Does your method of sweeping collect and hold the dust—or merely drive it up into the air you breathe? And does it waste three times as much money as the sweeping utensils cost—by reason of the fact that they are old-fashioned, poorly made, inadequate for their purpose? A moistened brush or mop, or a suction cleaner, affords the proper method of sanitary sweeping. One of the newest appliances is a patent brush moist with oil, that catches not only the dirt on the floor, but also the dust in the air, which it holds, moistens, then pushes forward on the floor—instead of allowing it to escape into the air.

Even more modern than the dustless broom is the dustless floor—a floor that raises no dust for a broom to tackle. The material is a composition put on like plaster over a base of wood, concrete, iron, steel, brick or tile. The floor when dry becomes a solid, smooth sheet and amounts to a seamless tile. The surface, being continuous, allows no cracks or joints where dust, dirt, grease or moisture may gather. The composition is fireproof and waterproof. It is warm, fibrous and resilient, affording special comfort to people whose work requires [Continued on page 382]

## EPISODE

BY S. FOSTER DAMON

She was a dead branch of the family tree,  
—plain, unobtrusive—you have seen the sort;  
so, when the lover came, all of us knew  
just how the thing would be. And you can guess  
what he was like. He was a sort of sparrow,  
quite cheap and cheerful, with a little rush  
of eagerness in everything he did.

And when the summer came (there had been no  
spring),  
he, sparrow-like, lighted upon the nearest twig,  
—and that was she, the dead branch.

I must say  
one never blamed him; it was the way he acted  
with every girl he met, and every girl  
expected it when first she saw him coming.

But not this girl—that was the nasty part.  
She never liked men—men never liked her;  
and so she was entirely unprepared.  
An innocent flirtation meant too much;  
and the dead branch that had never stirred since  
childhood  
now trembled to his every foolish phrase  
and swayed as he swayed. With a tragic beauty  
she was the basis for his song of songs.

Well, you have guessed what happened; off he flew  
with not a thought in his silly head. The branch,  
the dead branch, gave one terrible last shudder,  
then was as motionless as she always had been.

And I could never satisfy myself  
whether it was as well for her he came.  
Most people are too sentimental to judge.





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Time and labor are saved by motor truck haulage from farm to railroad, and the crops, in fresh condition, sell higher

# THE LINK BETWEEN FARM AND MARKET

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

**M**OTOR transportation has had a remarkable growth in the past two years aided largely by the increased needs of the nation in the war emergency, accompanying a decreased rail-carrying capacity and efficiency. One field in which the motor truck, under these conditions, has made giant strides, is that of connecting the farms of this country with their nearby markets and with rail and water carriers for distant markets.

The significant thing in this particular field is that there is every indication that motor transportation will continue to grow under peace time conditions. This is in sharp contrast, for example, with the inter-city hauling of freight and merchandise by motor truck which flourished during most of 1918 along the Atlantic Seaboard, but which now has gone back to pre-war volume.

The truck has been about the last of available motor equipment to be adopted by the farmer. Stationary engines for belt power purposes were introduced many years ago on all progressive farms thruout the United States. The passenger automobile came next and within the last four years tractors have been adopted in ever increasing numbers. The farmer's real problem has long been that of getting his products to nearby markets or to stations on the railroads. Prevailing conditions have been such that the cost of even a ten-mile haul to the railroad has averaged more than the cost of a one to two-hundred-mile haul on the railroad itself. Again, prices obtained by farmers for their products are largely influenced by the condition of these products when they reach the market. In the case of hard wheat, for example, there is little or no shrinkage, but with live stock, vegetables, and even potatoes and onions, to say nothing of milk and eggs, every hour saved in getting them into market means an actual dollars and cents saving to the farmer.

The possibilities attending the use of motor trucks by farmers is well brought out in a letter written by H. I. Miller, a farmer of Banner County, Nebraska, which appeared recently in the *Nebraska Farm Journal*. In it Mr. Miller says:

We live twenty miles north of Bushnell, which is on the Union Pacific Railroad, and as we had about eight hundred acres in crops last year we bought two one-ton trucks. We delivered our crops to the railroad with these trucks besides hauling lumber for a large barn. We also hauled all our winter coal and I don't know how many loads we hauled for neighbors. We did all our threshing with the trucks—in fact in the last six months we have not had a team of horses hitched up except to haul a little hay. I find that I can take a truckload to town when the roads are in such condition that I would not want to take a team out at all. The passenger car is a fine thing and I would not like to be without one, but I would miss a motor truck more than a car. I figure that my trucks put

me within five miles of town as compared with team hauling. I can take a load of fifty bushels of wheat to town in one hour and thirty minutes, and I have made as many as four trips in one day, taking both my dinner and supper at home. I know of nothing that has come to the farmer that is such a boon to him as the motor truck, especially the farmer who lives a long distance from town. We have two trucks, two passenger cars, two tractors, and two stationary engines on this farm, and we find use for them all.

In the particular field of motor transportation which we are now discussing, there is a branch which serves well to illustrate the advantage of the motor truck in minimizing deterioration and shrinkage of farm products en route to market. This branch is the hauling of live stock direct to the stock yards which are to be found in all of the principal centers thruout the great middle western stock raising sections. A recent report of the stock yards located at St. Joseph, Missouri, show that live stock has been hauled there regularly over distances as high as eighty miles. Every class of live stock has been included and a single day's receipts by motor truck were 1400 hogs, 200 head of cattle and calves and 200 sheep. These were carried by 180 motor trucks. Similar receipts for a period of nine months ending last October were 75,211 hogs against 33,286 for the same period in 1917; for the entire year of 1917, 56,529 hogs were delivered to St. Joseph's stock yards by motor truck. In twenty-four days last October the receipts by motor truck were 11,622 cattle, 418 calves, 16,150 hogs, and 25,922 sheep. The vehicles engaged in making these deliveries ranged from small trailers hauled by passenger automobiles to five-ton trucks. The big trucks have a capacity equal to one-third of a regular railroad stock car. A feature of this work is the fact that in the majority of cases motor vehicles delivering stock at the yards were able to get a return load to take back. The major part of these livestock deliveries are handled by concerns specializing in this branch of transportation.

As far as actual transportation costs are concerned, it is considerably more expensive to haul by motor truck than it is by railroad. This difference, however, is more than offset by the saving in shrinkage and the ability to take advantage of high prices. For example, the farmer can ascertain in the morning the prices quoted at the stock yards for various classes of live stock, and make his deliveries at the stock yards the same day. In the case of shipment by railroad, it would take at least a day to secure a stock car at the local siding and trouble in getting his neighbors to join him in making up a full load.

There is another angle to the use of motor transportation between farm and nearby market or railroad station, and that is its

comparison with haulage by horse-drawn wagon. Here the item of time saved in connection with labor is one of the most important. A recent investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture resulted in some interesting tabulations secured from a dairy farmer near Detroit. This man delivers ten gallons of milk a day to the city and by substituting a motor truck for a horse he brought the transportation cost down from twenty-five cents to ten cents a can. With horses the time required for the round trip was seven hours and fifty-six minutes, while with the motor truck it took only two hours and twenty minutes. The following tables cover this particular case:

## COST OF TRUCK A MILE (PRE-WAR)

Depreciation (based on 100,000 miles at 36c)	\$0.0196
Tires	.0219
Gasoline	.02
Oil	.0013
Repairs	.0120

Total .....\$0.0747

## COST OF TRUCK A TRIP (PRE-WAR)

Driver, 2 hours 20 minutes, at 36c	\$0.84
Garage	.05
Interest at 6 per cent.	.33
Insurance and taxes	.20
19.8 miles at .0747 a mile	1.48

Total .....\$2.90

## COST OF HORSE A TRIP

(ONE TRIP A DAY)

16 quarts of oats at 3c a quart	\$0.48
18 pounds hay at 2c a pound	.36
Bedding	.10
Hostling	.10
Shoeing and small repairs	.20
Stable rent and insurance	.08
Water	.001
Insurance and taxes	.02
Accident, sick and idle	.18

Total .....\$1.521

## COST OF FOUR HORSES AND WAGON

(WAGON AND DRIVER)

Driver's pay a day	\$3.30
Four horses at \$1.521	6.084
Interest on wagon, \$837 at 6 per cent.	.14
Depreciation	.32
Repairs and maintenance	.08

Total .....\$9.924

The foregoing by no means includes all the benefits derived by substituting a motor truck for horses in this particular case. For example, the farmer is back home again at 11:30 a. m. for his dinner, which otherwise would have to be eaten in town. Also his wife undoubtedly goes to town far more frequently than was the case when the journey took over five hours.

A forty-page booklet has been prepared by The Capper Publications, of Topeka, Kansas, entitled "Motor Trucks on the Farm." Readers of *The Independent* will find this booklet most valuable.





## GMC Trucks Serving 200 Lines of Business

The use of GMC Trucks in more than 200 lines of business has a significance that is best explained by referring to the outstanding features of the trucks themselves.

To begin with, six standard sizes, ranging from  $\frac{3}{4}$  tons to 5 tons, when equipped with suitable bodies, are adaptable to the widest differences in weight and character of load.

Then, so large is the factor of safety that in handling such a wide variety of goods as 200 lines of business represent, GMC trucks have proved universally dependable.

Again, from the standpoint of power and general roadability GMC chassis units are so judiciously

rated and proportioned as to perfectly balance the engineering plan.

Everywhere in the mechanical make-up of every GMC Truck there is a big reserve factor—more power, more gear strength, greater chassis flexibility than may ever be needed.

These are a few of the more important points on which are based the selection of GMC Trucks in more than 200 lines of business.

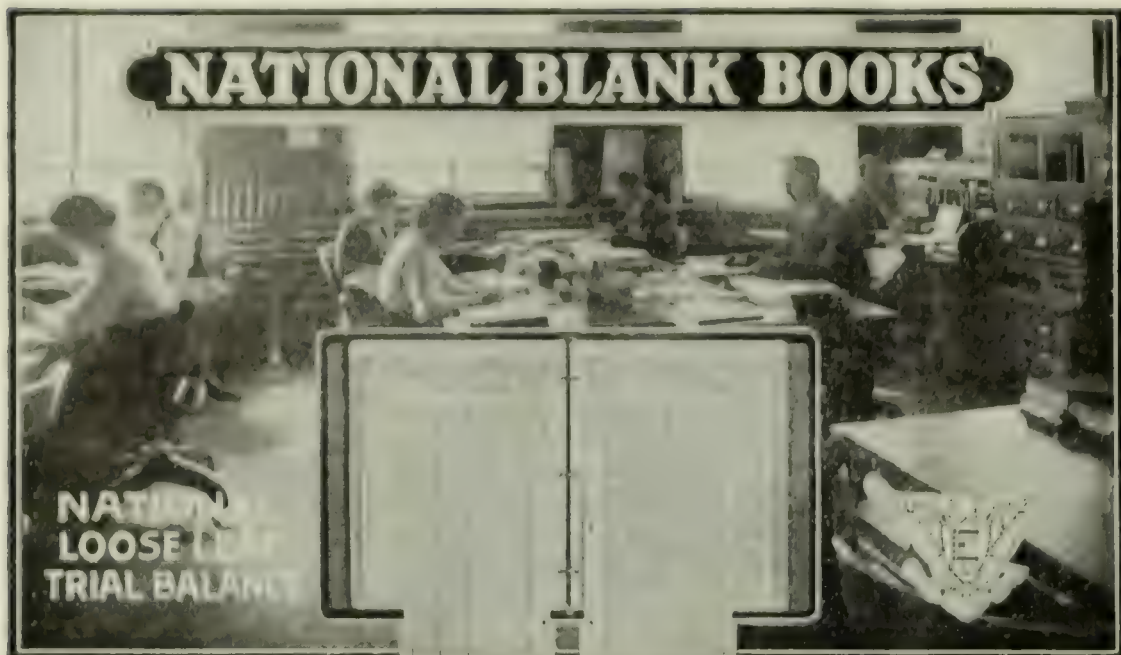
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# UNUSUAL BLESSING

Attended the Conference on "World Evangelism and Vital Christianity After the War" held at The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, February 3-7. From Monday night, when Dr. James M. Gray gave the address of welcome, sounding the keynote of the Conference, which was to be the importance of "proclaiming the Gospel that we have always proclaimed, and holding up the standard of the Cross," until the last address by Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston on "The Atmosphere of Spiritual Power," every speaker rallied wholeheartedly to a constructive program of evangelism and united testimony to the fundamentals of the faith.

Men from many denominations, leaders in their circles, spoke of nearly every phase of work which now lies before us in preaching Christ and Him Crucified to a lost and perishing world. Among the speakers were the following: Rev. Joseph Kyle, D.D., LL.D., President Xenia Theological Seminary; Rev. J. C. Masee, D.D., First Baptist Church, Dayton, Ohio; Evangelist Henry Ostrom, Methodist; Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D., Missionary, Cairo, Egypt; Rev. E. M. Poteat, D.D., ex-President Furman Baptist College; Rev. D. S. Kennedy, D.D., Editor "The Presbyterian," Philadelphia; Rev. John McNicol, B.D., Toronto Bible College; Rev. E. A. Wollam, Cleveland Bible Institute; Rev. Mr. Ellis, Vancouver Bible Institute; Rev. Wm. B. Riley, Northwestern Bible School, Minneapolis; Rev. Wm. L. Pettingill, Dean Philadelphia School of the Bible; Rev. John A. Davis, Evangelist; Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Methodist, Philadelphia; also Jewish Mission and Rescue Mission representatives.

By special arrangement THE CHRISTIAN WORKERS MAGAZINE will publish a full report of the important addresses in the March and April numbers. No extra charge will be made for this report, as it will be sold at the regular price of a single copy of the magazine—only 15 cents or the two for 25 cents—but order at once if you desire a copy.

In the April number to follow will be published a special article by Pastor D. M. Pantton, of Norwich, England, on "The Present Rise and Ultimate End of Democracy."

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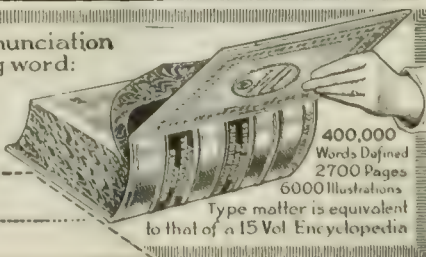
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# The New Books

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**LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.** (A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago, \$3.) This latest addition to the Shaw Banking Series deals with the routine for handling all types of loans in the most direct and effective way.

**HOW TO SELL MORE GOODS,** by H. J. Barrett. (Harper & Bros., \$1.50.) Gives in conversational, semi-story form, selling experiences of many kinds. Keen observations, useful hints and helpful suggestions are numerous.

**MAKING THE OFFICE PAY,** edited by W. H. Leffingwell. (A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago, \$4.) How to keep tab on all the office activities, to assure good work, to write good letters, and to increase the turnout. Helpful illustrations.

**READINGS IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY,** by L. C. Marshall. (University of Chicago Press, \$3.50.) Over a thousand pages, some five hundred selections, on the theory and problems of modern business. Invaluable for students in economics, sociology and commerce.

**THE MOTOR TRUCK AS AN AID TO BUSINESS,** by S. V. Norton. (A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago, \$7.50.) Figures and comparisons of horse and motor truck answering the dollars and cents questions of prospective motor truck users. Meets a positive need for authoritative information.

**SCIENTIFIC OFFICE MANAGEMENT,** by W. H. Leffingwell. (A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago, \$10.) A work of more than passing value to office managers who are keen to adopt the best methods of dealing with their problems—those of cold statistics and those into which the human element enters.

**WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, 1918-1919.** (A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago, \$6.) Volume X of this biographical reference book contains life sketches of 23,000 living Americans. In the office, school-room and library it is indispensable.

**THE ETHICS OF COOPERATION,** by James H. Tufts, Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago. (Houghton Mifflin Co., \$1.) This addition to the Barbara Winstock Lectures on the Morals of Trade is an inspiring argument for consistent work to create new resources instead of considering present systems as fixed.

**THE FUTURE OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS,** by S. Herzog. (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, \$1.) A carefully considered and unscrupulous plan for forcing German products upon a hostile world. American manufacturers will have to learn some of these methods of efficiency and organization if they are to meet German competition.

**PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING,** by W. A. Paton and R. A. Stevenson. (Macmillan Co., \$3.25.) Of value beyond the text-book purpose of general accounting courses in colleges, for which it is primarily written. A thoroly well considered treatise on the elements of accounting, equity accounts, interest, valuation, construction and analysis of financial statements.

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to bring mind, body and will into that harmonious training which should make the reader better satisfied with himself and his work.

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**SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,** by Gurdon Ransom Miller. (National Social Science Series, A. L. McClurg & Co., 60 cents.) No new material is presented, but as a handbook of general information on past achievements and possible future developments it will serve its purpose well.

**BUDGET MAKING IN A DEMOCRACY,** by Edward A. Fitzpatrick. (Macmillan Co., \$1.50.) Plea for the consideration of the public funds budget not merely as a manipulation of figures but as a fundamental matter. An important contribution to the Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology.

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The English Reference Shelf

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In Veal Cutlets	-	-	-	-	3.53
In Average Fish	-	-	-	-	3.70
In Canned Peas	-	-	-	-	3.35
In Cod Fish	-	-	-	-	4.85

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## WOULD YOU RATHER LOSE YOUR HANDS OR YOUR HEAD?

(Continued from page 376)

them to stand on their feet. Dust cannot rise because it cannot form, as the composition is practically indestructible, and when laid properly will outwear the building of which it forms a part.

If you do much telephoning, a valuable instrument is the telephone accessory which enables you to hear as well as tho you had a sound-proof booth built around your desk. This device is really an extension of the wire, formed by placing the receiver in an auditory disc provided with an extension line and double ear tubes similar to those used by the telephone operator. The sound is clarified by entering both ears at once; time is saved by cutting out the necessity for repeating messages; both of your hands are free while you telephone; a bad line full of buzzings, hissings and sputterings or impaired by circuit disturbances or bad weather is immediately corrected; long distance calls are made as quick and painless as local calls; and the hearing process is guaranteed clear and distinct at all times.

Noise in a business office racks the nerves, confuses the brain, hinders the work, fatigues and frets the worker, induces errors and complaints. Recently a special form of acoustical treatment has been devised to meet any condition of noise found to exist in a large or small office, by placing on the walls a kind of absorbent material resembling felt, which stops the reverberation from typewriters, human voices, machinery, mechanical operations, and other sources of business noise.

The heads of large corporations who have had acoustical treatment applied to the walls of their buildings declare that their employees do more work because it is easier to do, and are less tired at the end of the day because relieved of the nerve strain of noise; that their typists take dictation more quickly and accurately; that the sense of greater comfort reacts favorably on the workers and the work; that nearly twice as many phonograph operators and office typists can occupy the same room; that even the noises of wagons, automobiles and street cars outside are materially softened; that the effect on visitors, clients and customers of increased dignity, composure and character is not the least of the desirable results produced.

The principles of personal hygiene are not so easily put into execution. They require examination, organization, reorganization of the individual. The average individual, blind from birth to his own highest welfare, does not want to be examined, organized, reorganized. The price of success, namely self knowledge and self rule, is more than he is willing to pay. Let him go. Offer to aid, instruct and empower him; then if he complains, object or resist—drop him from your scheme of welfare work. He is a born failure and should be allowed to proceed with his destiny. Personal hygiene is a matter of personal life, and that belongs to the individual worker—not to his employer. Sanitation can be and should be enforced; hygiene cannot be and should not be enforced. We give below the main factors in personal hygiene of special importance to men and women whose temperament or whose occupation goes to brain rather than brawn.

1. Regular physical examinations. Most of the common types of diseases or disability may be recognized before they occur and prevented or minimized to a large ex-

tent, thru personal examination, yearly or semi-yearly, by a good physician who is also an experienced hygienist and psychologist. If your concern is too small to employ a physician regularly, you can arrange for the examination of the individual worker by application to one of the national health societies furnishing local examinations as a part of its hygienic service. Health consists not in taking prescriptions but in taking precautions.

2. Scientific health instructions. The average person has never learned the fundamental principle of life—how to keep well and strong. You can largely avoid getting sick or feeling tired, depressed, weak or indisposed, by carrying out the simple, easy, rational, inexpensive and remunerative teachings of the modern health school of scientific physicians. Personal instructions may be had from recent books and popular magazines; or from teachers of health by mail; or from a visiting nurse now available thru almost any local health board; or from a national health organization supplying as one of the privileges of membership a series of personal bulletins on the preservation of health; or from one of the large life insurance companies now specializing in the modern science of preventing disease.

3. Food elements and habits for brain workers. The housewife with the husband or son brain worker laboriously figures how to give him the 2000 calories a day he ought to have, but she regards not the chemical nature of the calorie food. If she gives her brain worker a lot of starches, sugars and fats, she may give energy to his body but she will leave his brain powerless. The brain worker must have a higher percentage of protein foods than the body worker, but they must not be of red meat or pork or other indigestible substances; they must be largely milk, butter, eggs, fish, poultry, legumas, cheese, oats, and the more digestible nuts like the pignolia and the pecan. The brain worker must also have a higher percentage than the body worker of foods containing vitamins, mineral salts, and the direct nerve and brain elements such as potash, phosphorus and iron. The brain worker should take his heavy meal at the close of the day and should live on two meals a day if possible.

4. Individualized muscular motion. A public gymnasium is no place for a man who thinks. Few men who really think are ever found there. But every man who exercises his mind must exercise his muscle for the sake of his health, just as every man who exercises his muscle must exercise his mind for the sake of his wealth. Among the best forms of exercise are golf, tennis, hand ball, swimming, rowing, skating, mountain climbing, wood sawing, garden digging, lawn mowing. And if your wife, being ever maidless and forlorn, should politely hint that a modicum of masculine force applied to a broom or scrubbing brush would promote the well-being of the family, you may take our word for it that broom gymnastics are exceedingly beneficial. I often scrub the kitchen floor myself. Among the kinds of exercise not good for a brain worker are boxing, wrestling, tumbling, racing, violent ring or trapeze work.

5. Comfortable work clothes. Why should a factory operative dress in a loose, pliable, comfortable uniform—and an office executive dress in a merely stylish garb—stiff as a fashion plate and senseless as a tailor's dummy? Should a custom rule our

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body and brain when the custom lessens the power of both. One reason why the mental product of famous authors exceeds and excels the brain output of equally good business men is that the authors do much of their work in a dressing gown and slippers. Their blood is in their brain where it ought to be—not in their feet under tight shoes, or in their neck under a tight collar, or anywhere else in their anatomy under conditions that irritate and distress the mind. You never saw a high collar or a stiff hat on Theodore Roosevelt. The clothing of great financiers like Russell Sage or E. H. Harriman was never of the stylish fit that betokens a foolish character. Thomas A. Edison all his mature life has worn outer garments that looked too large for him but that felt just right. We urge every man always to look neat, well drest, immaculate. But if you have to choose between style and comfort, choose comfort. Don't let your clothes put a crimp in your brain by putting a cramp on your body. Great men do not bother with the small superficialities of the current style. And they secure physical ease for themselves as a part of their industrial equipment.

6. Genuine relaxation. The keen, persistent, brain worker has to learn to be a vegetable. He must be able to forget that he has a brain or nervous system. He must leave his thoughts behind him in the office, just as the laborer leaves his work behind him in the factory. Now you might think it easy to stop thinking; but if you once really start, I assure you it is not. One of the acute problems of the ambitious brain worker is to make an end of thought while he eats, plays, exercises, sleeps, and is otherwise a normal human being. When your work demands extreme concentration, your whole current of thought must be changed outside of business hours. What will produce for you the quickest and most complete change of thought? Perhaps music, light fiction, or love stories, or detective tales; perhaps a merely physical job of manual work, working in the garden; perhaps playing with the children, wandering about in strange places and entertaining new sights and sounds. Perhaps walking far into the country by night, communing with the stars and letting the wind sweep away your trivial human cares. The higher you climb toward the pinnacle of leadership, the more firmly and regularly must you free yourself from all responsibility and for a little while make believe you are a boy again.

7. Mental and emotional conservation. A brain worker is hurt twice as much as a day laborer by the poisonous emotions of anger, fear, anxiety, worry, suspicion, suspense, discouragement, dissatisfaction. The mind of the average man is a chronic source of poison to his body. Ultimately this poison reaches the brain; so that, according to poetic justice, the mind that conceives bad thoughts will be destroyed by them. You can't think one sad or mad or bad thought which does not react unfavorably on your brain. The practitioners of psychotherapy claim that much of the ignorance, lethargy and stupidity of the majority of people can be traced to a diseased condition of those portions of the body which are half physical, half psychic, such as the spleen, thyroid gland, pituitary body. You can't think straight with the corners of your mouth turned down.

8. Prevention and cure of nerve strain. Mental power is fundamentally nerve control. The nerves are to the brain what the muscles are to the body—you cannot exercise clear, vigorous thought unless you have clean, strong nerves. But the nerves are more than sinews for the brain—they are wires, inconceivably fine, delicate, sub-

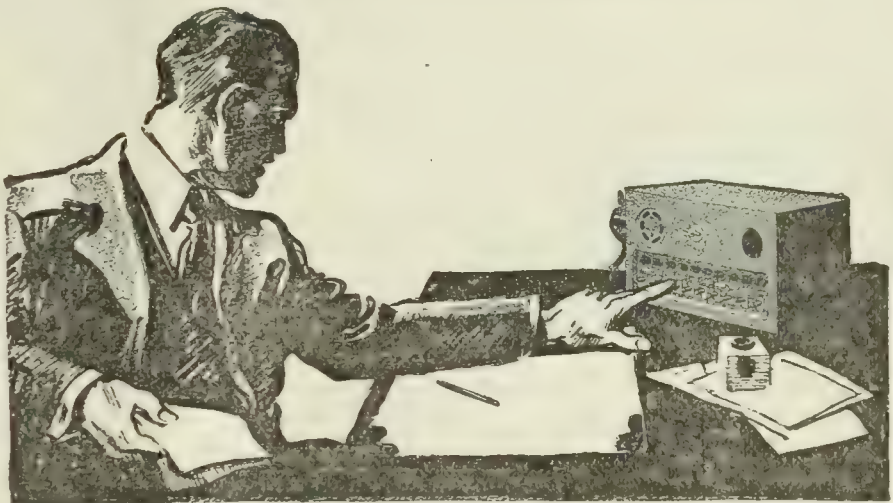
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the wires, that convey messages of warning and appeal from any diseased portion or disordered function of the body or mind. A few of the conditions that are merely reflected in bad weak trembling or complaining nerves are faulty posture, shallow breathing lack of muscular exercise, over-eating, auto-intoxication, poorly ventilated sleeping or working rooms, weak or defective eyesight, faltering will or flickering purpose, chronic doubt or pessimism, lack of emotional balance, compromise with conscience, the hurry habit, selfishness or greed, the willingness to do slipshod work, lack of faith in God, your fellows and yourself.

9. Outdoor amusements and occupations. The body worker regularly consumes from 30 to 60 per cent more oxygen than the brain worker. Muscular effort creates new blood automatically, while mental effort permits the blood to stagnate unless you voluntarily and systematically improve combustion by working, playing and living out of doors as much as possible. Besides, the nervous forces of the human organism are refreshed, invigorated and renewed by the restorative power of sunlight, free air in motion, the magnetic currents of the earth. Nerve and brain health is largely a matter of keeping away from houses. The brain worker who isn't out of doors at least an hour every day is merely taking money from his pay envelope. He doesn't know it, but only because he is mentally asleep—and is robbing himself while walking in his sleep.

10. Vocational guidance, outlook and incentive. A brain worker in the wrong job might as well be paralyzed. He won't and can't move ahead while monotony and mediocrity halt his mental machine. A big, stupid hulk of a man may drone like an ox all his life and be content as the ox; but a keen, sensitive man who holds the brain worker's job has to be in line with opportunity or fall down and drop out. The right stimulus for a brain worker is a well directed imagination. You have to see a big chance ahead before you can do your best work here and now. The way to keep your brain on edge is to sharpen it on a whetstone of difficulty, then use it to carve out your dream. Without a high dream and a huge purpose, a man is not a man but a mollusc. Your brain is a miracle machine, but the marvelous things you can make it turn out will depend on your systematic, scientific resolve to do the biggest and best work you ever dreamed of doing.

## TWO WEEKS' EXTRA PAY

(Continued from page 366)

finding the right place for him, or would even provide him with the instruction which would enable him to make good on the job. In time of slack business they would put their men on part time rather than turn some of them off.

Just as the burden of accident compensation sinks to the minimum in the case of the employer who takes the most pains and goes to the most expense to eliminate accidents from his mill, so the burden of a legal dismissal wage will be least on the employer who picks his men most carefully, tries them out most speedily and gives the most care to building up a permanent labor force. By providing the worker with an added inducement to keep a good job and the employer with an added inducement to keep a good man, it would tend to stabilize American industry and favor the survival of the types of employer and worker society ought most to encourage.

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## WITH THIS BLACK MAN'S ARMY

(Continued from page 368)

prest those who were willing to observe, was that all thru those stressful days, and anxious, when the strain of work and the handling of cargoes and ammunition for the front became really one long grind for the stevedores, morning, noon and night, one could see them thru all sorts of weather and hours, swinging by companies into line, marching bravely to the difficult tasks, singing or whistling.

Frequently the base commander and other distinguished officers visited the camps and the public gatherings and Y. M. C. A. buildings. I have heard them repeatedly emphasize how much the army at the front depended upon the work and loyalty of the stevedores at the base. They also spoke to them in the highest terms about the way in which they were performing their tasks, without the show and excitement that inspire the soldier at the front.

They were doing the drudgery, the dull routine, the monotonous labor; still they were the foundation and groundwork upon which the whole army was built. They also were American soldiers and heroes!

Such patriotic sentiment to encourage them. I believe acted also as a spur to keep the morale up to the highest, and the energy with which they worked was all the more vital because they responded readily to the principle of patriotism that urged them on, believing that thru their efforts all the more quickly, victory and peace would come.

Even after the armistice was signed and their thoughts naturally turned homeward, a new appeal was made to them to which they are responding loyally. The Army of Occupation now needs supplies and food, and the stevedores are over there still at work, far into the night.

When it is considered to what extent with regard to different states and communities the huge army of stevedores was organized, and the various types and conditions of men represented ranging from city bred young men of school training to those often illiterate, from hamlets and small farms way down South, it is remarkable how they were all brought together and welded finally into a fine industrial army that made a wonderful record.

Personally, I am amazed and frankly proud at this development under army discipline of hundreds of young men from crude farm hands, very raw material, indeed, to earnest, industrious soldiers, erect and alert, and I believe in them may be found a type of industrious and useful citizen for the future America.

They have learned remarkable lessons in this experience of war times, aside from the broadening view of life that travel and foreign contact give; the lessons of self-control, cleanliness, promptness, obedience, efficiency, and the value of time.

Another agency with the camp that greatly influenced the men and urged the development of mind, body and soul was the Y. M. C. A. In each camp wherever the stevedores were stationed there soon were established very homelike and commodious Y buildings, all equip't with the same regular, standardized furnishings and supplies as others, under the able direction of colored secretaries. That the men received additional help and advantage here also is well recognized. Our programs were elaborate and interesting. These fine influences must have reached the minds and hearts of the stevedores, and I know scores of men who came to the army illiterate, who were able after the training received, to write their first letters home.



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## MORE LIGHT ON RUSSIA

(Continued from page 367)

answer to the charge that they had nationalized women?

Afterward I met a rich Russian who admitted to me that the decree published by Mr. Simmons had been prepared as a sort of joke by some of the younger, formerly well-to-do men of Saratov. Later the anarchist clubs and councils were suppressed by the Bolsheviks not for nationalizing women but for lawless stealing.

I never heard of the second decree Mr. Simmons read purporting to come from Vladimir. It may be true. Perhaps most readers learning the real history of the other decree will have serious doubts as to the validity of that of the Vladimir Soviet. In any case I am absolutely certain that leaders of the Central Soviet Government such as Mr. Lenin and Mr. Chicherin would be absolutely opposed to anything so preposterous as the nationalization of women. I am sure every American Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. worker who knew these two leaders will agree with me in that statement. In all my stay in Russia I never met any one connected with the Soviet Government, with whom I talked on the subject, who was not only violently opposed to any such immoral doctrine but who did not also think it was too ridiculous a suggestion even to discuss.

The little grandmother of the revolution denies that women have been nationalized and says: "Women have more freedom in Russia now than they ever had before."

One has only to turn to the official Government paper of the Bolsheviks, the *Isvestia*, No. 98, for May 18, 1918, to see how false it is to charge the Bolsheviks with the fictitious decree nationalizing women. Here is the translation:

### THE STRUGGLE WITH THE INVENTIONS OF THE BOURGEOISE PRESS

The following decision was passed by the Moscow Soviet: The Moscow newspaper, *The Evening Life*, for printing an invented decree regarding the socialization of women, in the issue of the 3d of May, No. 36, shall be closed forever, and fined 25,000 rubles.

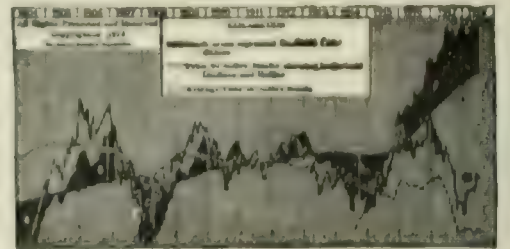
After reading the above official order which any one can verify in the official Bolshevik Government paper, can any sane American believe that, "nationalization of women" has ever been introduced by the Bolsheviks? In reality the Soviet decree for marriage is more like ours in America than was the marriage law under the Czar. Any one can read a translation of it in the International Section of the *Nation* for December 28. It provides for a compulsory civil marriage and stipulates that a religious ceremony is optional. The age for marriage all over Russia, except for natives of the Transcaucasia, is eighteen for the male and sixteen for the female. This provision as well as the compulsory registration of births and deaths is an advance over that of some of our American states.

Some of the evidence presented before the Senate as reported claimed that all Bolsheviks were anti-religious. No doubt this is true of many but let me quote from a rough translation of an editorial appearing in the Bolshevik Government paper, the *Isvestia*:

### THE REFORMATION MOVEMENT

Side by side with the influence of the higher clergy on ecclesiastical life a new reformation movement is being born which gets more and more influence among priests and believers. The realization of the futility of ceremony, which in reality has taken the place of our religion, is coming.

At the head of this movement stands the organization of the All Russian Society for Distributing Christian Literature. In it are united a large part of the Christian world. It would destroy commercial and ritual tendencies in the life of the church, cancel the payment for ceremonies, relieve the church from tinsels. It



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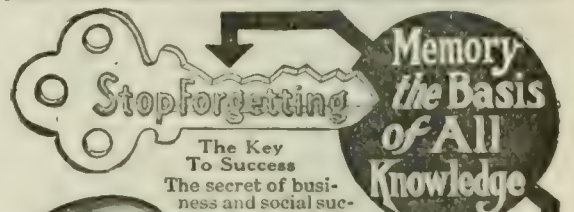
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believes that the costly articles in the church—gold, brilliants, etc., are not adornments but insults to the believers' spirit. Simple wooden things must be substituted for the costly vessels of collection, cups, etc., as was the case in the early life of Christianity.

Another problem for the reformation movement is how to enter into close touch with the people, so that the people themselves can build up their own religious life, so that the church can be a place of rest and convenience for them, a real refuge for the soul, and not as now a temple of gold and glitter, where they feel poor and humiliated.

The services must be held in Russian and not in foreign languages like the Slavonic and the Greek. The All Russian Society for Distributing Christian Literature is developing fast. In one of its branches already more than 200 priests have registered themselves as members. Among the members of the All Russian Church Assembly there are also groups with sympathy for the reformation movement. The idea of reform is also finding a great deal of support from the workingmen. I believe that the moment is not far off when the reborn clergy will take new roads, the roads of liberty, brotherhood and life.

Up to the time of writing two classes of witnesses have been called before the United States Senate Investigating Committee, those who violently oppose the Bolsheviks and those who are violently in their favor. Are not other men, who should be perfectly reliable, honest, and keen observers, and who were in Russia during the Bolshevik régime, to be called?

Why should not America hear from Brigadier-General Judson of the United States Army, who certainly ought to be an unprejudiced witness? Why should we not have the testimony of Colonel Thompson, the former Commander of the American Red Cross in Russia? It seems as if some of the testimony in this investigation has been in effect an attack on President Wilson's Russian policy. The above article, dealing with only a few of the statements which have been made before the United States Senate Committee, is written with the hope that Americans may still believe in the Allied Peace Conference decision about Russia.

## HOW ONE TOWN BOUGHT HEALTH

(Continued from page 373.)

health of its populace. When the demonstration in Framingham was started, there was a part-time physician and nurse for the public school. Nearly every modern school has similar provision, which is an admission of the need.

Dr. Armstrong estimates that for every 3000 children there should be at least one full-time physician with two nurses and adequate clinical facilities. Such an equipment in Framingham last year demonstrated, among any amount of such ills as adenoids, and other lesser but important ills, ten positive cases of tuberculosis—one to each schoolroom, let us say—and sixty-four children who, it was thought, should be kept under observation. Framingham likewise maintains a part-time nurse during the summer months. There was a full-time lay health officer, who now has a nurse, caring for tubercular cases, working with him. There was one factory clinic; now there are two and likely there will be another. In Framingham the School Committee has increased its expenditures from something like \$1200 a year to about \$5000 a year.

It must not be presumed that any amount such as the \$100,000 being used by the Framingham experiment is necessary for the typical community. It can take the scientific findings of the Framingham demonstration to itself and obtain, from the National Tuberculosis Association in New York City, or from Framingham, ample data to suggest the need of such a campaign and as much of the technique employed at Framingham as desired.



Lloyd T. Bigelow Needham, Mass

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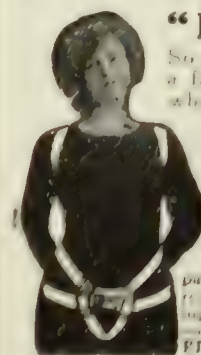
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**COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, DIVIDEND NO. 66**  
 A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two dollars and fifty cents per share), and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent (fifty cents per share), on the Company's capital stock have been declared, payable on April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1919.  
 Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
 S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.  
 T. C. WICK, Secretary.

**AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY**  
 NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1919.  
**COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, DIVIDEND NO. 66**  
 A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two dollars and fifty cents per share), and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent (fifty cents per share), on the Company's capital stock have been declared, payable on April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1919.  
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JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 14, 1919.

On account of the annual meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 15, to Tuesday, March 25, 1919, both days included.

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#### Allegheny Ave. & 19th Street, Phila., March 5, 1919.

The Directors have declared a dividend of One dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 17, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

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HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The League of Peace. By President Willson.

1. Write a graphic description of the scene in the Metropolitan Opera House at the time when President Willson delivered the speech.
2. Contrast the scene with the scene at the delivery of any speech famous in history. Refer to any of the following: Cicero's Oration, Antony's speech to the Roman mob, Burke's Speech on Conciliation, Washington's Farewell Address, Webster's Bunker Hill Oration, Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration.
3. Give a character sketch of President Willson, pointing out which elements of his character are most prominent in the speech.
4. Explain the sentence: "No party has the right to appropriate this issue." Show the relation of the thought of the sentence to the thought of Addison's essay on "Party Spirit."
5. Point out examples of figurative language in the speech. Give a full explanation of every figure. Prove that the use of the figures added materially to the value of the speech.
6. Write appropriate titles for every paragraph of the speech.
7. Read aloud any paragraph that you think particularly well written. Explain in what respects the paragraph is excellent.
8. Select from the speech twenty-five words that pupils in school do not ordinarily use. Give the meaning of every word. What do these words add to the speech?

#### II. Utopia or Hell. By Theodore Roosevelt.

1. Explain the meaning of the word "Utopia." Tell something about Sir Thomas More's "Utopia."
2. Write an original story of life in a Utopia.
3. Show how the article, written in 1915, is related to present-day plans.

#### III. With This Black Man's Army. By David LeRoy Ferguson.

1. Is the article principally narration, description, exposition, or argument? Explain.
2. Condense the thought of the article into a single paragraph.
3. Write an explanation showing how the article emphasizes the dignity of labor.

#### IV. How One Town Bought Health. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Prepare an example of argument based upon any thought suggested by the article.
2. Prepare an original article showing how pupils in a school may aid in maintaining the health of the school.

#### V. Would You Rather Lose Your Hands or Your Head? By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Show what plan the writer of the article prepared before he wrote the article itself.
2. Write a somewhat similar article concerning the life of a pupil in school.

#### VI. Episode. By S. Foster Damon.

1. Is the article a poem? Is it prose? What is "poetry"?
2. Compare, or contrast, the article with other examples of somewhat similar writing.
3. Explain the meaning of the following figurative expressions: a dead branch, a sort of sparrow, the nearest twig, the dead branch swayed.

#### VII. Two Weeks' Extra Pay. By Edward Alsworth Ross.

1. Imagine that you are a labor representative sent to convince a manufacturer that he should adopt the "dismissal wage" system. Give the arguments that you would use.

#### VIII. The Story of the Week.

1. A boy, or girl, who lives in Germany has a cousin who lives in Russia. They write to each other telling what they know of conditions in their respective lands. Present two or more of their letters.
2. Imagine that you are in Paris. Write a letter to your brother in this country, telling him of the recent work of the Peace Congress, and of the relations between the Allies and the Germans.
3. Point out methods of condensation employed in the various articles in "The Story of the Week."

#### IX. Editorial Articles.

1. For every editorial article write a single sentence that will express its principal thought.
2. Point out the following: the best written editorial article, the most interesting, the most helpful, the best title.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The League of Nations—"The Proposed Isolation of America," "The Difference Between A and O," "Utopia or Hell," "Story of the Week"

1. Why do the senators who oppose the adoption of the plan for a League of Nations regard themselves as "defenders of the faith of the fathers"?
2. What are the facts behind the assertion that the United States has interfered by force in the affairs of Russia, France, Germany, Austria and the twenty odd other countries listed in the editorial?
3. Just what does the word "mandatory" mean? How is the mandatory power to be applied under the proposed League of Nations?
4. Why does The Independent republish Roosevelt's message just at this time?
5. How far does the plan for a League of Nations now before the Peace Conference conform to the plan proposed by Roosevelt four years ago? Does Roosevelt's prediction strengthen or weaken the position taken by Taft and Willson?

6. In what sense is it true that President Willson's address and that of ex-President Taft read as tho they had been prepared by two members of a debating team?
7. Study the chief objections raised by Senator Lodge and his colleagues and the answers made to these objections by Taft. Who has the best of the argument?
8. What, in your judgment, is the strongest paragraph in the President's address?
9. In view of the action of the Republican senators was the President justified in saying that he was going to tell the people of Europe that the overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League?

10. On what ground did the President declare that the formation of a League of Nations would be in strict accord with the spirit of Washington's Farewell Address?
11. What proofs did the President offer that the League is a thing generally desired by the people of Europe?

#### II. The Truth About Russia—"Class and Community," "The Truth About Russia," "More Light on Russia," "The Troubles of Russia."

1. What does the editorial writer mean when he declares that all the conflicting reports about conditions in Russia are probably true? Illustrate by comparing these reports.
2. Can you gather any evidence of constructive legislation enacted by the Soviet Government? Why, in spite of this legislation, is the Bolshevik Government not a success?
3. Does the phrase "dictatorship of the proletariat" adequately characterize the theory of the Bolsheviks? What is the weakness of a theory of this sort?
4. As a result of the reading of Mr. Davis's article what weakness do you find in the methods pursued by the Senate Investigating Committee?

#### III. The President and Congress—"What the Sixty-fifth Congress Did," "Big Bills Congress Didn't Pass," "Congress Ends in Filibuster."

1. Divide the acts of the Sixty-fifth Congress into two classes (a) war measures, (b) peace measures? What, in your judgment, is the most important peace measure enacted?
2. Discuss briefly one or more of the bills which Congress failed to pass. What will be the result?
3. How do you account for the "legislative jam unparalleled in our history" which marked the end of this Congress?

#### IV. The Cost of "Firing"—"Two Weeks' Extra Pay."

1. What do you think of the system of employment insurance advocated by Mr. Ross in this article? What safeguards does he propose to prevent the abuse of the system by workers? by employers?
2. "The tragedy in the situation of the wage-earner in the modern industrial organization has been insecurity." What steps have been taken to lessen this insecurity? What further steps should be taken?
3. What evidence does Mr. Ross give that the adoption of his system would be profitable to the employer as well as to the worker?



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## THE GREAT ADVENTURE

BY DAVID MCKEE WRIGHT

Had God grown old, and did He cease to keep

His watch below the starlight and the sun?

Was there some breach of Fate that Hell could leap

Out from her central fires and sulphurous deep

And make Hate dance to music of a gun?

Did the four great archangels drop their shields,

And tremble wing to wing in sudden fear,  
While the vast Reaper on the stricken fields,

Harvest on harvest, counted his pale yields  
Of garnered youth that cost the world so dear?

I know not if the shattered battlement  
Of Truth rained broken pearl into the void,

And jasper flakes, from the foundations rent,

By storming Falsehood, to the far suns sent

Rumor of Heaven defeated and destroyed.

I know not what a silver clamor fell  
Along the shining trenches far and high  
Where sworded angel ranks were seen to swell

And the clear captain-word of Gabriel  
Rallied the white defenders of the sky.

But this I know: the heavens were dark with doom,

And Truth strove mightily when hope was fled;

And tortured earth below became one tomb  
Of youth and joy; and in a little room

Of every street a woman wept her dead.

This, too, I know: thru darkness and despair

There came a sudden glory on the night;  
The very rose of death bloomed white and fair;

Triumphant bugles shrilled along the air  
And faith stood victor crowned in all men's sight

Perchance at that great moment bolts of fire

Flamed thunder linked, with keen, white lightnings shod;

And Heaven's artillery with loud desire  
Swept from the Holiest over wall and spire

To scourge black ruin from the gates of God.

Perchance, with beat of wing and clash of shield

And shouting of innumerable hosts,

Last angel armies strove in open field  
And saw the ranks of darkness break and yield

Along the cloud-ropes of their golden comets

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Perchance into the horror of the deep,  
O'erflamed with tumult of supernal wo,  
A cataract of vengeance, leap on leap,  
Poured Hellward, roaring, from the crystal steep,

Weighted with broken legions of the foe.

I cannot tell; but this the winds have told,  
Blowing across the grasses of our graves:

The world is wide, the ways are manifold;  
And all the stars of night that seemed so cold

Are warm to burning with a faith that saves.

Speed, speed the ship of high adventure fast!

God has uncharted lands of life to find;  
The pennon of the truth flies from His mast.

Together, thru new seas, out of the past  
We sail into the wider ways of Mind.

Heaven wins. Earth cheers. The ranks of Hell are broken.

On! On to find God places in the sun!  
Each to his post. The last great word is spoken.

The wind of victory for splendid token,  
The voyage of the ages is begun!

—From the Sydney Bulletin

## THE NEW PLAYS

The Chicago Opera Company gave New York an opportunity to hear Giordano's *Fedora* for the first time in ten years and a new prima donna Dorothy Jardon, for the first time. (Lexington Theater.)

*La Veine*, by Alfred Capus. A modern comedy, played with clean-cut characterization by Jacques Copeau and his company. (Theatre du Vieux Colombier.)

*The Book of Job*, given in full Biblical text, is one of the most impressive achievements of the Stuart Walker repertory. George Gaul interprets Job with compelling sincerity. *The Tents of the Arabs*, a new Dunsany play, has colorful charm. (Punch and Judy Theater.)

## TWO NOTABLE ARTICLES

Shall the nations completely disarm? General Tasker Howard Bliss, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army and one of the delegates of the United States at the Peace Conference in Paris, will discuss the question for readers of The Independent in an article cabled from Paris, which will be published in an early issue.

General Bliss has followed a military career for nearly half a century and his recommendation of complete disarmament is made from the standpoint of a man pre-eminent in military affairs.

We shall also publish shortly an article by William Jennings Bryan on "The Rights of Residents," an answer to some of the puzzling questions that have arisen in connection with the redistribution of territory.





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#### A COUPLE O' HEROES

*Sergeant King of the 102nd Engineers and Private O'Leary of the 107th Infantry, two units that had a heavy part in last fall's fighting. They're glad to get back to the U. S. A., but they refuse to take seriously "that hero stuff," tho they have got a souvenir or two for the home folks in those gay-colored calico bags provided for them by the Red Cross Society*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## HOW IT LOOKS TO EUROPE

**W**ILL America back up or back out of the League of Nations is the question on which the fate of the world depends. The American people were the first to point the way to the union of quarreling states, and they have been thruout their history leaders in international movements of all sorts, educational, philanthropic, financial, postal, legal, administrative, and political. Now when the nations have been fused together in the furnace of the Great War and when for the first time in history the European powers have been brought to listen to the American proposals for international organization, it looks queer to have certain senators hasten to declare that they will have nothing to do with any League of Nations. This blow from behind is visibly weakening the authority of the American delegates at Paris and hindering the conclusion of a permanent peace such as America most desires. In proof of this we are permitted to cite a cablegram just received by the League of Free Nations Association of New York from their Paris representative, Norman Angell.

In this Mr. Angell quotes a member of one of the commissions of the Peace Conference as saying:

Will America destroy the League of Nations after other nations show a readiness to accept it? The question seems absurd, yet nothing is more likely. If the League succeeds it will not

be as an instrument for compelling two bitterly quarreling groups to refrain from war at the last moment but as an instrument for remedying conditions which provoke such quarrels. To this end nothing is more important than, for instance, measures touching on open ports, internationalization of waterways, transit across neighboring states, access to sea, etc. Such work is the very soul of the League and no peace is possible unless there are new regulations for these matters now being discussed by the various commissions, particularly that on ports and waterways. Most of the Great Powers are agreed that an entirely new body of law is necessary, but America absolutely opposes creation of such, just as she opposed the perpetuation of interallied commissions for the control of raw materials, etc., which were also so essential a part of the League's constructive work. American attitude in the Ports and Waterways Commission, for instance, provokes openly the criticism that while apparently America is ready that rules should be made for others she declines to make herself subject to them or permit their application to the Panama Canal or to any American river or railroad, thereby not merely arresting beneficent development in world order but positively creating bad conditions by such an attitude. This point may be thus illustrated: The best way of insuring Polish access to the sea is by internationalization of routes and ports not Polish. Failing this, annexation is the alternative, altho this will do violence to the principle of nationality. For fear that the rules of internationalization might be made general and so applicable to America, there is a disposition to acquiesce outright in annexations producing a settlement which no league can hope to render permanent. Moreover, this attitude renders it impossible for America to protest effectively against the imperialist tendencies of certain European belligerents.

## THE ATTACK ON ILLITERACY

**T**HE psychological examination of drafted men in the American army camps brought to light an amount of practical illiteracy in the American population that has startled the public. The Federal census of 1910 had reported 7.7 per cent of the population of the United States ten years of age and over as illiterate. By comparison with 14.1 per cent in France, 18.7 per cent in Austria, 37 per cent in Italy, 58.7 per cent in Spain, and 69 per cent in Russia this rate was not thought alarming, altho it was discreditable by comparison with the 1.6 per cent of Scotland, the 1.8 per cent of England and Wales, the .8 per cent of the Netherlands, the .2 per cent of Sweden, the .05 per cent of Germany, the .3 per cent of Switzerland. The rates by broad census areas were, New England 5.3 per cent, Middle Atlantic 5.7 per cent, East North Central 3.4 per cent, West North Central 2.9 per cent, South Atlantic 16 per cent, East South Central 17.4 per cent, West South Central 13.2 per cent, Mountain 6.9 per cent, Pacific 3 per cent. The individual states reported as having more than 20 per cent were South Carolina 25.7 per cent, Georgia 20.7 per cent, Alabama 22.9 per cent, Mississippi 22.4 per cent, Louisiana 29 per cent, New Mexico 20.2 per cent, and Arizona 20.9 per cent. These high rates were attributable to the large proportion of negroes.

The basis of these figures is understood to have been a

total inability to read or to write. The test usually given by the Psychological Section in the army camps was "ability to read and understand newspapers and write letters home." Those who passed this test were assigned to a group for further examination designated Alpha. Those that failed were assigned to a group designated Beta. In certain instances a definite educational qualification, namely, four, five or six years schooling, was added to the requirement already named. It is obvious that the test applied in the camps was for practical purposes a real test, whereas a vast amount of the literacy that "got by" for census purposes was merely nominal.

In twenty-eight camps the Alpha Beta classification was carried out. The camps to which 25 per cent or more of men examined were assigned to the Beta group were, Dix 29.2 per cent and at this camp 19.8 per cent of all men examined were negroes; Dodge 32.5 per cent, the negroes being 25.4 per cent of all examined; Funston 29 per cent, negroes being 25.5 per cent of all examined; Gordon 25.3, negroes being 10.8 per cent of all examined; Grant 29.1 per cent, negroes being 18.8 per cent of all examined; Green 37.8 per cent, negroes being 38.6 per cent of all examined; Hancock 28.6, negroes being 5.1 per cent of all examined; Lee 28 per cent, negroes being 8.8 per cent of all examined; Meade 32.1 per cent, negroes being 20.8 per cent of all examined; Pike



78.8 per cent, negroes being 16.1 per cent of all examined; Hewitt 27.2 per cent, negroes being 18.1 per cent of all examined; Sherman 41.8 per cent, negroes being 30.4 per cent of all examined; and Wheeler 41.6 per cent, negroes being 19.2 per cent of all examined.

It appears from these figures that at Camps Gordon, Harwich, Lee, and Wheeler high illiteracy was found not accounted for by the percentage of negroes.

Camps where the assignments to the Beta group did not exceed 15 per cent were, Humphreys 14 per cent, no negroes; Kearney 16.6 per cent, no negroes; and Lewis 13.5 per cent, where negroes were 2.2 per cent of all examined. At Camp Logan the assignments to Beta were 18.4 per cent, negroes being only .3 per cent of all examined. At Wadsworth the assignments to Beta were 19.9 per cent, negroes being only 6 per cent of all examined.

Such a showing as this cannot and will not be permitted to pass into the records without provoking a serious determination to get more knowledge on the subject and to face the situation in a practical way. Neither pride nor considerations of safety can tolerate in a nation that is trying to make the world safe for democracy a state of affairs which puts us among the backward peoples of the world in respect of elementary education.

That the Federal Government will have to act in coöperation with the states will probably be conceded even by educators and statesmen who would regret to see an extensive centralization of educational administration in this country. It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that the public will give careful consideration to the bill that has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and in the House by Congressman Bankhead of Alabama. The purpose of the bill as admirably set forth in its title is "To promote the education of native illiterates, of persons unable to understand and use the English language, and of other resident persons of foreign birth; to provide for coöperation with the states in the education of such persons in the English language, the fundamental principles of government and citizenship, the elements of knowledge pertaining to self-support and home making, and in such other work as will assist in preparing such illiterates and foreign-born persons for successful living and intelligent American citizenship."

This is an imperative task. The bill appropriates five million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for each fiscal year thereafter twelve million, five hundred thousand dollars until June 30, 1926. All this money must be spent for actual teaching of illiterate minors or minors unable to speak, read or write the English language who are over sixteen years of age or for supervision or training of teachers. It cannot be used directly or indirectly for the purchase, direction, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment or for the purchase or rental of lands or for the support of any religious or privately owned and conducted school or institution. To avail itself of the appropriation a state must appropriate an equal amount to the sum assigned to it by the Federal Government and its plans for expenditure must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

It is to be hoped that intelligent public opinion thruout the United States will promptly get back of this measure and so initiate a real campaign for elementary Americanization.

## CABLE CONTROL

THE question of freedom of communication under the seas has recently become almost as important as the old question of freedom of commerce on the seas. Great Britain is mistress of the seas in both respects since she controls most of the cables as well as the shipping. This has been of inestimable advantage to the Allied cause in the Great War and remains an equally serviceable

weapon in commercial conflict afterwards, as the following quotation by *The Nation* from the *London Times* of November 20 shows:

The British control of the cables was a weapon the power of which was not realized before the war either by ourselves or by our enemies. It has done us marvellous service in promoting the efficiency of our blockade. The secret of its potency is the fact that it gives us power to survey the trade of the world; and, as a result of that survey, to facilitate those activities which are in our interest, and to impede those which are not. But it is obvious that a weapon of this kind is readily adaptable to different, yet analogous, uses during the reconstruction period. Thus, a maintenance of control will enable us to prevent our enemies from cornering the markets of the world against us by making contracts for *post bellum* delivery. Moreover, if our enemies were allowed to cable freely, their messages would congest our lines, and our traders would be hampered in their efforts to make contracts for those raw materials which we all so urgently need.

Of the 55,000 miles of government-owned cables in the world, Great Britain has 16,000, and of the 235,000 miles of other cable lines, 135,000 terminate at British ports, and much of the rest is controlled by British capitalists. Now that the advantages of such control in war and peace have been shown, this British predominance is certain to be challenged by her commercial competitors. Each of the great powers will be trying to construct its own cable routes to the main centers of trade so as to secure secrecy and independence of intercommunication. This is one of the many points where the League of Nations could save us duplication and unnecessary expense. A complete system of lines could be put down under control of the League which would guarantee equality and freedom to all nations, large and small.

## THE BOOK OF KINGS

THE Book of Kings is now a closed volume in the Bible of human history.

It is true that in a few nations, such as Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the Scandinavian countries, there is an hereditary presiding officer who goes thru the form of appointing officials, in reality chosen by the popularly elected parliaments, but such an official is not a king in the old meaning of the word any more than a medieval castle is now a fortress. Like the castle, he is now only an historical relic. The last kings who really ruled, who ventured to defy either press or parliament, were the princes of the German states, the Kaiser at their head, all of whom are now very much in retirement.

We may therefore speak of hereditary rulership in the past tense, with the impartiality of the historian, moved neither by the partizanship of the courtier or of the revolutionist.

From the democratic standpoint there is, of course, nothing to say. But not all persons accept the democratic standpoint. Some have argued that the hereditary principle was sound because, as the science of eugenics has pointed out, genius is to a great extent inheritable. To prove that the rulers of Europe were of a superior eugenic strain they point out that no one could make a list of the hundred greatest men and women of whom history tells without including from ten to thirty crowned heads, and yet not one human being in a million ever held the title of king, queen or sovereign prince.

This is true, but fallacious. A man or woman of very ordinary abilities could not fail to make some impression on history with the whole resources of the nation at command. Queen Elizabeth was unquestionably sagacious, prudent and skilled in diplomatic craft, but fifty thousand other Englishwomen of her time may have had equal abilities without the same opportunities for writing them upon the map of Europe. In estimating the statesmanship of those who are born to power we are constantly in danger of confusing native genius with opportunity, wise counsel and commonplace shrewdness or ambitious vigor.



Yet we may admit that the royal lines produced somewhat more than the average amount of genius; for this is shown in directions more easily tested than statesmanship. We can, for example, compare the strategy of royal generals, such as Frederick the Great or Gustavus Adolphus, with generals not of royal position of descent, and they do not suffer by the comparison. There have even been royal poets—in Japan for example—of unquestionable merit, and no one doubts the merits of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius as a philosopher. It may be said, on the other hand, that insanity has occurred more frequently in royal lines than the statistical average for the whole population. Sometimes extraordinary genius and insanity meet in the same individual as in that mad miracle-worker Charles XII of Sweden. The reason why kings were so often above or below the normal may have been the result of intermarriage, which intensifies traits good and bad, or of the highly artificial environment which surrounded them from infancy.

One thing, however, is unquestionable. The average ability of the elected ruler is greater than that of the hereditary ruler for the simple reason that the former must first pass thru the test of getting elected; a "preliminary examination" in statesmanship that eliminates most of the absolute dullards. No doubt, even under democratic institutions some of the present rulers of Europe could have made some figure. We fear that the ex-Kaiser of Germany could, for he had the typical talents of the demagog: Versatility, jingoism, fluent oratory, dramatic pose, a touch of skill in the arts (like Nero), great personal energy and inordinate ambition. He might have had the career of the romantic adventurer in politics—like Aaron Burr or General Boulanger—or edited some influential yellow journal. But, on the other hand, a poor, pathetic figure like the ex-Czar of Russia would scarcely have kept out of the poorhouse or the asylum had he not been born to his position. Certainly France has had no king since Henry IV to rank with Clemenceau, England no king since Edward I to rank with Lloyd George or any of a dozen other living British statesmen, and who since the days of King Alfred can be ranked with Wilson?

On the whole, we must rejoice that the Book of Kings has been written to its last chapter and that there promises to be no sequel.

## UNDESIRABLE AMERICANISM

THE old-time Kentuckian used to say that some whiskey was better than other whiskey, but that there was no bad whiskey. There are priests and prophets of Americanism who say that some Americans possibly are better than other Americans, but that there are no bad Americans. Concerning all of these dicta we may with some confidence affirm that in the judgment of a majority of the American people there is such a thing as bad whiskey and such a person as a bad American.

Theodore Roosevelt, as most of us believe, was a sturdy and right-thinking American and in Theodore Roosevelt's Americanism the central place was held by a fearless and whole-hearted patriotism which was law-abiding in its methods and manifestations. At the present moment when the whole world is uneasy, and millions of men and women have fallen into thoughtless acceptance of the teaching that revolutionary action has been made necessary and justifiable by the alliance of law with privilege, it is imperative that every creed of alleged Americanism should be scrutinized with reference to its underlying political theory.

A plausible creed that has been receiving some notice in the press of late is a provocative instance. Its first two articles of fundamental Americanism are first, "The premise that all people are created politically free and equal," and second, "The conviction that self-government at its worst is better than autocratic government at its best."

It would be difficult to pick out of the whole range of

political literature two propositions to which a larger majority of Americans would unthinkingly subscribe or two to which they would more certainly demur if their attention were directed to certain implications that do not appear on the surface of these venerable dogmas, but that undoubtedly are to be found within them.

It is certain, for example, that neither Thomas Jefferson, nor Thomas Paine nor any one else who may have had anything to do with drafting the Declaration of Independence believed that any people on the face of the earth had ever from the beginning of history been created politically free or equal.

They knew that they were attempting for the first time in human experience to create a political system within which there should be no governmentally established inequalities of political rank and power. All that they meant by their hypnotic phrase was that all men in the world would be politically free and equal, or would have been so but for the deliberate creation of legally instituted inequalities by reigning individuals or ruling groups strong enough to round up and corral the advantages that they desired for themselves.

The phrasing of the equality doctrine of the Declaration of Independence has doubtless served a useful purpose in awakening and strengthening the emotions of political democracy, but also it has done a lot of mischief. By demagogues and their mentally indolent followers it has been perverted into the shibboleth that all men are created equal, not only in political rights but also in political capacities, which is not true. Practically this perversion has worked out in political antagonism to men exceptionally qualified by character, talents and education for public service and to the benefit of ignorant and vicious office seekers who have played upon the alleged democracy of rotation in office, and of the distribution of spoils to partizan victors. This sort of thing may be Americanism, tho we doubt it, but if it is, it is an undesirable Americanism, and should be fought uncompromisingly by all Americans who believe in character and political ability. Instead of a perverse dogma of capacity-equality we need to stress the importance of equality of obligation, of duty and of service.

Of the second proposition that self-government at its worst is better than autocratic government at its best, it must be said that it contains a bit of important truth, but that otherwise it is false. Self-government is an opportunity without which individual self-control and public responsibility cannot arise, much less develop, but unless they do arise and develop self-government, so far from being better than autocracy at its best, is quite as bad as autocracy at its worst.

When self-government degenerates into violence or any other sort of lawlessness, it is as despicable, outrageous and destructive as any other tyranny. Murder by a lynching mob is no better than murder by the secretly instructed agent of a czar. Looting, burning and maiming by bands of "Reds," calling themselves the people, is not ethically preferable to like acts perpetrated in the name of divine right.

If we are to have a systematic teaching of Americanism (and it is desirable that we should) let us see to it that we do not thoughtlessly strengthen the notion that freedom means an exaltation of the plain man, irrespective of character and fitness to serve his generation, or the notion that self-government when it becomes a ruthless tyranny is any better than tyranny under any other name.

March did not come in like a lion this time. More like a crocodile.

"They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks." But the Bible does not say they should be sunk in the sea as England proposes to do with the German fleet that cost \$350,000,000.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Discussing the Terms of Peace

The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress on March 6 began giving most of its time to consideration of the terms of the preliminary peace treaty, and especially of the military and naval terms. By March 10 the military provisions were substantially agreed upon. They reduced the German army to only 100,000 men, with not more than 4000 officers, the men to be volunteers enlisted for twelve years. All artillery and other equipments in excess of the needs of such a force are to be surrendered, the Imperial General Staff must be abolished, the manufacture of very large cannon is prohibited, and the fortresses along the west side of the Rhine are to be dismantled. The requirement that men shall be enlisted for twelve years is intended to prevent the enlistment of a new force of 100,000 every year or two and thus the making of a nation of trained soldiers as before.

Naval and other provisions were taken up on March 11, and it was tentatively agreed that the personnel of the German navy should hereafter be restricted to 15,000 men. At the beginning of the war in August, 1914, the German navy contained 3889 officers and 75,486 men, besides a Naval Reserve of about 110,000 men. At the date of the surrender of the fleet it had approximately 197,375 officers and men minus casualties of 69,000, most of which occurred on land. It was also decided to require from Germany guarantees that no "tanks" will be built, and that no poison gas will be manu-

factured; and that all surplus war material, and all forbidden equipments such as "tanks" and gas, will be surrendered for destruction.

The question of boundaries was also taken up, and it was proposed, with a strong probability of ultimate adoption, that Poland should be restored with the same western boundaries that it had before the First Partition, thus depriving Prussia of extensive territory; that Danish-speaking Schleswig should be restored to Denmark; that the purely German provinces of Austria should be permitted to unite themselves with Germany; and that all the extensive German provinces west of the Rhine should be separated from Germany and constituted an independent republic. This would mean a net loss to Germany of about 30,000 square miles of land and a population of 7,000,000. It would also mean the loss of the most important coal and iron mining regions.

The Commission on Waterways, Railroads and Ports on March 12 recommended that the Rhine be opened to all nations for navigation under a control similar to that long exercised by the Danube Commission, and that the Kiel Canal remain under German ownership and operation but be opened freely to merchant and naval vessels of all nations in time of peace.

## Claims for Indemnity

All the nations except France were reported to have filed their claims for indemnity by March 9. The amounts were not disclosed, but it was stated on what seemed good authority that

Belgium's claim was for between \$7,000,000,000 and \$8,000,000,000, of which \$5,000,000,000 was for actual physical war destruction, and the remainder for thefts, requisitions and the like. It was also understood that Belgium would ask that her claim to the extent of at least \$2,000,000,000 should be paid before any other. If such a sum cannot be secured from Germany for Belgium at once, the latter country will expect the Allies to advance her that amount from some other source, in fulfilment of their promise made at Havre on March 14, 1916, that they would not stop hostilities until Belgium was "largely indemnified" for the damages which she had suffered, and that they would lend her their aid to ensure the restoration of her commercial and financial standing.

The United States delegates announced that they would ask for no indemnity in excess of the value of the German property and securities which had been seized in this country and which amounted to approximately \$800,000,000. It was estimated that the damages suffered by the United States, apart from war expenses, were not more than \$775,000,000.

American and other experts estimated that the Central Powers would be able to pay within a reasonable term of years about \$50,000,000,000, and it was assumed that such an amount would be demanded in indemnities. It was also estimated that the Central Powers would be able to pay between four and five billions within two years.

The President's Return to France The President had a safe and pleasant voyage and by March 12 was nearing the shores of France. It was arranged that he should land at Brest on the afternoon or evening of March 13, be received with brief official ceremonies, and proceed at once to Paris. He was constantly kept informed by wireless telegraphy of the progress of affairs at the Peace Congress, so that on his arrival at Paris he would be almost as conversant with them as his colleagues who had been there all the time. He made no public comment on the criticisms of the League of Nations plan which were being made in the United States, and of which he was also kept informed, but seemed confident of the adoption of the plan with only the slightest modification.

The League of Nations News of the criticisms of the League of Nations plan, and particularly of Senatorial opposition to the proposed Constitution thereof, was received in both Paris and London with intense in-



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THE PEACE CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN WORKING WOMEN President Wilson has appointed these two delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris to present the viewpoint and the demands of working women in America. Rose Schneiderman (left) is head of the Shirtwaist Workers' Union in New York. Mary Anderson (right) is Assistant Chief of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor at Washington and a member of the executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.



terest, which was further enhanced when it was announced that Mr. Taft had conceded the necessity of material changes in the draft. There was apparently no thought that the entire plan would be abandoned, but the feeling gained force that some modifications of the plan, along the lines of Mr. Taft's suggestions, might be desirable, provided there would be no general reopening of the whole subject. It was intimated, however, that France and Italy would ask for the inclusion of some new provisions making for greater security of their borders against another German attack.

**Speaking of the League of Nations** William Jennings Bryan gave his indorsement to the League of Nations on March 11, but urged amendments to the proposed covenant which would preserve specifically the Monroe Doctrine, make the qualifications for admission to membership easier, enlarge the proportionate voting power of the United States, and make it clear that each member nation might decide for itself whether it would support decrees of the League's general council.

"The greatest step toward peace in a thousand years" was Mr. Bryan's characterization of the League of Nations. He went on to say:

I venture to suggest that the scope of the League's work might well be extended beyond what is now contemplated. A substitute for war must be able to deal with every situation that can become a cause of war.

One of the most fruitful causes of war has been the necessity for expansion.

A nation feeling a need for more territory should be able to go before the League and present its claims, and point out the territory which it can use to advantage. The council should consider the claim and advise upon it, and the force of public opinion should be used to secure such an adjustment of equities, as would afford a peaceable means of securing needed territory.

**Dealing with War Criminals** The Commission on Responsibility for the War is understood to be doubtful of the legal possibility of trying and punishing the former German Emperor for crimes committed by his troops even under his orders in the war. It is considering a plan for having him solemnly proclaimed by the Peace Congress to be the arch-criminal of the world; a stigma such as never before was placed upon any man.

Regarding subordinate officers, it is thought that arrangements can be made for trying and punishing them for acts committed or permitted, or orders issued, in violation of the international laws of war.

**The German Insurrections** After a week of incessant and often severe fighting the German Government was reported on March 11 to have gained a decisive advantage over the Spartacan and other insurgents, and to have restored its own authority at Berlin, Leipzig and other centers of the disturbances, altho fighting was still going on. The situation was so serious on March 7 that Herr Scheidemann, the Chancellor, of



Press Illustrating



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#### DOUGHBOYS ON LEAVE IN THE ALPS

Here are two samples of the good fun that enlivens a vacation for our soldiers whose job isn't yet over over there. At the top a hiking party at Mt. Renaud. Below the Casino at Chamonix, a famous French winter resort now turned into a center for American soldiers on leave

ferred his resignation to President Ebert, in order that the latter might have a freer hand in dealing with the insurgents, but the President refused to accept it and asked the whole Cabinet to remain in office. On that day the members of the American Red Cross mission in Berlin had to fortify themselves in their hotel with machine guns. The Government troops used flamethrowers and other appliances of trench warfare against the Spartacans, and when these failed they employed a number of large military aeroplanes, of the bomb-dropping type, to cruise over the city and destroy the machine gun nests which had been established on the roofs of buildings. Poison gas was also employed.

In such fashion the insurgents were largely subdued, whereupon the victorious Government entered upon rigorous measures for the punishment of the rebels, and there were many summary shootings of prisoners charged with wanton atrocities. Greatly varying reports were made of the losses of life and property during the week of fighting. The semi-official Wolff News Bureau reported that 1000 persons were killed or wounded in Berlin. A "bour-

geois committee" on March 11 reported that 182 non-combatants had been killed in street fighting and in houses, that 340 houses had been destroyed, and that the damage to property amounted to \$150,000,000.

**Revelations of Conspiracies** It is announced from Switzerland that American Secret Service officers have discovered proofs of a German-Russian plot to crush Poland and to intimidate the Allies into granting food supplies to Germany thru menace of a Bolshevik invasion of Western Europe. It is said that a secret compact was made between Field Marshal von Hindenberg and the Soviet government of Russia for a concerted attack upon Poland from both sides.

London reports the discovery of a plot, made some months ago, for a Bolshevik revolution in Holland. This plot was organized on a formidable scale, and was greatly facilitated by the scarcity of food in Holland and consequent discontent of the people. It was discovered in time, however, and was suppressed by the Government, which armed all the middle class people of the kingdom against it. The failure of the Spartacan insurrection in Germany





THE PATIENT. I WISH THE DOCTOR WOULD HURRY. COMPLICATIONS ARE SETTING IN.

also discouraged the Dutch revolutionists, who had counted upon its success, and the final blow was given to the plot by the timely arrival of food supplies from the United States.

**Americans and Germans** The fraternization between American soldiers and German civilians, at Coblenz and elsewhere in the zone of occupation, appears to have greatly abated. It had been carried to a point which incurred official censure, and there is reason for suspecting that it was encouraged by the Germans for the sake of causing, if possible, dissensions among the Allies. The French, it was observed, regarded such conduct by Americans with special disapproval, and some ill-feeling arose between them and Americans over the matter. Now such conduct by Americans has been made a crime, punishable with fine or imprisonment.

In order to make all relations between Americans and Germans in that region more strictly business-like it has been arranged that all arrears of indebtedness of any kind shall be immediately paid, and that hereafter all transactions shall be on a cash basis. The money for this purpose will be advanced by the American Government if necessary, but of course it will all be collected ultimately from Germany, on the principle of international law which compels a conquered country to maintain an occupying force.

**German Political Predilections** Professor Herman Fernau, author of the book "J'Accuse," declaring Germany to have been responsible for the war, has analyzed the results of the recent general elections in Germany, and in consequence holds that country to be overwhelmingly republican. There were cast, he says, nearly 19,000,000 votes in favor of a republican form of government, by which there were elected 260 Deputies. On the other hand, there were cast only 4,000,000 votes for a restoration of monarchical government, by which only sixty-three Deputies were elected. The Catholic Center cast

5,500,000 votes and elected eighty-eight Deputies, and maintains an equivocal attitude. It is not made clear how large a proportion of the 19,000,000 republican voters have now gone over to the Spartacan movement.

**The Looting of Belgium** The Belgian Peace delegation reports that among the papers left behind by the Germans in their retirement from Brussels were some documents showing that the German Government had organized and chartered five corporations for the express purpose of looting Belgium. They were to seize and ship to Germany as much as possible, and were to destroy all that could not thus be removed. They were to have a cash commission on all goods stolen or destroyed, and this is said to have aggregated nearly \$400,000 down to the end of 1917. These firms down to April 30 last shipped to Germany nearly 36,000,000 tons of iron and steel, and comparable quantities of copper, tin, wood, glass and other materials.

**Affairs in Russia** Desultory fighting continues in northern Russia between Americans, English and other Allies and Russian Democrats on the one hand and Bolsheviks on the other, with no great gain for either side. The Bolsheviks were reported on March 10 to have destroyed the village of Vistavka on the Vaga River, tho the Allies, greatly outnumbered, defended it desperately and afterward reoccupied the ruins. In Courland and elsewhere along the Baltic coast German troops are active and are making headway against the Bolsheviks; Libau and several neighboring towns having been taken by them.

Meantime famine, typhus fever and other scourges are reported to be raging to an almost incredible extent in Petrograd, Moscow and other cities, while the industries of the whole country are paralysed. Worst of all, there is little prospect of agricultural

## THE GREAT WAR

- March 6 Peace Congress considered terms of peace treaty. Violent fighting in Berlin.
- March 7 Powers filed indemnity claims. Government gained ground against Berlin insurgents.
- March 8 Plans formulated for feeding Germany and using German ships. Berlin revolt waning.
- March 9 Germans showed antagonism toward Americans at Coblenz. Plot exposed for Bolshevik revolution in Holland.
- March 10 Military terms of peace treaty formulated. Spartacan insurgents put to death.
- March 11 Naval terms of peace treaty formulated. Renewed fighting in northern Russia.
- March 12 Peace commissioners proposed internationalizing the Rhine. Fighting renewed in Berlin.

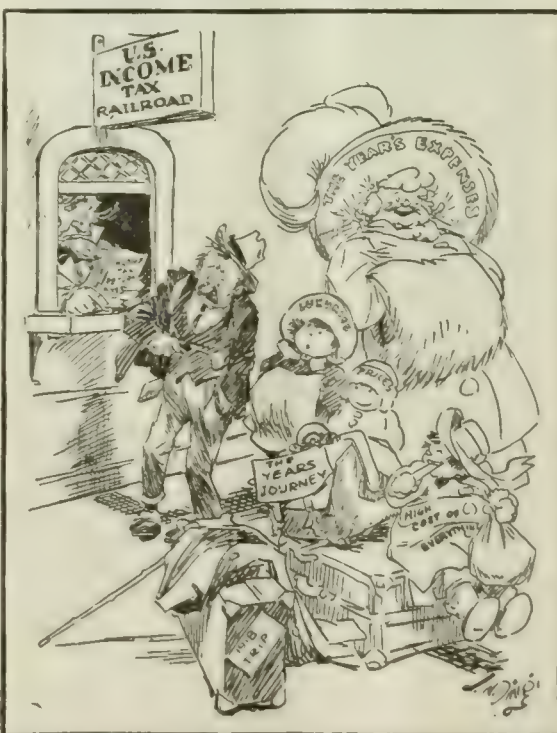
activity, so that the year's planting is likely to be small and the harvests scanty. Lack of coal and oil has caused many transportation lines to cease or greatly to curtail operations, thus greatly adding to the general distress and depression.

**The Pope on Palestine** The Pope on March 10 issued an allocution in opposition to the restoration of Palestine to the Jews. He said:

I am anxious regarding the fate of the Holy Land. At present it is in the hands of Christians, but I am anxious regarding the decisions of the Peace Conference. I am aware that non-Catholic foreigners, supplied with great wealth, have taken advantage of the war's misery to disseminate their doctrines in Palestine. It is intolerable that so many souls losing the Catholic faith should go to perdition from the spot where the Saviour bought eternal salvation.

He was also reported on March 11 to have sent an appeal to the powers urging the need of speedily concluding peace with Germany, on terms which will not humiliate the German people, in order to prevent the spread of Bolshevism, which he regards as a serious menace to the whole world.

**Dispute Over Ships and Food** The Allied and German armistice commissioners had a serious disagreement in their conference at Spa on March 6, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Germans. The French commissioners demanded the surrender of the German merchant fleet, and agreed to grant Germany in return 276,000 tons of food. This proposal the Germans rejected with some show of indignation, declaring that such a supply of food would last only two weeks. After this failure of negotiations at Spa the matter was taken up by the Supreme Council at Paris on March 8, and it was agreed that Germany should be supplied with not more than 300,000 tons of food a month until her own harvests are ripe. This food Germany is to pay for with potash and other commodities which she will be permitted to export, by the use of such credits as she has still existing in neutral countries, and, as a last resort, by drawing upon her gold reserve. The French delegates had strongly objected



Darling in New York Tribune

DID YOU EVER HAPPEN TO FORGET TO SAVE OUT ENOUGH FOR YOUR RETURN TICKET?



to Germany's paying for food in any way which would impair her ability to pay war indemnities, and had urged that the United States and other countries furnish the food and accept in payment long-term German notes, to be redeemed after the war indemnities had been paid. In return for this guarantee of food Germany will turn over her ships to the Allies, and these will be used in transporting American and Australian soldiers home, carrying back food to Germany on their return trips. It is estimated that Germany can in the manner suggested pay \$500,000,000 for food without impairing her ability to pay indemnities.

**Food Scanty Everywhere** General scarcity of food is complained of in nearly all European countries, and this situation is causing much anxiety. Even in neutral countries, such as Holland, Switzerland and Sweden, acute distress prevails and stringent official action has to be taken to prevent actual starvation. This state of affairs provokes the Bolshevist and other revolutionary elements to violent activity, which in turn makes the situation worse by preventing the industry which alone can give substantial relief. The threats of general strikes in the transportation service in Great Britain are regarded with much apprehension, since they would interfere to a disastrous extent with the shipping and distribution of supplies.

**Is Army Law Unjust?** Before Brigadier-General Samuel T. Ansell testified to Congress that the system of military justice in the United States Army is a travesty on judicial procedure and in effect deprives a soldier of the protection of life and limb guaranteed by the Constitution, the War Department had awarded him a medal for most distinguished service as acting Judge Advocate Gen-



Over in Chicago Daily Tribune

THEY ARE ALL OUT OF STEP  
BUT ME

eral. But after this testimony had been given the War Department ordered General Ansell demoted and superseded as head of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Whether this chain of circumstances is more than a coincidence or not the War Department does not state, but it has been the center of much correspondence on the subject. Representative Royal Johnson, of South Dakota, recently decorated for military service in Europe, wrote to Secretary Baker in a letter published March 7 declaring that General Ansell was demoted for his stand upon the administration of military justice. Secretary Baker wrote, in a letter published March 9, to Major General Crowder, whose position as Judge Advocate General was filled by General Ansell during the war, and after expressing his surprise and sorrow at the recent outburst of criticism



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

HE'S TOO SICK TO BE BOTHERED BY  
THOSE LITTLE MATTERS

and complaint, added his assurance that the system of military justice both in structure and in operation is entirely sound and asked General Crowder to confine his faith on these points.

General Crowder in his reply admitted General Ansell's contention of a fault in the organic structure of the court-martial system, but put upon Congress the blame for not rectifying it. By way of personal vindication General Crowder accused General Ansell of trying to get himself appointed Judge Advocate General by a misrepresentation of facts. This charge General Ansell answered in a letter to the Secretary of War not yet made public.

The whole affair, therefore, clouds with personal recriminations the original attempt to call attention to the existing evils in army law and to initiate their reform.

Altho he defends the court-martial



WHERE THERE'S A JOB FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN

The Great Lumbermen's Organization announced recently that two hundred thousand workmen are needed to make railroad ties—an industry completely untouched by war. This photograph shows one of the big cross-tie yards at Fort Steele, Wyoming.



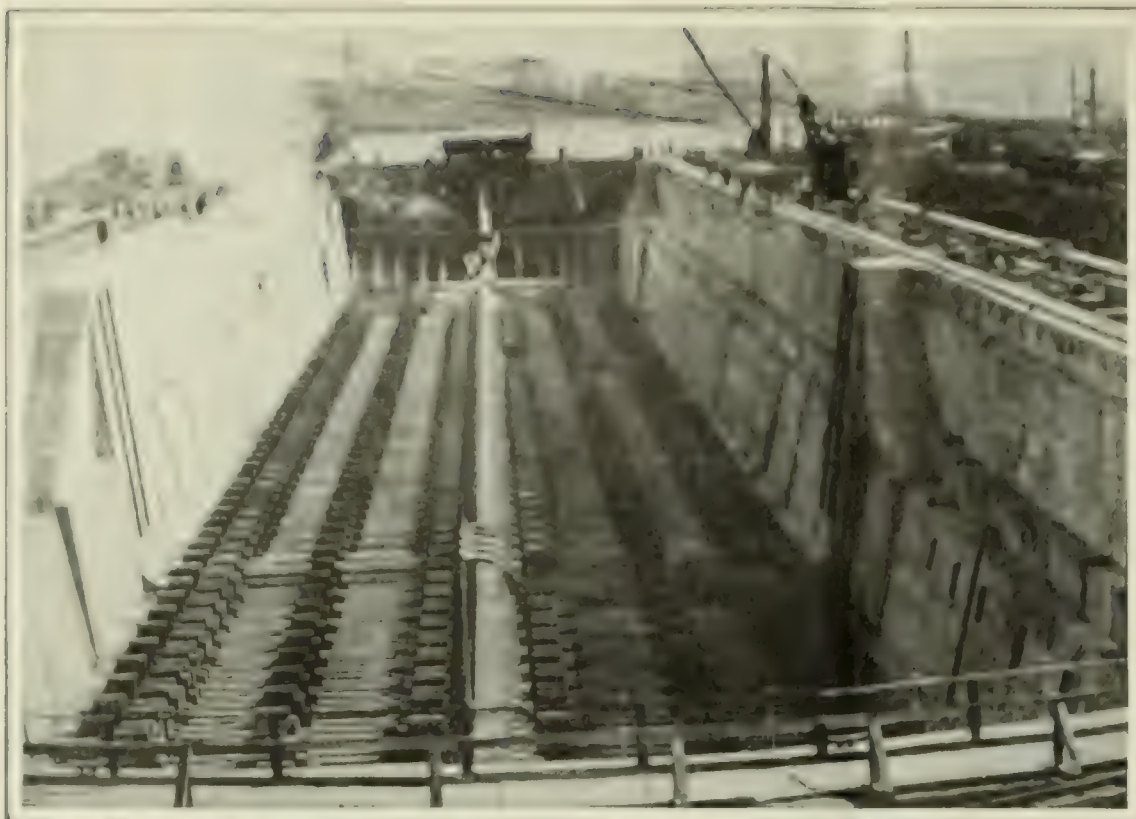


Photo from Magazine View Company

## WORLD'S GREATEST DRY DOCK OPENED

The world's greatest dry dock was opened at Norfolk Navy Yard by Mrs. George Leary, wife of the contractor who constructed the dry dock, and Mrs. F. R. Harris, wife of Admiral Harris, chairman of the War Control Board. When the sluiceway was opened, it let the waters of the southern branch of the Elizabeth River into the dry dock and for half an hour after the water began to flow into the dock, every whistle in the navy yard accompanied by whistles of the ships tied up to the docks, made the air shiver with noise.

system Secretary Baker himself has recently recommended the commutation of sentence in the case of four soldiers sentenced to death, in the case of two for sleeping on sentry duty and in the case of the other two for refusing to attend drill. The court-martial found these men guilty tho it was not proved that the men accused of sleeping on duty were actually asleep and in spite of the extenuating circumstance that the two men ordered to drill asked to be excused on account of having been on duty in severe cold the day before and being still incapacitated from the effects of that exposure.

President Wilson ordered on March 5 that new trials be held of nineteen negro soldiers recently court-martialed

at Camp Grant, Illinois, for criminal assault. Eight of the negroes were sentenced to be hanged and five given life sentences. In announcing the new trials Secretary Baker said: "The Judge Advocate General found that, by reason of the haste of the trial, fundamental rights of the accused were ignored."

## The Harbor Strike Goes On

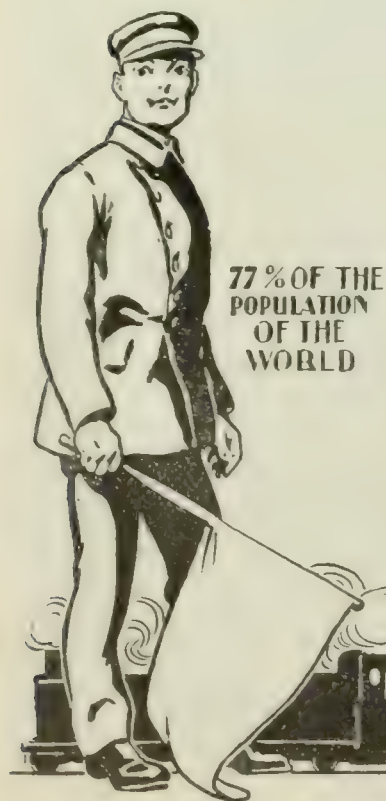
The second week of the marine workers' strike in New York harbor increased the shipping and transportation difficulties in some cases to the danger point, but brought no change of attitude on the part of either the workers or the employers. One of the most serious conditions brought about by the strike was the delay to transatlantic liners because they could not fill their coal bunkers or get cargo on and off, since longshoremen refuse to handle work for concerns against whom the harbor men are striking. The trouble was complicated because a warning was said to have gone out to all transatlantic lines stating that because of the unsettled labor situation in British ports it would be well for

liners to carry coal enough for a round trip when they clear from this side. Several of the steamships sailing from New York found it necessary to go to Halifax to coal.

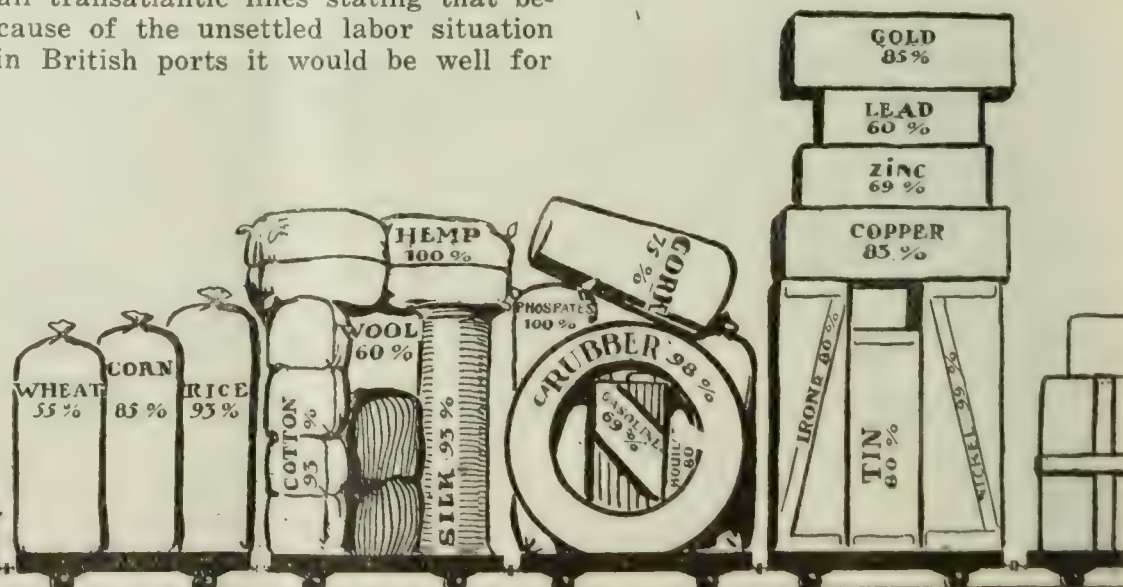
As a result of this arrangement the wholesale coal dealers of New York wired Secretary of War Baker suggesting that the Government commandeer harbor equipment sufficient to meet the needs of all troopships managed by the Army and Navy departments. There is an ample supply of coal at the port of New York.

The lack of tugs to bring steamers in and out of port—another of the problems created by the harbor strike—was solved in one instance by a spectacular bit of seamanship when Captain Ranson, of the "Adriatic," docked the big liner under her own power at Pier 57 in the North River on March 11. Few of the liners, however, will care to chance so difficult a landing.

The 40 per cent of the workers who are employed on railroad craft went back to work on March 7 after the Railroad Administration had granted the concessions they asked for, including the eight-hour day and various wage increases amounting in some cases to over 3 per cent. The War and Navy Departments, altho not directly affected by the strike, announced on March 12 their agreement to the terms offered by the Railroad Administration and accepted by the workers. This action is interpreted to mean that the War and Navy Departments will now be in position to keep supply ships and transports moving by renting or commandeering tugs and employing men to operate them at wages similar to those which the Railroad Administration has offered. At any rate, this action places the War and Navy Departments, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board on the same basis, and reduces the controversy at New York to one between the unions and the private operators of tugs, lighters, coal and grain vessels. The Marine Affiliation has signed contracts with some of the individual owners on the same terms as those made with the Railroad Administration. Joseph H. Moran, chairman of the New York Tow Boat Exchange, made a statement



77% OF THE  
POPULATION  
OF THE  
WORLD



THE RESOURCES OF THE ALLIES AND AMERICA



refusing the workers' demands and blaming the Railroad Administration for surrendering to the strikers on every point, adding

It is to be regretted that the purse of the private boat owners is not sufficiently long to enable them to join in the great uplift.

**Strikes Farther South** The shipping agents of Buenos Aires announced recently that they estimate their losses resulting from the strike of workers in that port to amount to \$10,000,000 for January and February.

After a week of negotiations between the Government, shipping agents and striking port workers, the agents notified the Government on March 7 that the strikers could return to work if they would agree to declare off the existing boycotts and not interfere with the employment of any one hired by the agents.

This was answered by an offer by the strikers who said they were willing to return to work under the conditions prevailing before the lockout. Those conditions did not embrace the two points mentioned today, which are virtually a repetition of previous offers which the men have refused to meet.

In Havana, Cuba, the sugar harvest has been seriously hindered by a general strike involving almost every industry and all transportation, including even the railroads in the provinces. This strike is by way of sympathy with the building trades unions' strike declared last December. All attempts at arbitration have so far failed. President Menocal of Cuba and his cabinet held a conference on March 10 which resulted in offering the workmen government protection if they go back to their jobs. It is believed that many of the men want to go back to work, but that they fear attack if they break the strike.

**The Railroads and the Government** Congress' failure to pass the General Deficiency bill with its \$750,000,000 appropriation for the railroads will not result in immediate return of the roads to their owners. Nor will it prevent the Railroad Administration from carrying out its program for improvement to carriers and increased efficiency in service. So much Director General Hines announced on March 5 in an address to the conference of Governors. He went on to say:

We contemplated that we could keep up maintenance of the railroads and then equipment to the standard which the railroad companies themselves had established during the three years ending June 30, 1917, generally spoken of now as the three year test period, go ahead on a substantial



London Daily Express

INDUSTRIAL DISCONTENT

It's the wild, wild women, the wild, wild women,  
They're making a wild man of me. (Popular Song.)

thoro, conservative scheme of improvements and, thru ability, which we anticipated we would have, to pay the amounts due the railroad companies, equipment companies and other creditors, establish a general credit situation which would enable the railroad companies to borrow substantial amounts of money for the purpose of engaging upon a larger improvement program than the conservative program we had fixed upon.

Our program rested upon anticipation of an appropriation of \$750,000,000 from Congress.

There are two general ways in which we might attempt to adapt ourselves to this new situation. One way would be to cut down expenditures as rapidly as possible in every direction, even tho these expenditures were highly desirable. The other way would be to resort to every possible expedient to prevail on the railroad companies and the other business interests affected to borrow the necessary money to enable us to go forward with these expenditures.

I am emphatically in favor of the plan which contemplates financing these matters so we can go forward with the expenditures. I am absolutely out of sympathy with any policy which contemplates the slowing down of industries for the purpose of throwing men out of the employment on the idea that thereby the rate of wages may be cut down for the future.

The Director General's plan of borrowing money to finance the roads was approved by a conference of representatives of the great banking interests and of the principal railroads, and plans were made by which the stronger roads will be financed directly thru the banks and the weaker roads will obtain all necessary assistance from the War Finance Corporation, which has ample resources to meet the emergency, including \$337,500,000 available for direct loans.

**For More State Roads** The plans that have been announced by various states for the construction and repair of roads this spring will cost, it is estimated, \$300,000,000 and provide employment for large numbers of men.

In California agitation in favor of the Tahoe-to-Ukiah highway, for which an appropriation of \$3,000,000 has been asked from the state, is focusing attention and bills have been introduced in the legislature for the construction of roads from the San Joaquin Valley to the coast and for a road connecting the California and Nevada highways.

Kansas has under consideration a hard-surface program that eventually will cost \$60,000,000. This contemplates several thousand miles of highway connecting all the market centers and county seats in the state.

The chairman of the state roads commission of Maryland has announced that \$6,000,000 will be spent on the roads of the state, beginning early in the spring. Illinois has approved the issue of \$60,000,000 of bonds to be used in the next five years for the construction of 4800 miles of good roads. Utah is interested in going on with work stopped by the war, \$1,300,000 being available. Ohio is to spend more than a million in thirty-seven miles of state-aid roads.

Greatest of all are the demands for work in New York State where State Highway Commissioner Edwin S. Duffy sees the need of a vast expenditure in addition to the \$75,000,000 appropriation now being used.



THE RESOURCES OF THE REST OF THE WORLD - ENEMY AND NEUTRAL.



# THAT'S HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT

BY A GUNNERY SERGEANT OF THE U. S. MARINES AT CHATEAU-THIERRY

*These are the actual notes of a United States Marine, a gunnery sergeant, mainly scribbled just before and during the fight and then while he lay wounded in a shell-hole at Chateau Thierry. He was shot thru both legs—fortunately without injury to the bones—and after some hours was rescued by a field messenger. Loss of blood had already begun to cause the weakness reflected in the last few sentences; but this abruptly vanished in the terse official report which closes the story. The 4th Regiment of the U. S. Marines, to which this gunnery sergeant belonged, was decorated with both the Croix de Guerre and the Legion d'Honneur*

**T**HIS is the memory of the sunset—a pale radiance mysteriously melting into summer's starlight. We are on a broad, comfortable hill slope; it spreads well to the right and well to the left, and it reaches down to a little woody ravine. The other side of the ravine is steep; it also is wooded; it is not high, but reaches above the level of my eyes as I stand on the hill slope. What brilliant starlight!

On the hill slope we dig holes. They are grave-like, but shallow. The hole I dig may save my life. Shells scream when they come. They make a great noise when they explode. They kill. We dig these holes to hide in—to crouch and shiver in. It seems strange to dig in the starlight a hole that may save my life. It is quite cool—the night I suppose: digging will warm me. This clay is stiff—hard to dig. In the dawn we will go up and over that steep bank on the other side of the ravine. There will be bullets to meet us. I hope we will not be hurried up the bank! It is so steep. I am tired. How strange they look as they dig their little graves! So we go over in the dawn. I must dig. What will it be like? Screams, shells, bullets, blood. I must dig faster or there will be no time for sleep. What is the use of sleeping? We go over in the morning. The fresh earth is cool. How dark it looks in the starlight! This time tomorrow—Home is so far away, so removed, remote, and consequently so doubly and desperately dear. In the dawn we go over. Will we go thru woods or will it be done in the open? Will the day break any differently tomorrow? The stars say "no!" The hole is deep enough. I wonder if it is long enough.

How cool and moist! I see nothing but a patch of dark sky and the swimming stars. Here I stay until dawn—the inevitable dawn. I hope it will be

a clear day. I wonder what a real bed would feel like. Oh, New York! So far away. The lights—the crowds—the theaters! The subway—the taxis! Home! I am in a dark hole. Earth, then me and then sky. I feel alone. I may die tomorrow. I don't think so, but I may. It is the only thing that is not inevitable. The stars, the dawn, the sun, the line of boys, the bullets, shells, all are inevitable. My death is not. I feel quite safe and secure. I am glad that I am well trained. Sleep is slow. I had better close my eyes. We go over in the dawn. Boys will drop dead. It seems hard. It is inevitable.

Dawn. This is the day we do it. I must get my pack together. Time to fall in—form a line. Time to become part of a unit—time to stop being one's self. How sleepy and uninteresting every one looks! They don't look as they ought to look before going over. Here we go. We do not keep step. It is not important that we should. Who has a cigaret? Smoke is good at dawn before going over. I wish they would not hurry so! The bank is steep. The underbrush is holding us back. Does it know more about this thing we are going to do than we ourselves? Perhaps, but it is written that we go on. A few steps further. We deploy. I am no longer a part of a column. I am an individual again. The summit! Now for the bullets and the shells!

Long level fields of yellow grain, dotted with scarlet poppies gently whispering to strange breezes; banked against the further edge, a ragged

I'm hit.—In the leg. It ought to hurt!  
Drive those flies away.—My leg throbs, throbs, throbs.  
What was that? I must be calm.  
All day be quiet with the flies and the blood. The shells can scream—you must not.  
Here comes a runner.—Hope he gets to me before a sniper gets him!  
I'm in command, am I? I'm scared green. Happy, just the same. I feel important, too. Send a report back. Yes, of course.  
Tell the Major everything O. K. Gained objective easily. Many wounded—send reinforcements and stretcher-bearers

wood. Brilliant sunshine—brilliantly blue sky. Birds sing. Is this war? There must be a mistake. The sky is blue, the sunshine brilliant, the fields beautiful and birds are singing. Why, this is not a proper place to fight! How golden the wheat fields are! There goes a bullet, and another, and I think I heard a third. They make a thin, painful whine. They come from a distance. A lark is singing. I am moving forward. The whole line is moving forward. How bright the sunshine is! Look out! They have seen us. Keep moving. I cannot feel my legs at all, yet I move for-

ward. That man is hit. He limps. Will you be able to keep moving after you have been hit? How they whine! We can never make it! That man's face is like a mass of bloody rags. He should keep his hands away from it. Why doesn't some one make him stop screaming? I don't like this place. Keep moving. Your turn has not come. Will my name really be on the bullet that hits me? There's a shell. What an explosion! The smoke is like a mighty tree springing up in full foliage. Look at that boy! Where is his arm? What a shriek shells make! Will I leap into the air if I am hit? That man did. Will I? I could never leap quite as high as he did. Oh, those bullets—those shells! Let's hurry and get somewhere. This place is horrible. That fell close. Something wet—wet and hot—in my face. Wipe it away, wipe it away. You are not hurt: some one else. Keep going. You are not hit. Keep moving. Step over that man. Why don't they get me? Keep going. Oh, the wheat! Oh, the dead boys! I knew it would be horrible. Keep moving. The whine and the hiss of the bullets. There's another shell. What are we supposed to be doing? Where are we going? This is slaughter. Something has splashed on me! Never mind—push on. Move! Go on! Down! Drop quickly! Dig. Use bayonet—anything. Dig. Hurry. I must try to be calm. Dig. Throw the dirt up in front—it gives protection. Dig faster. Keep down, but dig. Your turn has not come. Keep digging. There goes that boy. He's dead. A second ago alive, now dead. Bullets still thump him. He does not jump as they thump him. I hear a lark singing. Dig. Keep on digging. Oh, I'm hit—in the leg. I'm hit in the leg. What should I do about it? I'm wet—warm wet on my leg. It ought to hurt. Warm wet running down my leg. Do something about it. Get up and run to a deeper hole. Hurry—blood is running. My blood! It lies wet and red on the green grass. Blood on the grass. Get up. Hurry! Hurry! My leg, it gives at the knee but holds me. Hurry! There!

My, My! Sitting in a hole wounded, alone. Cut the leg of the trousers. The knife is cold on my warm wet leg. The blood is beautiful in the sunshine. The wound! I must examine it. Why, that's not bad, that's not bad. Just a hole, a sort of rip. Red, of course; everything is red around here. It is not a bad wound. Bandage it up. Quick! The blood again! Wrap it around and around—wrap it tightly. It hurts. Never mind. Wrap it tightly. There! It is difficult to move my leg. This is a nice little hole I am in; quite comfortable, quite. Much better than out there in the [Continued on page 419]





*"Back of the factory must always be contented and prosperous farmers by the million, willing to absorb vast numbers of laborers"*

## PUT YOURSELF IN THE FARMER'S PLACE

**I**N the course of human events it all too frequently becomes necessary to step into the arena to expound a doctrine that was aged when the pyramids were young. But the disturbed conditions which this country and nearly all others face at present make it imperative that every one be reminded of two incontestable facts: money is neither food nor shelter nor clothing. There cannot be more food to divide than mankind has produced or gathered.

The farm must come first in the program of reform.

Back of the factory and the shop there must always be contented and prosperous farmers by the millions, ready and willing to absorb vast numbers of laborers under fair living conditions and at wages that will be at least comparable to those paid in the cities. But that is not the condition at present. The farmer is not able to provide good houses and good wages for those who work for him. He is often abused and cheated and he grows suspicious and hard to deal with. He is not nearly so good an employer as the manager of the factory or shop. Consequently the dream of the best youth on the farms is to get to the city. And they are going. They have been going to the cities since America was young. And they will continue to go regardless of the world's crying need for food until the conditions of rural life in America are radically improved.

I have, as a boy, stood beside the son of the owner of two hundred acres of fertile land and watched his eyes glisten with the joy of anticipation when a passenger train steamed by. That boy firmly intended then to have something to do with the running of a railroad train. He has carried out his boyhood plan. And I know no more tragic fact than that he was exactly right about it. He is making an excellent living. His father never lived one half so comfortably and pleasantly as that son of his has lived. The father has always been poor and is still poor

BY CHESTER T. CROWELL

tho the high prices of the last two years have helped him a great deal. As a farmer he is engaged in one of the most hazardous businesses known to man while the boy could count his income to a dollar for quite a long period ahead.

Farming ought to be one of the pleasantest, most profitable and most respected means of earning a living. Until it becomes such and until the dream of our youth shall be the ownership and operation of a farm we shall have things terribly wrong in the cities. Nothing we can do in the cities will be of much avail until the farmer has been taken care of. Every effort toward betterment of city life—and there are thousands of such efforts now being made by thoughtful and loving men and women—only serve to increase the reason for leaving the farm.

**I**N my state which is one of the first, agriculturally, in this nation, we have a department of agriculture which concerns itself with experiments and distribution of information on how to increase production. It is well provided for financially and respected. We also have a state marketing department which has narrowly missed being abolished or merged with the agricultural department at every session of the state legislature since that department has existed. But our problem is not how to raise more but how to get a fair price for what is raised. I do not mean to say that cheating accounts for all of the losses. There is the loss which accrues because the farmer does not know the grade of his produce or does not know how to pack it or does not know how to organize for the safe storage and protection of the fruits of his fields, pending the demands of the market. He gathers his crops, rushes wildly to the nearest market, sells at whatever price is offered, pays his note at the bank and goes back to remain a pauper all winter, and finally in the spring to go hat in hand to some little

country banker who will charge him a high rate of interest for money enough to make another crop.

It is the marketing end of the farming business that is vitally wrong. It is the financial end. There is land enough in this country, there are labor saving implements enough, there is good seed enough, there is the will to work and the willingness to learn, but all of these count for very little if the returns do not promise anything more than a bare existence. Such is the lure of the city in my state that as soon as a farmer can afford it he moves to the city and builds a comfortable home and rents his farm to a tenant. There simply is no rural life altho we have less than 5,000,000 population in the largest state in the Union and three-fourths of our population is rural. Until that condition is changed it is useless to talk about what constitutes a fair wage in the city. Nothing will ever constitute a fair wage until the country is able to compete with the city for labor.

There will always be many thousands of men and women working at what are called seasonal employments, that is to say, their positions are not good for twelve months of the year. Back of them should stand the farm ready to absorb them during the dull season. The farm needs them but it does not offer enough to get them. And after looking into what it offers I think these people do just about as well not to go to the farm in the dull season. We are all so delightfully ready to tell the other fellow what he ought to do as a matter of patriotism. Poor, overworked word! Only a few days ago I heard a county attorney denouncing those who will do only so much work for so much money, then quit regardless of consequences to the public weal. He had an appreciative audience. But I happen to know that he is paid under the fee system which obtains for county officials in my state, and that he has the maximum fee allowed by the law. Consequently, when a law providing for inheritance taxes was passed about ten



years ago he never enforced it, neither did his predecessors in office, because they were already getting all the tax allowed and they saw no reason for taking up their valuable time to collect these taxes for the state when there was nothing in it for them.

The people who work in cities must learn that they are brothers and sisters of those who work in the country. There is a close kinship between all who labor. And they are all the debtors of the inventor and the scientist. No matter what laws may be passed, regardless of any rules of trade unions or other organizations, the hours of labor and the wages of the workers will always have a direct relation to the number of hours a farmer must work to produce the amount of food consumed by these city people. If half of what he produces must rot on his farm or in railroad cars every man who eats must bear part of the loss.

If his profits increase in proportion to the amount of produce he does not raise, then it is useless to tell him about a hungry world. In time of war or peace overproduction is always more to be feared than poor crops. Ask any farmer. Poor crops bring high prices. Overproduction brings ruin. The same men who rob the farmer in time of overproduction rob the worker in the cities. A few years ago I had the unpleasant experience of riding more than one hundred miles thru fields of rotting onions and cabbage. The price offered would not cover the cost of gathering the crop. It was being plowed under for fertilizer. Two hundred miles from there in a large city I saw onions for sale at eight cents a pound and cabbage at six cents a pound. If the farmers had been able to get one cent a pound for either the cabbage or the onions they would have made fortunes because the crop was unusually large.

The United States Government has purchased large tracts of land in my state to be sold on long time payments to demobilized soldiers. There is reason to hope for success in this venture because the small annual payments will give the men a chance. But there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this land would have been under cultivation years ago without Government aid if the prospect of good returns from farming had been better. Of all things to aid by Government intervention, farming ought to be the last considered as an orphan. But it is an orphan. So much so that the present Federal land loan banks are about the most important institutions since the Declaration of Independence.

A great pioneer governor of my state, O. M. Roberts, once said: "Civilization begins and ends with the plow." It was true then and it is true now. It has

always been true and it always will be true. If a farmer has to work from dawn until far after dark to produce enough to feed three men, then those men may be absolutely certain that they will have to work almost as long as the farmer. If the farmer can work an average of five hours a day and feed one hundred men then they will not have to work much longer than he works. The human race is never going to get away from the soil. Its troubles will increase in proportion to its efforts to do so. And we have been making some frightfully strenuous efforts in that direction during the past quarter of a century. If I have read history aright every age has tried to do exactly the same thing. The issue before the world at present, as I see it, is whether or not we have gotten so far away from the farm that our little house of cards is going to tumble absolutely to ruin and chaos.

But what is the remedy? you ask. Well, the remedy is numerous and it is not new. Nothing about this problem is new and therefore I could not be fair and assert that I have something new as a remedy. First let me state that the farmer must prosper. When he prospers we are all rich. When he is

of the packing and shipping and storage of what we eat. I ask you only to visit commission house row in your home town—I care not where you live—and I know that you will agree with me that supervision is necessary. There must be schools to teach men how to grade their wheat and their cotton, and laws to make it a crime to order a man's produce and then not pay for it. There must be state agencies to provide warehouse facilities where a man can store his produce and borrow money on the receipt given by the manager of the warehouse. It is utterly insane for billions of dollars worth of agricultural products to be dumped on the market each year within a few weeks so that the price is forced down, not to rise to normal again until the farmer has parted with it. That happens every year in this country and has been happening since before I was born. The farmers call it manipulation of the market but it is not. They ought to hold that produce but they have no place to hold it. None of this is original. Farmers have been pleading for help along these lines for decades but all they ever get is free seeds from Congress and experiments to increase production.

And then there is something else that every one of us can do. We can buy with more intelligence and less artistic temperament. Not many years ago I saw a man loading celery into crates and he was making more money than the man who raised the celery. Not long ago I saw a man packing tomatoes and he was making more money than the man who raised the tomatoes. A few weeks ago a friend of mine told me that one of his inexperienced packers (he took any one he could get during the war) had put some off colored apples in the cases which made up a certain car of a certain grade, and the fifty off colored apples cost my friend easily fifty dollars. Do you know that you buy with your eyes rather than with your brains? All the apples on the shelf must have exactly the same size or color or you will not buy them. The cabbage or the celery must be exactly so large. You proba-

bly never stop to think that all the vines in a field do not yield exactly the same size and color of tomatoes. If you will buy only a certain kind and color you must certainly pay for those that are thrown away. And you do pay, rest assured of that. But you do not always pay the farmer. You pay the dealer and the packer and the grader. No reform to meet the demands of those who work will be worth anything until the farmer is taken care of. We need only listen to his petition and act. Labor and the farmer together can conquer the world. We will live in a better world when they have won their battle.



*"Wages and hours of labor have a direct relation to the time a farmer must work to produce sufficient food for city people"*

poor we are all poor. Hundreds of thousands of farmers can tell what must be done in their particular communities or counties or states. Listen to them! That is the first remedy. Labor is generally represented at every session of every legislative body in America. Labor ought to be the first to stand shoulder to shoulder with agriculture. There must be better rural schools and they must prepare boys and girls for farm life instead of holding up to their youthful imagination the soldier and the lawyer and the politician as the only great men. There must be better supervision thru governmental agency



# ARE YOU FAIR TO THE CHURCH?

BY CHARLES EDWARD JEFFERSON

PASTOR OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK

**S**OMEBODY is always mauling the church. The sport started a long time ago—in fact, it began as early as the Day of Pentecost. While the church was yet in her cradle the world began to jab at her, the first accusation being that all the church members were drunk. The experience of that hour was prophetic. The twentieth century slanderers are lineal descendants of the jeering Jerusalem crowd.

In the early days, nearly all of the pummeling was done by outsiders. It was the men who hated the church who slapped her. She received the most vigorous whacks at the hands of those determined to crush her. But times have changed. The insiders have joined hands with the outsiders. Those who love the church now carp at her. Her well wishers take pleasure in cuffing her. Men who are her devoted servants paint her black, and endeavor to raise up friends for her by exhibiting her bruises and sores. Often it is a layman who does the yapping, sometimes a deacon or elder emits a snarl. Occasionally a preacher hurls a stone. Now and then a professor in a theological seminary gives an exhibition of his critical prowess. And once in a while a secretary of some missionary organization ventures to try his hand. It has become a pastime in sundry circles—this furious cudgeling of the church.

The effect inside the church and outside is worth noting. These diatribes cause great hilarity among all who sit in the seat of the scornful. The enemies of the church make merry whenever the believers and saints begin to scoff. The Shimeis, or stone throwers, love to have their number increased. The inhabitants of the cave of Adullam—the rendezvous of the discontented—all say "Amen," whenever anathematizing things are uttered. Any man who is willing to rush to the housetop and shout the sins of the church to all creation, finds a crown waiting for him at the hands of almost any enterprising journalist or magazine proprietor. There is a crowd in every community eager to be confirmed in their conviction that the church is not deserving of an up-to-date man's support.

But we must not take this gibbeting of the church too seriously. It is not half so fatal as it seems. It gratifies the maulers, and does no enduring damage to the church. When we are assured that the churches are filled with Pharisees and Sadducees, or that they are dead or asleep, or that they are narrow and petty, or that they are belated in their thinking, or stupid in their program, or that they are an obstacle to the progress of the religion of Jesus, the outlook seems dark indeed. But as soon

as one faces the facts, the skies immediately brighten and one dares to hope again. We are assured by the Founder of the church that the gates of Hades shall never prevail against it, and it is not likely, therefore, that the muck-rakers will have any greater success.

One is deeply impressed by the way in which the facts of experience contradict the findings of the detractors. They are honorable men and try to speak the truth, but the world refuses to believe what they say.

These critics may fool one another, but they cannot fool the people. If the church were half as petty, and benighted, and bigoted, and selfish, and unbrotherly as sundry truth-loving men assert it to be, how could so many millions of sensible Americans respect it and love it? Calumny always seems about to win, but it never does. God will not let it. The church may be asleep, but it is surprising how it gets on—it walks, as it were, in its sleep, indeed it leaps and runs. The church of today may be in a state of decadence, but it is astonishing how much ahead it is of the church in any preceding epoch of the Christian era. It may be dead, but it is astounding how active the corpse is. It is doing a thousand more things, dead, than it ever tried to do in the days of its most abundant vitality. Being dead, it yet speaks and also acts as if it were alive. It may be negative and narrow and stupid, but have you noticed the size of the schemes which the churches are just now launching? For petty minds engrossed in inconsequential minutiae the idea of raising ten million dollars for after-war work seems fairly good. It may be that Denominationalism has eaten the life out of Protestant Christianity, and has rendered the church impotent in the presence of the work she has to do, but it is amazing how people persist in leaning on her. It has been said many times that the church has "fallen down," and yet even when "down" she seems to be able to render greater assistance than any other institution



*Press Illustrating*

*Dr. Charles Edward Jefferson*

on its feet. There lies now before me a communication from the Government of the United States—the last of a long series of similar letters which have come to me within the last two years—calling on the churches of the United States for assistance in a difficult and immensely important piece of work which has to be done. If the church is dead, or impotent, or asleep, the Government officers evidently do not know it. Nor do any of the thousand noble causes which appeal constantly for help. They all, without exception, come trooping to the church, not knowing she is selfish, never suspecting she is asleep. And if it be true, as is often asserted, that the intellectuals in our universities and colleges have abandoned the church, and likewise the socialists, and also the laboring classes, and also vast multitudes who are hungry for reality, it is a mystery from what quarters the church is increasing her membership. The United States Census says that between 1906 and 1916, the period in which the lashing of the church was most vigorous, and in which it was demonstrated that the church was impotent and forever disgraced, the Baptists increased 28 per cent, the Disciples 25 per cent, the Methodists nearly 25 per cent, the Episcopalians 24 per cent, and the Presbyterians over 23 per cent. The churches seem to be jogging along in their old complacent way, quietly adding every day to their membership thousands who are in the process [Continued on page 418]

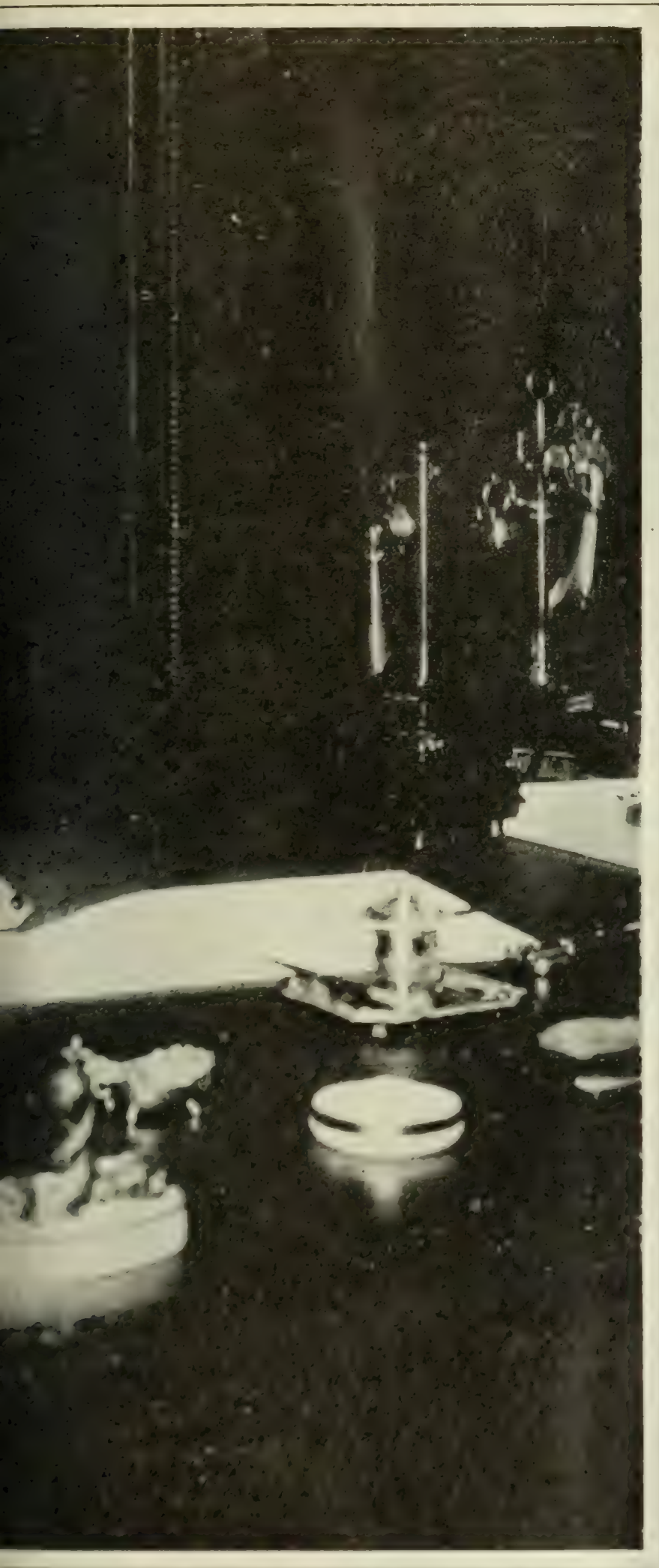






# LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## LOS OF GREECE



I have always been quite prepared to lay down my power without success. "Europe's foremost democrat," as Mr. Holt characterizes me, was President of the Cretan National Assembly in 1897. Later I was made Prime Minister in 1905. To Premier Venizelos I owe my life. Take Joneson, the leading Rumanian statesman, says of M. Venizelos, the Statesman, when, with no other support but popular favor, he insisted upon a mere revisionary chamber. Secondly, the constitution of Greece. Thirdly, the Cretan, who dared to forbid the by a stroke of genius concluded a treaty of alliance with Bulgaria. In this case it was not only courage it was genius.

to violate the Monroe Doctrine the United States with its representatives in each body could veto such action. In fact, by the Covenant the Monroe Doctrine is now extended to cover all nations; for all nations will in the future have the same protection under the League that the nations of the new world have had under the United States.

Once the League of Nations is established the process of disarmament will begin. Cynics may sneer but I honestly think this will come about, as do all the other delegates at Paris.

Of course we must discriminate. Naval armaments do not come exactly under the same category as land armaments. Take, for example, England, whose dominions are separated from each other by vast expanses of ocean. It would be difficult for England to abolish its fleet, and we must not forget that during the nineteenth century the British navy has been used for the good of the world. Even the United States, I suppose, can have a big navy if she should want to.

But with land armaments the situation is different. Here is where the menace of militarism lies. Land armaments and armies must be reduced to the minimum. Even France will disarm despite the questions raised by M. Bourgeois at the Second Plenary session of the Peace Conference. When Germany is disarmed, as is now assured, France will have no danger to face such as would compel her to maintain a large army.

I am sorry that the American proposal guaranteeing freedom of religion was left out of the Covenant. President Wilson was especially anxious for this. But when Japan suggested there should also be equality of race freedom both proposals were abandoned for reasons that America can readily understand.

But I consider both religious freedom and race equality sound proposals and they can subsequently be incorporated in the Covenant. Even now we have provided for religious freedom in the new states we have formed and in the new portions of the old states where boundaries have been extended.

In our labor of making a just and lasting peace we shall succeed, but there are breakers ahead. The secret treaties that have been concluded since the war began are already rising to plague us. For example, a few days ago, when the question of the Dodecanesus came up, Italy claimed these twelve islands along the southwestern coast of Asia Minor which she now holds, altho the inhabitants are entirely Greek, on the ground of the secret treaty made with England and France.

England and France admitted the existence of such a treaty but appealed to the higher spirit and generosity of Italy to relinquish the islands as they belonged by all rights to Greece. The American delegate said that the United States could not acknowledge the validity of such a treaty owing to the acceptance of the Allies of the President's fourteen points. England and France agreed to the American view but Italy reserved decision.

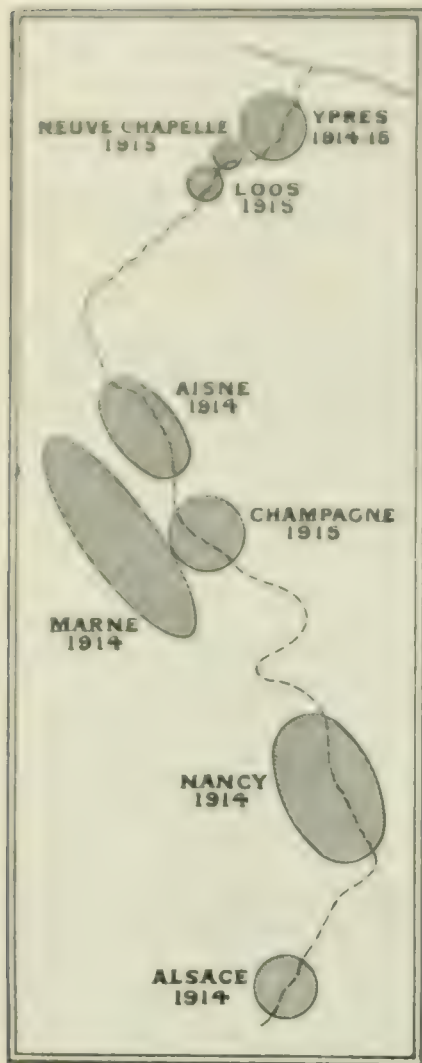
I sincerely hope that the American people will support Wilson in his championship of the League of Nations. If they do not the world will necessarily revert to the old system of alliances and future wars will surely ensue.

Americans must realize that the world has become very small owing to the inventions of science. America can no longer stand alone even if she would. As this war has demonstrated, whatever Europe does affects America and whatever America does affects us. We are one.

If the Covenant of the League of Nations is rejected by the United States Senate all liberal and humane men everywhere will despair. But I cannot believe this will happen, for I am certain that the Peace Conference will establish a just peace and the corner stone of a just peace must be a League of Nations.

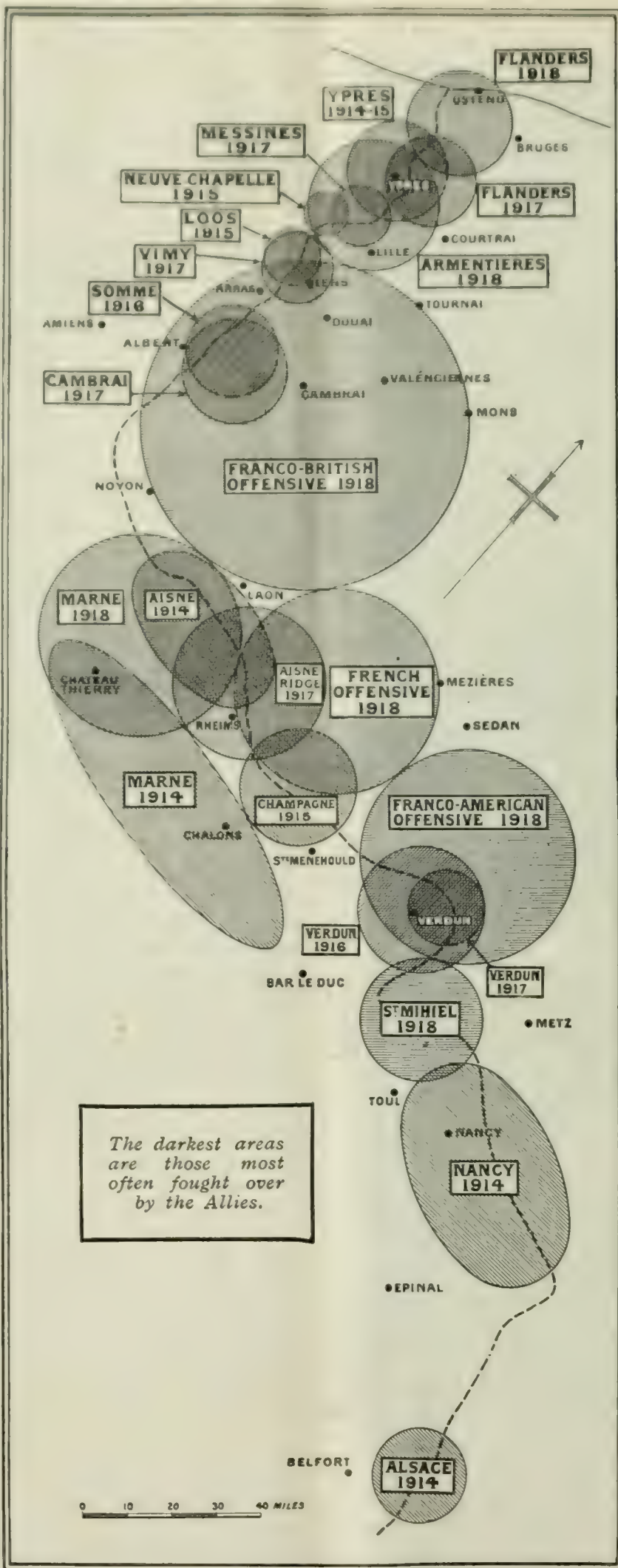


# THE WHOLE STORY OF THE WAR



## IN 1914-15

In 1914, there were five distinct battle areas—the Marne, the Aisne, Nancy, Alsace, and Ypres—and the extent of country covered by them was very large. In 1915 both sides had settled down to trench warfare, and there were only three battle areas—Neuve Chapelle, Loos, and Champagne



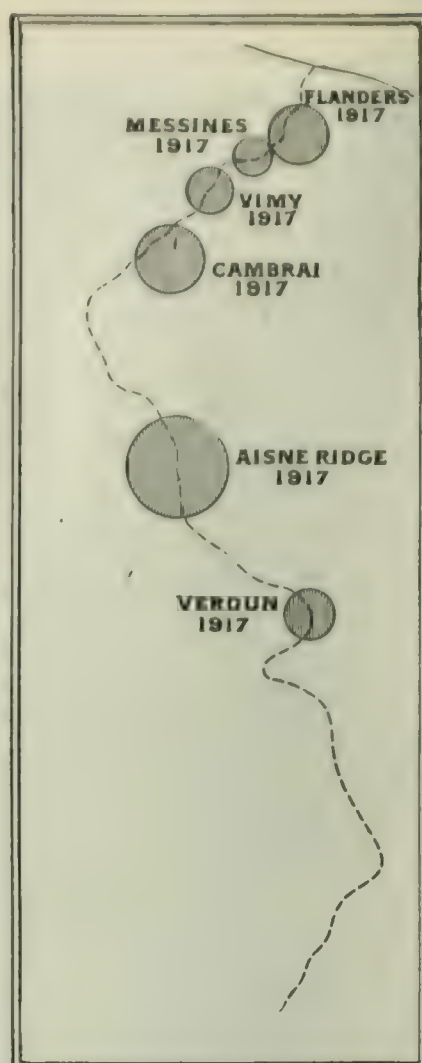
## FOUR YEARS' FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT

### IN 1916

The year 1916 was the period of the successive battles of Verdun and the Allied offensive on the Somme. This fighting, in which 1,500,000 men were killed and wounded, was concentrated in two limited areas more than 150 miles apart

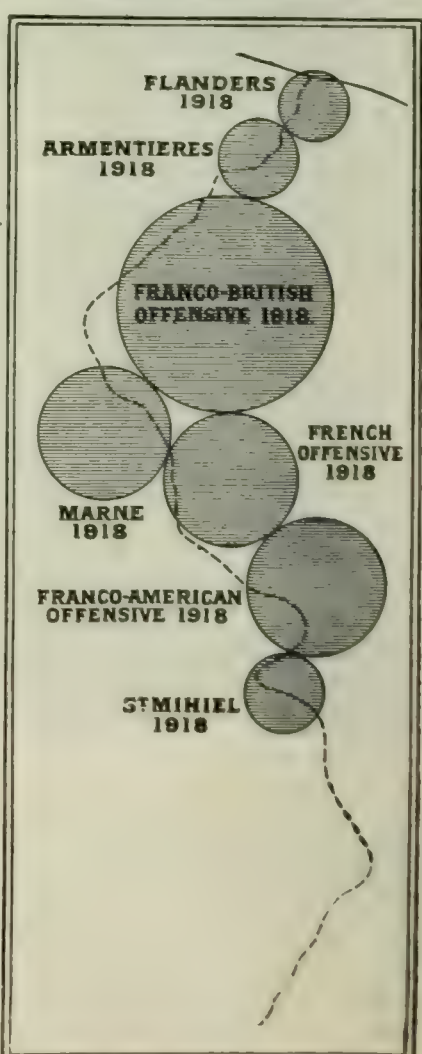
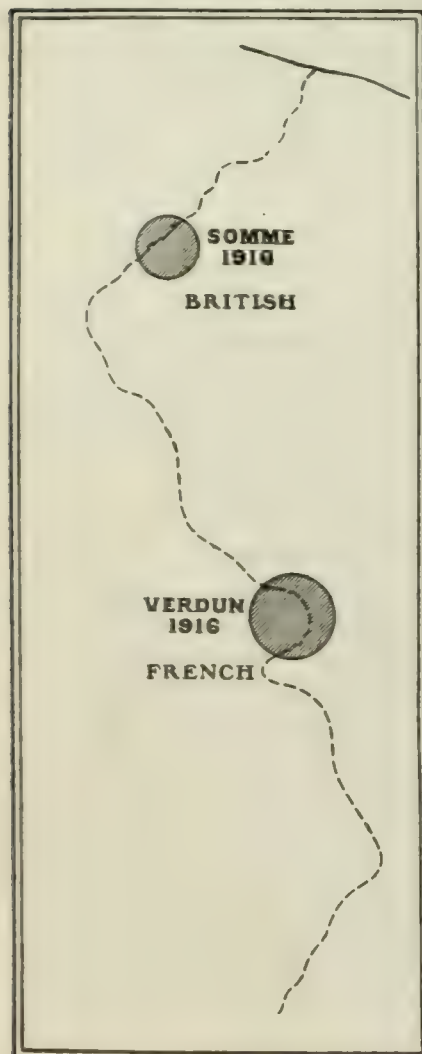
### IN 1918

The feature of the fighting of 1918 was that after the early German offensive had been checked or baffled the entire Allied line went forward in a great general assault. There were seven main theaters of war, but all closely connected



## IN 1917

In 1917 the fighting spread along a greater length of line than in 1916. It consisted mainly of eight Allied offensives with limited objectives—one at Verdun, three in the Aisne Ridge district, and one each in the regions of Cambrai, the Vimy Ridge, Ypres (the Messines Ridge), and Flanders





# THE PEOPLE OF PALESTINE

## Living in the Dark Ages Today

Mr. Koven spent the greater part of the year 1913 visiting the out of the way places in Palestine, studying the country and mingling with the people—Arabs, Turks, Jews and Moors. When the war broke out he made his way to Egypt, then to France and finally reached England. In the following article he sketches some of the characters found in the Holy Land

BY JOSEPH KOVEN



Photographs © Brown & Dawson

"The Arab horseman who dismounts and prays with his face toward Mecca"

**M**Y friends in Petach-Tikvah often remarked on my coldness toward the "picturesqueness" of the barbarous life that surrounded us:

"That white-haired grandfather praying near the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem, is he not an interesting figure? That Arab horseman yonder on his little black horse—see, he dismounts; he kneels and prays with his face turned toward Mecca—is he not a model for an artist? That fat and pompous Turk scrambling upon his donkey—he looks like a figure in 'Arabian Nights'; those Jewish urchins with love-locks and amulets—they walk and talk like old men, and their little sisters have their heads covered like Jewish matrons—are they not picturesque?"

Granted! As all things upon earth are picturesque, the animate and inanimate, the unconscious and the conscious.

"That white-haired grandfather praying near the Wailing Wall": There is the atmosphere of ancient woes and joys, a miasma of ancient history enveloping him. But what can he offer to civilization except to serve as a contrast to the things that should be? His life embraces nothing that lends to progress. He is now where his ancestors were, spiritually, in the dark ages. Nothing new is developed, evolved, given birth to in the little gloomy synagogue where he and his kind spend most of their days. Spiritual stagnation, encouraged by a reverent leaning toward a crumbling state of existence, breeds cowardice, race-hatred, repugnance for every new ideal, and tends to sow discord upon the world by separating man from man. He leans on his religion as on a crutch: the Prophets are his rest and his footstool. But the Prophets of ancient days were not like him; they knew the world and the times in which they lived. They spoke for their own time and not for the future. They foresaw the coming generations of man, but they made laws for

their own peoples. They destroyed the molten, barbarous conceptions of the Infinite because they knew God, the Infinite, the Intangible. Yet "that white-haired grandfather" is making blasphemous images with every word of his prayers, creating golden calves in whose worship he loses all sense of reality.

"That fat and pompous Turk": with the memories of Ali Mohammed, Hafiz, Jalal-u-din, Kurat-el-Eyn and the Persian martyrs for his religion surrounding him. What is there to him but his

obesity and his pomp? His life moves along straight and even lines that lead nowhere. He lives to eat—to pamper his body with sloth and gluttony, to procreate not that his name might survive his flesh. . . . He has manipulated the teachings of Mohammed so that life might better suit his barbarous tastes. Yet he has deified Mohammed who said, "I am not divine, I am a man, as you are."

And the Arab horseman "praying with his face toward Mecca" might do as "a model for a painter" but he cannot be a model for living. He prays to Allah! What is Allah to him but a fearful personality who is whimsical and may, at pleasure, interfere with the business of the day? Allah is to him as to the other a *hadja* who stands over the little schoolchildren with a menacing rod in his hand. "He has dismounted and prays—"; soon he may be climbing the hills to ambush and rob an unoffending traveler, a pilgrim to the "holy shrines" or a brother Moslem. His prayers have given him spiritual strength to carry on his business, and in his heart he hopes that Allah has listened to his prayers and will grant him success in his enterprize!

My friends speak of the Jewish urchins with their amulets and love-locks, and the little girls with their heads covered like matrons. True, one cannot detract from the interesting picture they make. Let us consider them: They are mentally maimed from the cradle; the spontaneity, the freedom, the playfulness so characteristically beautiful in the normal child are absent in these. At an early age they are warned against free and sympathetic intercourse with their fellow creatures. There is no reasoning with them; everything is dogma. They acquire a sophistication as unwholesome and unhealthy as the poison that lies in the heart of the beautiful poppy. Even in childhood the little boy is initiated into the mysteries of life by the "holy books" he is compelled to study. And the manner in which he acquires his knowledge is too much for his young imagination: Life becomes distorted, vapid; humanity the capricious mistake of God who is a monster and breathes flame, a tyrant whose only pleasure is to torment mankind because He has nothing else to do save to create sin and vice and mete out punishment for their existence.

I knew an orthodox Jewish family in Petach-Tik-



A bazaar street—it is picturesque but it is arrested civilization



van, a colony built up by modern Jews and inhabited by men and women some of whom had cast off the chains that bound the spirits of their fathers.

The parents of the family were young people and observed the laws and traditions of their race to a point of insanity. The man had forgotten to smile, for to be happy in a world "of malice and intrigue and ungodliness" was to call down the anger of the Most High and austere Jehovah. The woman had shaved off her golden hair and wore the orthodox head-covering. There were lines upon her face that spoke distinctly of many an inward struggle with herself, her instincts, the beautiful promptings of a free, spontaneous nature.

Their little girls followed in their mother's footsteps. They never dared to sing or play or romp about as every child has a right to do. An unattractive austerity was gradually settling down on them. Their words, thoughts and manners were beginning to resemble those of the old women who sit near the tomb of Rachael and dolefully say their prayers.

Once I said to the little girls, "Why aren't you as free and playful as some other children?"

The older one answered, "You mustn't be free. Only heathens and unbelievers are free. If we don't behave now we will do worse things when we

are older." A child of ten to speak this way!

One day I gave each of them a doll. They were afraid to accept the presents while their mother was in the room.

"Why should you waste your money on such things?" they said. The mother went outside.

"Ah, let's take them," said the younger, "they look like real children.



"That grandfather praying near the Wailing Wall"

Remember the one we had last year?"

Their imaginations were aroused. After all, they were still children; the rigor of their bringing up had not crippled them completely as yet. They took the dolls and fondled them like mothers their children. Their father's voice was heard in the next room. They became quiet and frightened.

"Let's hide them from papa," said the older.

"Why?" I asked.

"Because papa will cut off the dolls' noses or take off their arms."

I did not understand why, except thru an insane chimera the children's father should want to mutilate their dolls. One day I came across a passage in the Bible which explained the matter. In Exodus (ch. xx. 4) it says:

And God spake all these words, saying, . . . Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath or that is in the water under the earth . . . for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children . . .

And it is because of this and other such antiquated mandates, handed down by the chroniclers of ancient times, that thousands of children in the Holy Land look like miniature old men and women. I cannot enjoy the "picturesqueness" of a stunted, joyless childhood.

## THREE POEMS

By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson

### WATER

Upon the table by the bed,  
Where it was set aside last night,  
Beyond the bandaged, lifeless head,  
It glitters in the morning-light.

And, as the hours of watching pass,  
I cannot sleep, I cannot think,  
But only gaze upon the glass  
Of water that he could not drink.

### THE FOUNTAIN PEN

The pen's unbroken nib of gold  
The ink has stained to blue,  
Yet while they're broken, crushed and cold,  
It's just as good as new.

I signed the warrant with this pen,  
And in an hour they lay—  
Those young fire-hearted fearless men—  
Cold clay beneath the clay.

### IN FIFTH AVENUE

A negro in a dandy livery  
Of blue and silver, dangling from one hand  
A rose-embazoned bandbox jauntily,  
With conscious smile of gold and ivory,  
He ambles down the side-walk . . .

And I see

Him naked, in a steamy forest-land  
Of dense green swamp, beneath a dripping tree,  
Crouched for the spring, and grinning greedily.



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



U. S. Official, from Western Newspaper Union

## WHERE OUR SOLDIERS ARE FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVIKI

This is the supply depot of the 310th Engineers in Archangel, Russia. A bulletin from that place on March 11 announced that the Bolsheviki had made a severe artillery and infantry attack on a comparatively small number of British, Russian and American troops in Vistarka on the Vaga, but that they had been repulsed with heavy losses.



U. S. Official, from Western Newspaper Union

## FIREWOOD AND FOOD

The Bolshevik prisoners above are providing firewood under the direction of an American guard. This log, it happens, is to be cut up for fuel for the Red Cross hospital in Archangel. Below is the British steamer "Seattle" unloading a cargo of food at Archangel. This photograph was taken October 27, 1918, but has only recently reached this country.



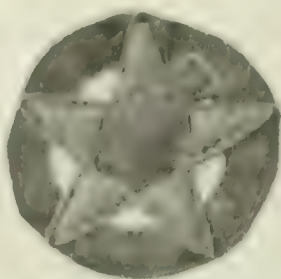
U. S. Official, from Western Newspaper Union



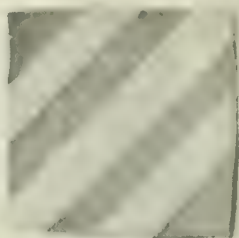
# IN THESE SIGNS WE CONQUERED—



The First Division, also first to arrive in France, wear a red 1 on khaki



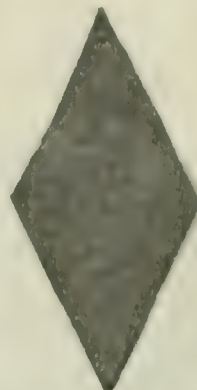
Second Division—a red Indian head on a blue star over a red and white circle



Three white stripes on blue for the Third Division symbolize also their three battles—Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse



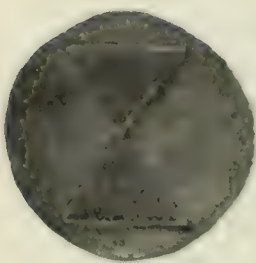
Fourth Division—four green ivy leaves on drab—IV is a pun, you see



A red "Ace of Diamonds" is the sign of the Fifth Division



Sixth Division—red cross and circle with white center



Seventh Division—two black triangles on red. The first seven divisions are of the Regular Army



A red imp on blue stands for the Tenth Division



The white rattlesnake is the sign of the Fifteenth Division



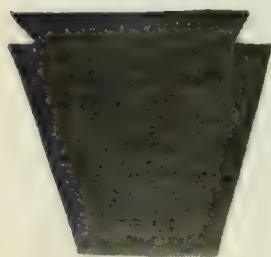
Nineteenth Division—black triangle with white tips on red circle on khaki ground



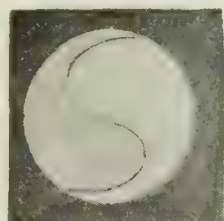
Yankee or New England or Twenty-sixth Division—a dark blue YD on khaki



New York's Own—the Twenty-seventh Division—has its monogram in black on red with the constellation of Orion (General O'Ryan being its commander)



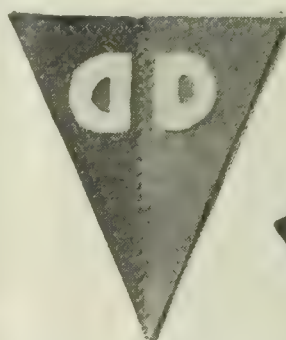
Twenty-eighth Division has a red keystone in honor of Pennsylvania, the Keystone state



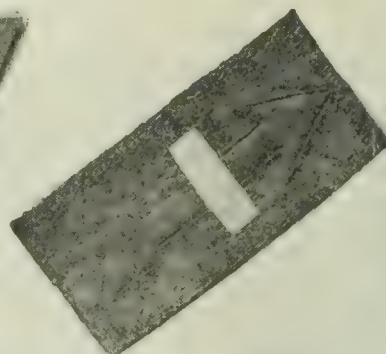
Twenty-ninth Division—a blue and gray pieced disc, symbolizing the reunion of North and South. These troops are from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia



Thirtieth or Old Hickory Division—troops from North and South Carolina and Tennessee—have the monogram in blue on red



Thirty-first or Dixie Division—troops from Alabama, Georgia and Florida—wear a red and blue triangle on khaki



Thirty-second Division—Michigan and Wisconsin troops—wear a red arrow shot thru every line



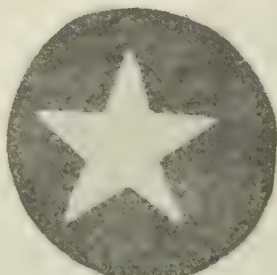
Thirty-third Division—troops from Illinois and West Virginia—wear a yellow cross on a black circle



Thirty-fourth or Sandstorm Division—Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and Nebraska troops—a red bovine skull on black



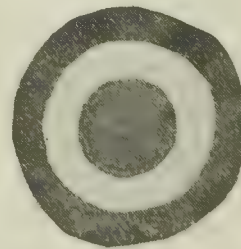
Thirty-fifth Division—Missouri and Kansas troops—the Santa Fe cross of yellow and blue on a khaki disc



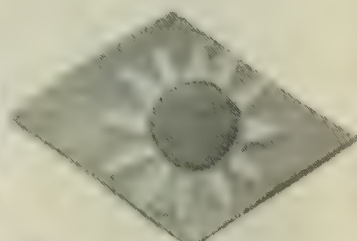
Thirty-sixth Division—Texas and Oklahoma troops—a white star on a red disc



Thirty-eighth or Cyclone Division—Indiana and Kentucky troops—CY on a blue and red shield



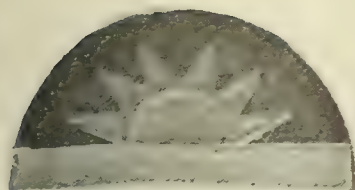
Thirty-ninth or Bulls-eye Division—Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas troops—a black, white and red target



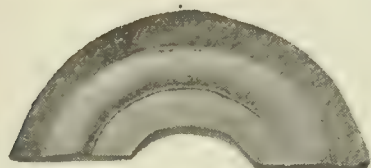
Fortieth or Sunset Division—California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona troops—a gold sun on blue



# DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA OUR SOLDIERS WEAR



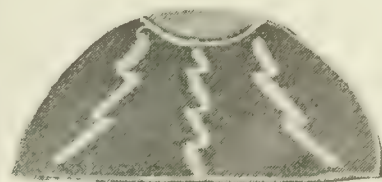
Forty-first, another Sunset Division—troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming—yellow and blue on red



Forty-second, the famous Rainbow Division, made up of National Guard from Twenty-six states—a red, yellow and blue rainbow



Seventh-seventh or Liberty Division—New York drafted troops—a golden statue on blue



Seventy-eighth or Lightning Division—New York and New Jersey drafted troops—gold rays on red



Eightieth or Blue Ridge Division—Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania troops—three blue mountains on a khaki shield edged with blue



Eighty-second or All-American Division—Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee troops—gold letters on blue



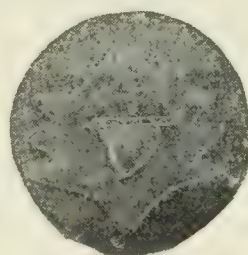
Eighty-third Division—Ohio troops—a gold monogram on a black triangle



Eighty-sixth or Black Hawk Division—a black design on a red shield



Eighty-fifth or Wildcat Division—a yellow cat on a blue disc



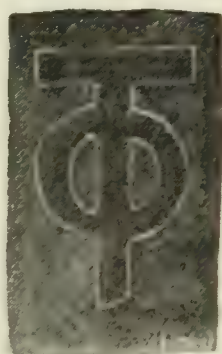
Eighty-seventh or Acorn Division—a brown acorn on a green leaf on a red disc



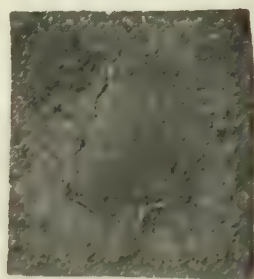
Eighty-eighth Division—Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa and Illinois troops—a red clover leaf on khaki



Eighty-ninth Division—troops from the Middle West—a black monogram on khaki



Ninetieth Division—Texas and Oklahoma troops—the monogram TO in red on khaki



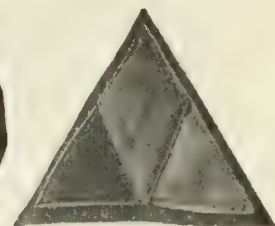
Ninety-first or Wild West Division—troops from Alaska and the Northwest—a green fir tree on khaki



Ninety-second Division—the Buffaloes, negro troops from various parts of the country



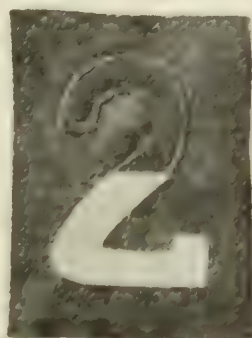
Ninety-third Division—mostly negro troops—French blue helmet, because they were brigaded with French troops



Tank Corps—a red, yellow and blue triangle combining the three colors of infantry, artillery and cavalry



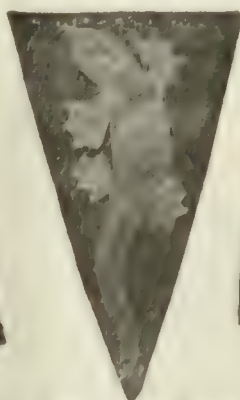
First Army Corps, Artillery—a black A with red and white in the square below



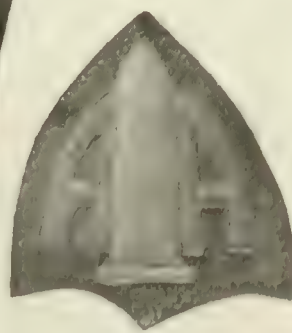
Second Army Corps—a red and white 2 on khaki



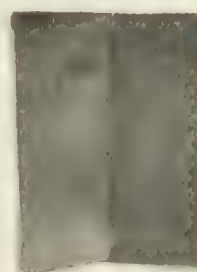
Aviation Corps—a black A and inside it a red, blue and white circle



Camouflage Corps—a yellow chevron on black



Anti-Aircraft Corps—a yellow shell with red letters on black



301st Tank Battalion—an oblong, half yellow, half red



Trench Mortar Service—yellow stitching with a red device



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Workers to the Front

WHEN the need for fair play for the workers of the world begins to come home to those who dwell in the strongholds of conservatism it is indeed a propitious omen for the future. And when we find a plea for the workers uttered by the church which has, in recent times been allied with the forces of capitalism, we may look upon it as a striking fact and one worthy of comment.

Percy Stickney Grant is well known as the pastor of one of the most conservative of New York churches, yet one in which there is a people's forum which gives to every one the right of free speech. Dr. Grant looks upon such a forum as one of the most potent factors in educating the workers and making for increased sympathy between workers and employers, thus obtaining industrial equilibrium:

The most unexpected result of the war is, perhaps, the enlarged influence of the working classes . . . the people have recently emerged to new power in many countries . . . the proletariat of most of the countries have taken a new part in war discussions and look forward to signal influence at the peace councils. This coming to the front of the workers of the world is the important news of our times. . . . The day of the proletariat has arrived but America is not ready. A new and commanding influence to be exerted by the working classes has arisen. America is unprepared to meet the situation because it has failed on the whole to grasp the profounder concerns of the people's hopes and has given aristocratic status to the successful classes. The object of this volume is to call attention to some of the consequences of our blindness to the world's deeper democratic activities and to the dawn of proletarian control.

Dr. Grant reviews many matters of common sociological knowledge, giving them a popular appeal which should meet with quick response. "Some sides of their maladjustment and the causes," is his way of putting his plea for the workers. This is a book which will be and should be widely read by many who would find a more detailed and searching inquiry boring. It is distinctly stimulating and inspiring.

*Fair Play for the Workers*, by Percy Stickney Grant. Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.60.

## Mechanistic Conduct

FROM speculative disputation on the freedom of the will, to quantitative experiments on the determination of animal conduct is the long distance traversed by the scientific thought of the past generation. In the first volume of "Monographs on Experimental Biology," Prof. Jacques Loeb summarizes all the significant experimental work on forced movements and tropisms in animals, and explains how this method of analysis may be applied to the interpretation of "instincts" of rather complex kinds. The commonly accepted accounts of animal behavior have been thru-out vitiated by unformulated assumptions



*Underwood & Underwood*

Three leaders of the Battalion of Death, whose stirring story is told in "Yashka"

as to the thoughts and feelings and desires of animals. The scientific method which these monographs are to present assumes that the causal relations discovered and described by quantitative studies in physics and chemistry apply equally to living things. Every change results from the action of energy upon matter (or of matter upon energy, if you will), whether the change is in living bodies or in non-living systems. The experiments already made are sufficient to demonstrate that many types of animal behavior can be understood in terms of chemical and physical reaction. It is no more necessary to assume that the hydra loves the light, or that the female fly loves asafoetida than it is to assume that a bit of iron loves a magnet, or that the magnet loves the poles of the earth more than the equator.

Why then does the butterfly hover over the flower, and why does the moth choose suicide in the flame? Why do fish grasp at the bait? The thousands of activities of animals recorded in connection with food-getting, with escape from "enemies" or dangers, with mating and care of young, can be understood readily in terms of structure and chemical peculiarities. Indeed, machines have been constructed that behave quite as "intelligently" as many of the animals that arouse our wonder. Professor Loeb describes the Hammond mechanical "dog" that would follow a light about the room, made to demonstrate the principle of the dirigible torpedo. This dirigible torpedo is so constructed that it goes directly for the enemy who tries to interfere with the guiding station's control of its movements—a truly dangerous creature. But the point is that the wonderfully adaptive conduct of many animals can be explained by the same principles as those which explain the conduct of these artificial contrivances—purely physical and chemical principles. There is also a machine which will "turn its head" when it is turned away from the object at which it is "looking"; and there is another machine that is as "intelligent" as the burnt child—that is, it will avoid heat when it has been made too warm. These machines do not, of course, "prove that an animal is only a machine," but they do go far toward making unnecessary the metaphysical explanation of the facts of life upon which

the older generation has been brought up.

The fact that an animal indifferent to light may be made sensitive by means of chemical action, the fact that a tropism can be reversed by physical or chemical means, the fact that rather complex sexual instincts can be modified by chemical means, and that racial conduct traits can be radically modified by conditions entirely within our control would indicate that

at bottom the conduct forms in question are the resultants of physical and chemical relations. What appears as free movement in a crowd of animals roving at random, no longer appears free when we establish conditions that force all to move in the same way. But this only means that we are quite ignorant of the forces that determine the movements in the one case, and that we are justified in considering all movements "forced" since all that we do really understand are forced movements.

*Forced Movements, Tropisms, and Animal Conduct*, by Jacques Loeb, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Monographs on Experimental Biology, Vol. I. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. \$2.50.

## Women Fighters of Russia

MARIA BOTCHKAREVA'S *Yashka* is a wonderful record of the strength of character developed by a Russian peasant girl to rise from the most degraded conditions to a war heroine of remarkable military ability. The author fought as a private in the Russian Army, to bear upon her sleeve the honor bars of four wounds. Subsequently she organized the famous women's Battalion of Death. In command of this force her courage and resource well earned for her Colonel Roosevelt mark of esteem in \$1000 from his Nobel Peace Prize Fund. *Yashka* is one of the great human war stories come out of the war.

*Yashka*, by Maria Botchkareva. F. A. Stokes Co. \$2.

## A Sinister City

THE most artistic of war novels was "The Dark Forest," by Hugh Walpole the story of a medical unit behind the lines in Russia. What the author did for Russia during the war he has intensified in his present novel, *The Secret City*, for Petrograd during the revolution. The former novel gave the actual feel of the forest, dark with suffering; *The Secret City* is Petrograd—huge, formless, menacing, sinister; the city itself is threat and protagonist of the revolution:

This poem only emphasized for me the suspicion that I originally had, that the great river and the marshy swamp around it despised contemptuously the buildings that man had raised beside and upon it, and even the buildings in their turn despised the human beings who thronged them.

The winter of 1916-17 pervades the story



of the Markovitch flat, its friends and inmates, with a deadly chill—the revolution seems not so much red, as gray; more depressing than exciting. We shuffle thru clinging snow toward stretches of black ice on the waiting river, as we read, and the sharp rattle of machine-guns seems only incidental to the personal tragedy, the war of temperaments, the kindness and cruelty, patience and pessimism of the Russian nature.

Altho the author assures us that "no one can understand Russia," there is verisimilitude in these pictures. An old Russian proverb: "In each man's heart there is a secret city at whose altars the true prayers are offered," gives its title to the book and an explanation of the tangled destinies of the characters. Russia is a nation of intense individualists; but they are lonely souls; hence their gregariousness and endless conversations and disputes.

They are disappointed idealists; hence their pessimism. They are like children who expected too much of the party, and are bitterly disenchanted. Yet altho the sinister slinking figure of the rat typifies the red peril, the form of the noble peasant which appears now and again in the book may be a symbol of Russia's ultimate deliverance.

*The Secret City*, by Hugh Walpole. George H. Doran Co. \$1.60.

## Fiction for Every Taste IN THE OPEN COUNTRY

*THE TEXAN*, by James B. Hendryx. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.60.) A story of the mountains and the cattle country, which centers about the personality of a real, red-blooded hero, the breezy, big-hearted "Tex."

*THE COW PUNCHER*, by Robert J. C. Stead. (Harper & Bros., \$1.50.) A romance of love and character beginning on a ranch, developing in a mushroom cow-town, and ending in No Man's Land.

*SKYRIDER*, by M. Bower. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.40.) An exciting novel of the West with a cowboy hero who becomes an aviator (and a lover!) and finally goes to France.

*THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS*, by Peter B. Kyne. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.40.) A virile tale of love and of conspiracy in the vast and primitive spaces of the California redwood forests.

*ONCE ON A SUMMER RANGE*, by Francis Hill. (Macmillan Co., \$1.50.) The breezy atmosphere of life on a Montana ranch lends color to this tale of love and of adventure.

*THE RED ONE*, by Jack London. (Macmillan Co., \$1.40.) Four tales, each with the tang of outdoor life, the flavor of adventure and the gripping delineation of personalities, characteristic of this author.

*THE PEACE OF ROARING RIVER*, by George Van Schaick. (Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.50.) A graphic and unusual tale of the great North and of a girl who finds happiness at the end of a long road. Very well told.

*THE MAN AT BARRIN ROCKS*, by Albert Benjamin Cavanaugh. (George H. Doran Co., \$1.40.) Backward narrative of the West Virginia hills. Little part or pseudo-incident, but the hospitable person's family is worth knowing for its own sake.

*BOSTON OF THE ROYAL MOUNTS*, by Ralph S. Kendall. (John Lane Co., \$1.50.) A tale of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, told with a strength and acuity of presentation and a clear portrayal of character, by an ex-sergeant of the force.

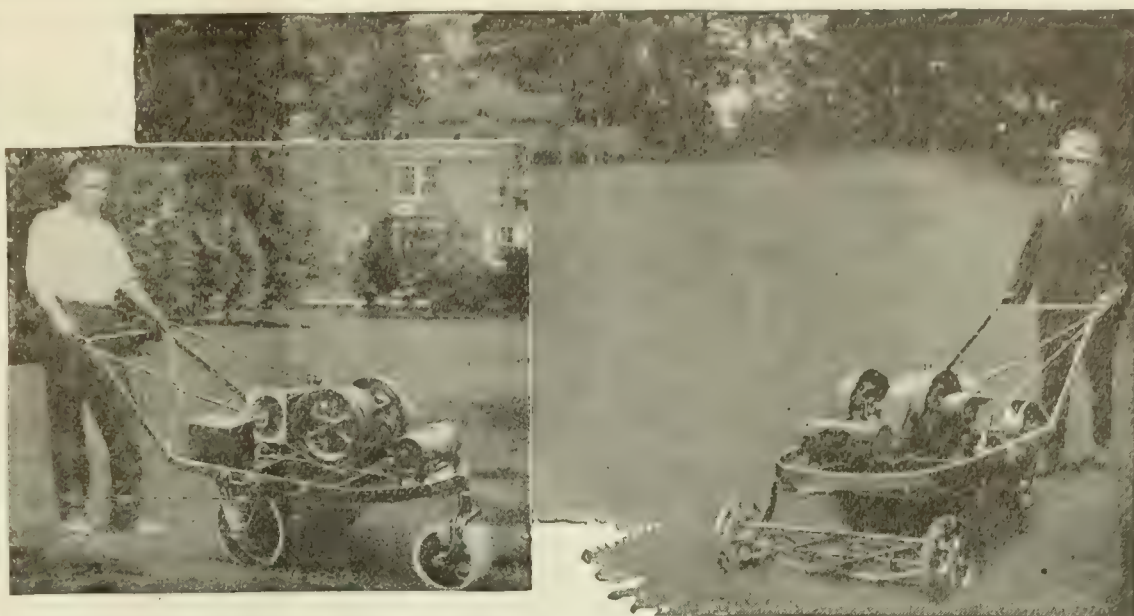
## STORIES OF MYSTERY

*THE HOUSE OF INTRIGUE*, by Isabel Ostrander. (Robert H. McBride Co., \$1.50.) The action of a young heiress who is spirited away to a island by a whole family of "fake" relatives.

*THE BLACK GUEST*, by Maxwell Gray. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.) A tale which mingles a mystery of the "Who stole the opal?" order with a rather unusual love story.

*THE MAN WHO KNEW*, by Edgar Wallace. (Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.50.) An exciting mystery story involving greed and possible disasters and carrying with it a surprise ending.

*THE HOUSE OF INTRIGUE*, by Leland Hall. (Houghton Mifflin Co., \$1.50.) A very very story containing a very real and decided thrill, which is vastly



## The Twofold Economy of the IDEAL

The great economy in using the Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower rests on the fact that it will keep such a large average of lawn in perfect condition with a very minimum of labor. Because the Ideal is a mower and roller in one. The roller is built as an integral part of the machine and the grass is rolled every time it is cut.

Moreover, it is easily converted into a power roller by substituting for the mower the small castor which we furnish. In early spring when heavy rolling is required it is only necessary to add a little extra weight.

Thus one machine and one man does quicker and better work than several men with several hand mowers and rollers.

### Cuts Four to Five Acres a Day

The mower has a 30 inch cut and one man with one of these machines can cut four to five acres of lawn a day on an operating expense of about fifty cents for fuel and oil. The Ideal is of extremely simple design and all complicated clutches and gears have been eliminated. All the operator has to do is to guide the machine and operate the starting and stopping lever.

### Uses Tractor Principle

The cutting blades operate by the traction of their side wheels upon the ground, just the same as the blades on a hand mower operate. This eliminates the difficulties that are almost sure to occur where an attempt is made to drive the blade direct by power from the engine.

### Cuts Close to the Walks, Trees, Flower-beds and Shrubbery

With the Ideal a man can work just as close to various obstacles as with a hand mower. The mower is hung at the front in such a manner that it turns easily and is guided around corners, flower-beds, trees, etc., without difficulty.

### Five Day Trial—Satisfaction Guaranteed

Write for details for our five day trial offer. Ideal Power Lawn Mowers are sold on a positive guarantee of satisfaction and we will willingly refund money on any machine that does not prove satisfactory when properly operated.

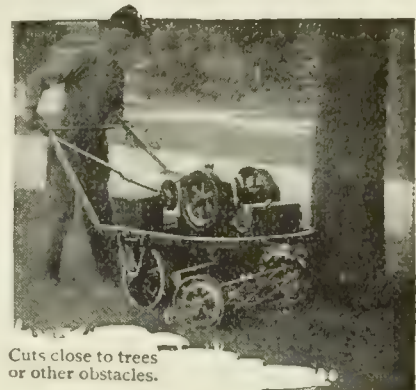
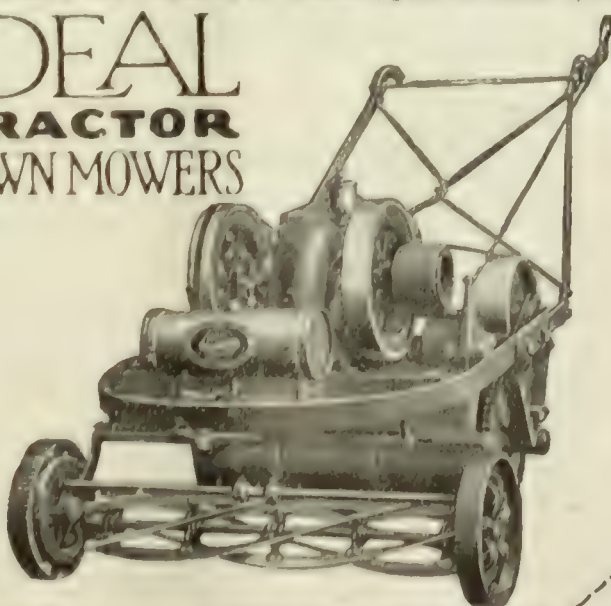
You can secure this Ideal through your hardware dealer or direct from our factory. Write today for special literature.

## IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER COMPANY

R. E. Olds, Chairman 425 Kalamazoo St., Lansing, Mich.

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# IDEAL TRACTOR LAWN MOWERS



Cuts close to trees or other obstacles.



Photo shows how cutting mower turns when working around flower-beds, etc.

### ARMSTRONG CORK CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

November 29th, 1918.

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.:

It is a little early to pass a final opinion on the Ideal Power Mower I purchased this fall, but can say that so far it has demonstrated its time and labor saving features in a forceful manner. From what I have seen of it, I consider it a good investment for anyone having any considerable amount of lawn to keep up. Yours very truly,

C. D. ARMSTRONG.

### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.

Buildings and Grounds  
Department.

E. C. Pardon,

Superintendent.

November 25th, 1918.

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.:

The Ideal Tractor Mower which we purchased from you last spring has proved entirely satisfactory in the past season's work. Yours very truly,

E. C. PARDON,  
Superintendent.

IDEAL POWER  
LAWN MOWER  
COMPANY,  
LANSING, MICHIGAN.  
Please send details,  
price and catalog of  
the Ideal Tractor Lawn  
Mower.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Ind \_\_\_\_\_



# The New Outlook In Religion

## The New Orthodoxy

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Shows a summary of the orthodox  
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THE BELL RINGER, by Clara Endicott Sears.  
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simplicity of rural New England life is this  
idealistic romance of a crippled girl and her  
strong young lover.

SISTER THERESA, by George Moore. (Bren-  
tano's, \$1.50.) A new edition, uniform with his  
other works, of George Moore's novel of a  
woman's struggle between sensuality and ascet-  
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THE GHOST GIRL, by H. De Vere Stacpoole.  
(John Lane Co., \$1.50.) Light and charming lit-  
tle romance; fragrant with the flower laden at-  
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from yesteryear.

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story of a plucky New England girl; her strug-  
gle for family happiness and the love which  
came as her reward.

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(Neale Publishing Co.) A highly imaginative  
romance, the scene of which is laid upon an-  
other planet, where a "share and share alike"  
system results in happiness for all.

JIMMY THE SIXTH, by Frances R. Sterrett.  
(D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.) Amusing story of  
what happened when Jimmy refused to study  
law to please the family, and determined to be-  
come a "man dressmaker" instead.

A RUNAWAY WOMAN, by Louis Dodge. (Scrib-  
ner's Sons, \$1.50.) A story of the sordid adven-  
tures of two vagabonds who philosophize instead  
of beg. There is charm in the telling of the tale,  
if not in its characters.

THE PATHETIC STORIES, by Dolf Wylderde. (John  
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interest with the love story of her son.

THE FLAME OF LIFE, by Gabriele D'Annunzio,  
translated by Viviana. (The Modern Library,  
Boni & Liveright, 70 cents.) A novel of pas-  
sionate love and eternal sadness, in which D'An-  
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THE HEART OF NAMI-SAN, by Kenjiro Toku-  
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of Japanese home life emphasizing the cramp-  
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ALMANZAR, by J. Frank Davis. (Henry Holt  
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translated stories in the intensely analytical,  
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Delightful sketches of Gloucestershire village  
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FREE AND OTHER STORIES, by Theodore Dre-  
iser. (Boni & Liveright, \$1.50.) Several short  
stories in the vein of stark realism which  
Dreiser has made familiar as his native style.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE? by Ambrose Bierce.  
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a more ghoulish lot of stories were never  
brought into one volume.

MISS MINK'S SOLDIER, by Alice Hegan Rice.  
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Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

## Interesting People

MEMORIES GRAVE AND GAY, by Florence Howe  
Hall. (Harper & Bros., \$3.50.) Informal re-  
miniscences of a long life and famous people by  
the daughter of Julia Ward Howe.

RUPERT BROOKE, A MEMOIR, by Edward Marsh.  
(John Lane Co., \$1.25.) A brief biography by  
one of the poet's closest friends; extracts from  
Brooke's unpublished letters and a few poems  
not contained in his "Collected Poems."

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esting picture of the personality of the ex-  
Kaiser and of conditions in Berlin before the  
war.

THE GOLDEN ROAD, by Lillian Whiting. (Little,  
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periences of this American woman of letters,  
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raphy which derives much of its interest from  
the large circle of artists and authors drawn to  
Mrs. Wheeler during her artistic career.



## Pebbles

"Tell me, is he such a fool as he looks?"  
 "No, indeed: more so."—*Baltimore American*.

Hush, Little Barroom, don't you cry.  
 You'll be a drug store by and by.  
 —*New York Tribune*.

You may break, you may shatter the Hun  
 if you will, but the same propaganda comes  
 from him still.—*Washington Herald*.

"Pa, what's an inheritance tax?"  
 "It's when your mother blames all your  
 faults on me."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Have you the latest war book?"  
 "I'll find out, sir. I've just been out to  
 lunch."—*Judge*.

Queer that the human race can't all get  
 together on a little thing like the sort of  
 government they'd like.—*New York Evening Sun*.

Margaret—I'm going to Mrs. Baker's to  
 play auction this afternoon. I always win  
 a prize there.

Katherine—Well, you may have better  
 luck today.—*Life*.

"Why do you always type your letters,  
 old top?"

"Saves brain-fag, dear boy. I just type  
 'My Darling' and then tap away at the  
 jolly old 'X.' and—er—well, there you  
 are!"—*Passing Show, London*.

"Why do hats cost more than houses,  
 mamma?"

"But they don't, dear. What made you  
 think so?"

"Well, that sign says: 'Hats, \$10 up,'  
 and yesterday I saw a sign that said:  
 'Houses, \$10 down.'"—*Los Angeles Times*.

"Why didn't you stop when I signalled  
 you?" inquired the officer.

"Well," replied Mr. Chuggins, "it had  
 taken me two hours to get this old flivver  
 started, and it seemed a shame to stop her  
 merely to avoid a little thing like being  
 arrested."—*Washington Star*.

Hostess—I'm sorry you found Miss Big-  
 le a poor conversationalist.

Jack—Poor conversationalist? She's ab-  
 solutely the limit! Why, the only thing she  
 said to me the entire evening was "no,"  
 and I had to propose to her to get her to  
 say that.—*Boston Transcript*.

A sign in the San Fernando valley reads:  
 "Trespassers will be persecuted to the  
 full extent of 2 mean mongrel dogs which  
 aint never been orally soshibil with  
 strangers and 1 dubbel barrel shot-gun  
 which aint loaded with no sofpy pillers.  
 Dam if I aint tired of this hel raisin on  
 my propety."—*Los Angeles Times*.

"It is not always necessary to make a  
 direct accusation," said the lawyer who  
 was asking for damages because insinua-  
 tions had been made against his client's  
 good name. "You may have heard of the  
 woman who called to the hired girl, 'Mary  
 Mary, come here and take the parrot down-  
 star,' the master has dropt his collar  
 button."—*Exchange*.

Sympathetic Old Lady (to convict):  
 Ah, my unfortunate friend, your fate is  
 indeed a hard one; and as she thinks of  
 you here in this dreadful place, how your  
 wife must suffer!

Convict (very much affected): Yes'm,  
 and these are two of 'em, mum. I'm here  
 for legum.—*Tut Bats*.

While in a certain government office re-  
 cently Sir Ivan Jones, the British trans-  
 port chairman, overheard the following dia-  
 log between two fair typewriter tappers:  
 "Isn't it terrible the way we have to  
 work these days?"

"Rather! Why, I typed so many letters  
 yesterday that last night I finished my  
 prayers with 'Yours truly.'"—*Vancouver (B. C.) Province*.

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This would seem a favorable time to launch a world language, but the trend is all the other way. Instead of getting together on one the effort is to develop as many different languages as possible, Ukrainian, Czech, Irish, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Albanian, etc.

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Perhaps this tendency may work its own cure by compelling the adoption of a common language.

Several universal languages have been invented but no people speak them. Probably Ido, a simplified form of Esperanto, is the best. If English would abolish its abominable spelling it would have the best chance of becoming general. The vast extent of the territory acquired by Great Britain over Africa and Asia in the present war has given the English a start over its rivals not likely to be overcome.

\* \* \*

The misapprehensions and misstatements of well-informed men about the proposed constitution for a League of Nations justify The Independent in making plain what may be news for some. The Peace Conference in Paris has taken no action whatever on the first draft of a constitution for a League of Nations, but will discuss it later and probably amend and improve it. Until then the Peace Conference will not approve or recommend this first draft of the constitution, or submit it for ratification to Congress and the Parliaments of other nations. This is to enable the people of these nations to see and discuss what is proposed. The Prime Minister of Great Britain stated to Parliament that the perfected constitution would be submitted to Parliament for ratification.

## SOME LITTLE MATHEMATICIAN

BY W. F. DIX

"Of course \$300 is a lot of money for a fur coat but I'd love to have the coat and we can spare the \$300, so why not get it?" urged Mrs. Quibble.

Mr. Quibble nervously hitched in his chair, did a little figuring on the margin of his newspaper and replied, "Well, that coat, as I figure it, would cost you \$525."

"Why, the idea," cried his spouse indignantly, "the price is \$300. I know you are some little figurer but how can you figure \$300 into \$525, for goodness' sake?"

"Easy," said Mr. Quibble. "The loss of interest on \$300 at 5 per cent, which is a good general, long distance rate to go by, is \$15 a year. You spend \$300 for the coat and lose \$15 a year interest. In other words, you rent the coat for \$15 a year. That is over \$2 a month winter and summer. And what is more, it's renting it forever! Or let us, to be conservative, call it renting it for your lifetime. You are forty years old and your expectation of life according to life insurance tables, is thirty-five years. That is, statistics go on the assumption that you will live thirty-five years more. So I reckoned at simple interest because, if you invested that \$300, instead of spending it, you would enjoy an income of \$15 to spend every year as long as you lived. And \$15 a year for thirty-five years means \$525. So you are out \$525 if you buy that coat."

"What a horrid way of putting it," spluttered Mrs. Quibble. "When you spend money it's gone and done for. We spend that \$300, it is gone, but I have the coat!"

"And what is more," persisted Mr. Quibble, "that coat would really cost \$525 because at your death your estate would still have the original \$300, and if you used compound interest instead of —"

"Why that's simply outrageous and preposterous," cried his outraged spouse. "You might just as well say that we rented that dinner we ate today. Here, let me do some figuring!" and she snatched the

The League of Nations at first will be composed only of those nations now represented in the Peace Conference and of a few others, like Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland. (See Article VII of the Covenant.) There will be difficulties enough without admitting many other nations at present. J. BRADLEY

It is all right to discuss the preliminary draft of the League of Nations Covenant. That is what it was put out for. But why condemn it totally because some clauses are found obscure or thought undesirable? We are still amending our own Constitution.

\* \* \*

"With the Buffaloes in France," by Lieut. Osceolo E. McKaine, in The Independent of January 11, is a brilliant summary of what is filling the minds of many Americans of color. From one who thinks and feels with him will you accept this humble but earnest bit of praise for your high spirit of courage and democracy in publishing this article at this time? On the eve of the great World War reconstruction era we are happy to greet a worthy successor of that fearless Independent of the great American reconstruction era.

JOHN F. MATHEWS.

Auditor and Secretary.

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Florida.

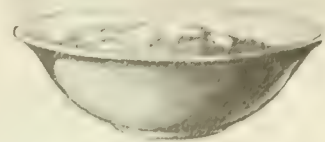
We are glad to hear that The Independent is thought not unworthy of its high traditions.

pencil. After a period of ominous silence, broken only by the supprest snorts of Mrs. Quibble, she said, "You will pay on that soup you ate a rental of half a cent a year for life. And just think of it! You had the nerve to sit there and consume a big chunk of roast beef and obligate yourself to paying two cents a year rent for it all the rest of your life—you are my age, you know, within a year or so, and that's near enough. The vegetables and ice cream will cut your future annual income down by another cent and as for those cigars you burn up every day! Why, Henry, you are doing that sort of thing every day and three times a day! In the course of the year you are renting an awful amount of food! You really can't afford to eat any more, and as for smoking — I am so glad you called my attention to the real way of looking at our finances. It is wonderful. I have wondered why it was costing us more and more to live each year."

"Hold on, my dear! Hold on!"

"No, you hold on!" said his wife. "Think of your golf club expenses! Wait a moment," and she did some more pencil work. "You told me that your golf had cost you only \$400 a year. You have been a member ten years. In other words, ten years ago your golf cost you \$400, which represents \$20 loss of interest for forty-five years and amounts to \$900. For the second year, \$400 or \$20 for forty-four years is \$880. For the third year \$860, then \$840, \$820, \$800, \$780, \$760, \$740 and this year \$720. That makes a total of \$8100. Your golf costs you \$8100 this year, Henry! Just think of it! And what is more your estate —"

Mr. Quibble, with haggard eyes and ruffled hair, got up and went over to his desk. Presently he came back and silently placed a check for \$300 on the table in front of his wife, went back to his arm chair, picked up his newspaper and remarked, "My dear, I wonder who the Republicans will nominate for President."



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## ARE YOU FAIR TO THE CHURCH?

(Continued from page 403)

of growing into the likeness of Jesus of Nazareth. When the church in the United States can add in a single decade several million adherents, and that too in a period when the best were fleeing from her, and when trivialities were absorbing the attention of her leaders, one sits down astonished and feels that he is justified in demanding an explanation.

Is not the explanation simply this? A large part of all the current criticism heaped upon the church is slander. Some of the derogatory things which are said are true, but there are so many true things left unsaid, that the true things which are said become untrue because they convey false impressions. The church is large, and the church is old, and the church is made up of human beings, and the church is engaged in doing a tremendously difficult piece of work, and because of all these reasons, it is the easy prey of the faultfinder. It is not a homogeneous mass of mortals—this bundle of life which we call the Christian church. It is made up of men and women and children of all races, and classes, and grades of culture, and degrees of enlightenment, and stages of development, and therefore to bring an indictment against it is far more difficult than to bring an indictment against a nation.

Death loves a shining mark, and so do the critics. That is why so many of them dote on bespattering the church. A caricature of the church is always attractive. A finely phrased vilification is sure of a hearty welcome. All of the traducers follow practically the same order of procedure. They exploit the tart judgments of a few anonymous and disgruntled individuals. Caiaphas had no difficulty in finding witnesses to testify against Jesus, and the modern church scourger has even less difficulty in finding men ready to speak the condemnatory words. After spreading out the chiding judgments of the anonymous grumblers, it is customary to pick out a few eccentric or old-fogy specimens found in the pulpit or the pew, and hold them up as horrible examples. Of course such specimens exist, and why not make use of them in order to give the world a correct idea of what the church really is?

And finally, it is always commendable to go back at least forty years for evidence of what the church today is thinking and doing. Quietly assume that Christians never change either their attitude or outlook from generation to generation, and proceed to read into men now living the views of men whose bodies have long since been dust, and you have the ideal background on which to paint a portrait of the church sufficiently ludicrous to estrange the intellectuals and also to excite the derision of the man in the street.

It is easy to do this, but one is haunted by the question: Is it fair? These are days when we are talking much of justice, and, if we are ever to have a better world, it is pretty generally agreed that justice must be the foundation stone. We are going to demand, hereafter, of our diplomats and statesmen that they shall obey the everlasting law of justice, and probably we shall some day begin to feel that it is important that men who are in good and regular standing in our churches shall not make the church of God odious by exploiting selected weaknesses of belated groups, as if these alone composed the full life and character of the Christian people. The church, like an individual, has the right to claim to be judged not by her worst but by her best. Saul of Tarsus was once a merciless

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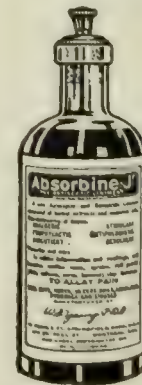
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critic of the church. He persecuted her because he did not know any better. After he once caught a vision of Christ and his relation to the church, he lamented to the end of his days his career as a persecutor. He was ever keenly sensitive to the blemishes and blunders of church members, but he never washed the soiled linen of the church in the public square. He ever kept his eyes on the glorious church without spot or wrinkle or any such thing which by God's grace is going some day to be. His motto for himself as well as for all Christians was: "Let everything be done with a view to building up." He endeavored to keep his converts in an atmosphere made warm by appreciation and praise. He corrected by creating. He got rid of the faulty by calling attention to the good. He beguiled men away from the better by holding up before them the best. When an old man in prison he wrote this to a group of friends in Philippi: "If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

## THAT'S HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT

(Continued from page 400)

open field. These are bullets whining over. I wonder who they are getting. Not me! There's an ant on that grass blade up there on the edge of the hole. I do not think that ants care for blood. Flies do. Flies do. I must drive them away. The blood has soaked thru. Let it soak. It will stiffen. I can't keep them away. Let them eat. Should I say drink? A few are finished. Why do they remain so near to clean their feet and wings? Is it the sunshine that makes their bodies look so pink as they settle on the grass blades to clean their feet and wings? Is it the sunshine, or something else? Get out! Fly away! Go feed on dead boys. What a swarm! What a sight. My leg is pounding close to the wound. My wound—all mine. Drive away those flies. It is hot. My leg throbs, throbs, throbs. Some one must bring water. I am thirsty. Ring the bell. Drive those flies away. Please bring some water. just a little. Please, please, please. Oh, I'm hot! Burning! My wound. What was that? Some one calling? I must be calm. Be calm. You have got to be quiet, quiet. All day be quiet with the flies and the blood. The shells can scream—you must not. What time is it? How long am I supposed to stay here? How blue the sky is! There should be a few snow-white clouds floating in it. Then it would seem more real. There goes that bird again. This isn't much fun. I have had much better times than this—much better. There are not so many shells now. I will look and see what is going on. A man digging. Good work. He isn't dead. I'll call to him so he will know I am here. He waved and laughed. Look at those helmeted heads sticking up out of their holes! Comrades, all of them. All smiling and up to see who laughed. Why, this isn't so bad after all! Not at all bad. Here comes some one. He stoops low as he runs. Looking for me? Yes, here he comes. A runner. What does he want? He looks anxious. I don't blame him. Hope he gets to me before a sniper gets him. The hole will hold us both. How he puffs! A canteen of water! It's warm, oh, but good. Some more good! Fine! Fine! I'm in command, am I? Good Lord, I'm in command! I'm scared green. Happy just the same. Happy as can be. I feel important too. Send a report back. Let me see. Yes, of course, that's the thing to do!

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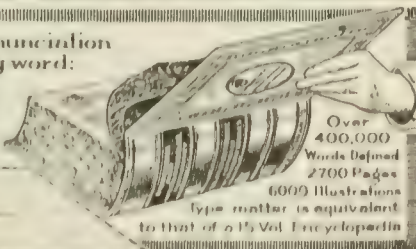
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120 Broadway, New York, March 6, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Com-  
pany have declared for the quarter ending  
March 31st, 1919, a capital distribution of One  
dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per share, payable  
March 31st, 1919, to stockholders of record at  
the close of business on March 14th, 1919.

The books for the transfer of the stock of  
the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

#### RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

25 Broad St., New York, March 6, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Ray Consoli-  
dated Copper Company has this day declared a  
capital distribution of \$.50 per share, payable  
March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at the  
close of business March 14, 1919.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

## THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED  
AND COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake  
Shoe and Foundry Company has this day de-  
clared a quarterly dividend of three per cent.  
(3%) upon its outstanding preferred stock, and  
a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters  
per cent. (1¾%) upon its outstanding common  
stock, payable in the case of each class of stock  
on March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at  
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Checks will be mailed.  
GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated, New York, March 11, 1919.

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# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND HISTORY, CIVICS AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUR LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, SILVERMAN  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. Why We Need the League of Nations. By Premier Venizelos.

1. In "Locksley Hall" Tennyson wrote:

I dip't into the future, far as human eye

could see;

Saw the Vision of the World, and all the

wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argo-

sues of magic sails,

Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down

with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and

there rain'd a ghastly dew

From the nations' airy navies grappling in

the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the

south wind rushing warm,

With the standards of the peoples plunging

then the thunder-storm;

Till the war drum throbb'd no longer, and

the battle-flags were fur'd

In the Parliament of Man, the Federation

of the World.

There the common sense of most shall hold

a fretful realm in awe,

And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in

universal law."

Explain the selection in relation to the arti-

cle, and the general subject of "The League

of Nations."

2. Premier Venizelos says: "The world has

become very small." Explain his meaning.

3. Premier Venizelos is called "Europe's fore-

most democrat, and the most constructive

statesman at Paris." Explain clearly what

the above words mean.

II. The People of Palestine. By Joseph

Koven.

1. In Milton's "Comus" and in Tennyson's

"Idylls of the King" the persons are some-

what allegorical. So are the persons in the

article. (a) What type of American char-

acter is pointed at in "The white-haired

grandfather"? (b) In "The fat and pomp-

ous Turk"? (c) In "The Arab horseman"? (d) In "The Jewish urchins"?

2. Explain the following expressions: "A

miasma of ancient history"; "Spiritual

stagnation"; "Mentally maimed from the

cradle"; "Unwholesome sophistication";

"Arrested civilization."

III. Three Poems. By Wilfrid Wilson

Gibson.

1. Prove that every poem makes important

use of climax and contrast.

2. Prove that the poems are drawn from the

commonplace, and emphasize the romantic.

3. Prove that every poem suggests an untold

story.

IV. That's How It Feels to be Shot. By

a Gunner Sergeant.

1. What is the effect of using the present tense

throughout the article?

2. What is the effect of using short sentences?

3. What is the effect of using incomplete

sentences?

4. In what way does the writer's spirit repre-

sent the spirit of all American soldiers?

5. How is the writer's physical point of view

indicated?

6. What method does he take to emphasize his

emotions?

7. Prove that the article is consistent in every

way.

V. Some Little Mathematician. By W. F.

Dix.

1. Show how the article develops climax.

2. What gives the article its amusing quality?

VI. Are You Fair to the Church? By

Charles Edward Jefferson.

1. What is the principal proposition made in

the article?

2. Make a brief of the writer's points in the

support of that proposition.

VII. Put Yourself in the Farmer's Place.

By Chester T. Crowell.

1. Point out constructive suggestions made in

the article.

2. Point out epigrammatic sentences.

VIII. The Story of the Week.

1. Underline the principal sentence in every

article in The Story of the Week.

2. What paragraph position does the principal

sentence most often occupy? Why is this

position most effective?

3. Make original titles under which the vari-

ous items in the principal parts of The

Story of the Week may be grouped.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

I. The League of Nations—"How It Looks

to Europe," "Why We Need the League

of Nations," "The League of Nations."

1. Why may the opposition to the League of

Nations in this country be regarded as "a

blow from behind"?

2. On what ground is it alleged that the

League will be "an instrument for remedy-

ing conditions which provoke [internation-

al] quarrels"?

3. In what sense is it true that opposition to

the League "renders it impossible for Amer-

ica to protest effectively against the im-

perialistic tendencies of certain European

belligerents"?

4. Why do "the small nations regard the

League of Nations as absolutely essential to

the future peace of the world"?

5. "The American people need have no fear

that the Covenant will abolish the Monroe

Doctrine. Why not?"

6. Discuss the assertions of Venizelos in re-

ference to land armaments and naval arma-

ments.

7. "If the Covenant of the League of Nations

is rejected . . . all liberal and humane

men everywhere will despair." Why?

II. The Terms of Peace—"Discussing the

Terms of Peace," "Claims for Indemnity,"

"Dealing with War Criminals,"

"Disputes Over Ships and Food."

1. Summarize the military and naval terms

of the preliminary peace treaty as far as

they have been formulated.

2. What decisions as to boundaries have been

proposed? What will be the effect if they

are adopted?

3. What will be the effect on Germany if all

the claims for indemnity are allowed?

4. Why is the Commission doubtful as to the

legal possibility of trying and punishing the

former German Emperor?

III. The Problem of the Holy Land "The

People of Palestine," "The Pope on

Palestine."

1. Why are the "white-haired grandfather

praying near the Wailing Wall in Jeru-

salem," the Arab horseman who "Prays

with his face turned toward Mecca," the

"Jewish urchins with love-locks and amu-

lets" described as "living in the Dark Ages

today"?

2. Why is the Pope opposed to the restoration

of Palestine to the Jews?

IV. The End of Monarchy—"The Book of

Kings."

1. Why, according to the editorial writer, may

we now speak of hereditary rulership in

the past tense?

2. What are the arguments presented in the

editorial for hereditary rulership? the argu-

ments against it?

V. American Political Theories—"Undesir-

able Americanism."

1. Explain the second paragraph of this edi-

torial.

2. What were the political theories of Thomas

Jefferson and Thomas Paine as embodied in

the Declaration of Independence? From

what earlier sources did they derive these

theories?

3. Under what conditions is it true that self-

government is quite as bad as autocracy?

VI. A Bulwark of Democracy—"Attack on

Illiteracy."

1. Tabulate the figures on the per cent of

illiteracy given in the first paragraph of

the editorial. What conclusions do you

draw about illiteracy in the United States

compared with the foreign countries enu-

merated? About illiteracy in the various

sections of the United States?

2. What are the facts revealed by the psycho-

logical tests applied in the various army

camps in the United States?

VII. Agricultural Reconstruction—"Put

Yourself in the Farmer's Place."

1. Discuss the economic theory back of the

assertion that "money is neither food nor

shelter nor clothing."

2. Upon what grounds does the author assert

that "the farm must come first in any pro-

gram of reform"?

3. Why is farming called "one of the most

hazardous businesses known to man"?

4. Discuss the statement: "Our problem is

not how to raise more but how to get a fair

price for what is raised."



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter March 28, 1918, under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1919, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE**—War is a maelstrom's court.

**CANON BALDWIN**—Morbid spiritualism is now making great headway.

**PREMIER CLEMENCEAU**—It is harder to win peace than it is to win war.

**THOMAS ADDIS EMMET**—In justice England must some time become an Irish province.

**LORD ROBERT CECIL**—A League of Nations must consist of all the nations worth mentioning.

**BISHOP OF HEREFORD**—You cannot have an A1 labor policy with a C3 morality at the bottom.

**J. H. THOMAS, M.P.**—The essence of democracy is to be loyal to those you have put into authority.

**H. W. STANLEY**—Liberals believe in democracy but not in equality. Bolsheviks seek equality but not democracy.

**FELIX ADLER**—It is on the relations of the civilized to the less civilized that the future of mankind will depend.

**HENRY G. ALBERG**—Bolshevism is anything in the way of a social or economic reform that half scares you to death.

**LENINE**—We must have the courage to confess freely that our communist plan is going to smash if we do not change front.

**FRANK DILNOT**—The American woman is just such a woman as the poets and story-writers describe for their livelihood.

**LABOR DELEGATE RAMSAY MACDONALD**—The German Democracy, if allowed to settle down, will be the freest Democracy in Europe.

**JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—The day has passed when the conception of industry is chiefly a revenue-producing process can be maintained.

**DR. HENRY VAN DYKE**—Let the Constitution be amended if necessary. There is nothing sacrosanct about it and nobody has claimed that we must bow to an idol.

**SECRETARY WILSON**—I do not believe that any country owes any man a living; but I do believe that every country owes every man an opportunity to earn a living.

**E. W. HOWE**—Except that we have not yet engaged in cutting each others' throats, the Americans are engaged in a revolution as certainly as are the Bolsheviks in Russia.

**PRESIDENT WILSON**—It is perfectly understood in Paris that we are not meeting the masters of anybody—that we are meeting as the servants of about 700,000,000 people.

**PROF. IRVING FISHER**—Our society will always remain an unstable and explosive powder as long as political power is vested in the masses and economic power in the classes.

**MALCOLM W. BINGAY**—The world has grown weary of paternalism whether its form be monarchical, bureaucratic or industrial and a strident individualism is its normal reaction.

**PROF. HORACE MEYER KALLER**—Africa cannot compete with the United States as a attraction for the surplus European population and all the talk that very lofty

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Volume 97, Number 3668

### EDITORIALS

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talk of founding colonies for the advantage of the surplus populations of Germany or any other country is merely a little more of lying that is called diplomacy.

**PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE**—The threat of intervention in the affairs of Russia is driving even the moderate parties in Russia into the hands of the Bolsheviks. Some of the officers of the old armies are actually taking part now in reorganizing the Red Army of Russia.

## POETS OF TODAY

The first volume by George Rostrevor, a poet whose work came to the attention of the public during the war, has been published by the Macmillan Company under the whimsical title *Escape and Fantasy*. Consistent with this spirit is "The Change," in which Mr. Rostrevor speaks for all city workers at the coming of spring.

### THE CHANGE

All the daytime I belong  
To the solemn-coated throng  
Who with grave, stupendous looks  
Study cash and ledger books,  
Or who go,  
Staid and slow,  
On sad business to and fro.

But when twilight comes, I range  
Over topics new and strange,  
Wasting all my leisure hours  
On fay birds and phantom flowers,  
Or I sing  
Some mad fling  
Thru the impish evening.

Yes, and when the moon goes by  
Rocking in a foamy sky,  
Then I swear I'm more akin  
To the laughing Cherubin  
Than to those grave men who go,  
To and fro, to and fro,  
On sad business to and fro.

Another typical springtime poem, "If I Were Pan," we reprint from a collection of sympathetic and sincere outdoor verse by Ivan Swift, which is published by the James T. White Company in *The Blue Crane*.

### IF I WERE PAN

Deep in the wood across the way,  
I dreamed that I was Pan today,  
And tuned me joyous pipes to play,  
And fronds came out to me,  
And nymphs and graces three—  
The world was Arcady!  
For I was Pan and this was Spring!

I played the part of Pan today  
And laughed at mortals on the way,  
But no man heard and none would stay,  
Their ears were sorely dull,  
And sad their eyes and full  
Of pelf and pride and mull;  
And spring to them is never Spring!

I know that I was Pan a day,  
But would that I were Pan alway,  
With ears like his and eyes of May,  
To hear and feel and see!—  
Pipe tunes to bird and bee  
And set the world's heart free  
With laughter, love and light of Spring!  
I would if I were Pan.



# Why Live An

*Conscious Evolution can easily and quickly demonstrate to you that you are only half as dynamic, vital, brave, authoritative, forceful, dominant, self-reliant, daring, courageous, progressive, masterful, aroused, powerful and creative as you easily may become, through higher personal evolution. Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Real Pleasure and Real Life?*

**C**ONSCIOUS EVOLUTION can quickly show you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the higher joys and complete benefits of living in full, and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and only half as well developed as you ought to be.

Conscious Evolution can easily and quickly give your powers new and higher values. With only blind evolution to lead you, life means less pleasure, less profit, less money, less health, less power, less energy, less joy, less success and less life in every respect.

Conscious Evolution means more pleasure, more profit, more health, more power, more wealth, more joy and genuine success.

scheming power which you may easily acquire through self-evolution. In fact, Conscious Evolution can prove that you have thus far relied solely on blind evolution, and Conscious Evolution can demonstrate to you that you may easily and quickly double your mental power, bodily power, health power, heart power, nerve power, brain power, executive power and business power.

## Daily Results

Problems that formerly worried me are now so easy as to seem almost unreal, since I gained power of personality through Conscious Evolution."

Conscious Evolution has made me conscious of new energy, of a better power of mind. I seem tireless. I seek action instead of stagnation, as formerly."

I am filled with a new zeal."

I would not take fifty thousand dollars for the power which in six weeks Conscious Evolution has given me."

I am happy to say that I received your instructions, and that in spite of traveling a good deal, my condition or power is remarkable at ninety years of age."

I am certain I am gaining in every way, for I feel as full of 'fight' and energy as a wild cat."

"I owe my rise from the position of a country insurance agent to virtual head of one of the largest insurance companies of the world entirely to the power of personality Conscious Evolution has given me."

"My weak will and personality for years made it possible for my business partners to rob me of my proper share of profits. Conscious Evolution gave me courage, self-reliance and power of personality, and I made my partners pay me \$160,000 out of which they had bulldozed me during my feeble and powerless days."

"One year ago I was an old man at forty; today I am a youth of forty-one."

"Fourteen years ago at the age of 68 I was an old man; today at the age of 82 I am the marvel of my friends; I am younger than most men at 40. Your system gave me a new lease on life."

## Become an Aggressive, Fearless, Positive Personality

Many men and women have amazing memories, wonderful education, excellent health and even unusual strength, many are good looking and are good talkers and possess every advantage that education plus whatever mere blind evolution gives them, and many have read practically every book ever written on how to be a success and attain a dominant will power, and yet these men and women are failures in life, because they do not possess a vital, dominant and dynamic power of personality. Their energies and knowledge are not co-related and activated; they do not possess the dynamic conquering personal power such as Conscious Evolution develops and which is so essential to intelligent and concrete crystallization of the personal factors leading to real creative success.

## Become a Victorious Personality

Make up your mind to convert your personal liabilities into assets. Convert fear into courage, timidity into confidence, nervousness into self-reliance, feeble health into super-health, failure into success, disappointment into pleasure, weak personality into dominant personality, negative will into dominant will, stagnant mentality into dynamic mentality, mind wandering into intense power of concentration, and indifferent memory into positive memory. Become a live personality.

## Become Dynamic—Supreme

No matter who or what you are, whether young or old, strong or weak, ill or well, highly educated or unlettered, a recognized success or a moderate personality, whether you graduated from universities and colleges such as Yale, Harvard, Cambridge, Oxford, or merely from a country school, Conscious Evolution can demonstrate to you that you possess not one-half the creative, thinking, reasoning, memorizing, planning, concentrating power, penetrating power, or logic sensing and

## Become a Giant in Personal Attitude and Power

You will be a bigger, better, finer, nobler higher, and more-free human being by recognizing yourself as you really are and advancing yourself eternally through scientific evolution.

Conscious Evolution can make you think faster and better. Under its influence you can have higher aims, higher ambitions, higher aspirations, higher ideas and every result you genuinely desire.

You are a tremendous possibility — and Conscious Evolution is the key to your further and higher evolution.

New energy—new life—new power and new success are yours—through evolution conscious advanced!



# Inferior Life?

## A New and Higher Life

The fact is that regardless of whether you are rich or poor, Conscious Evolution can prove to you readily, by demonstration, that you are living an inferior life: and you owe it to yourself to give Conscious Evolution the opportunity to show you the way in which you may completely and easily without inconvenience or loss of time, and without contrivances, apparatus, chemicals, study, special bathing or dieting, come into possession of a new dynamic life, an unusual vigor, a higher type of dominant energy and power of personality—a **new realization of the meaning of life and success.**

Are you living the full and successful life? Why not always be at your very best—thoroughly well, virile, energetic, vital, zealous, keen, alert, fearless, dominant, dynamic, magnetic, masterful, creative, supreme? Why not invest in yourself? Why not raise yourself above the level of blind evolution and make the most of your every opportunity? Why not improve your personal atmosphere?

The more dynamic your personality, the greater is your power of decision, the keener is your power of judgment and the more aggressive is your power of action and the greater is your power of reasoning.

The more dynamic you are, the more precise, exact, definite, clear and positive become your ideas.

## Why Accept the Crumbs Instead of the Rich Prizes of Life?

Conscious Evolution gives greater power to live the superior life, the better life, the higher life, the more successful life, the life worth while, and the life in complete accord with the ultimate laws of life, evolution and creation.

Conscious Evolution can increase your combative, fighting, aggressive motive, forward and persistence power. Conscious Evolution can increase your power of continuity.

Conscious Evolution is the way to a forceful personality, forceful mentality, forceful will and forceful mind.

## Daily Results

"The increased amount of energy enables me to accomplish more work in the same length of time, and thus I actually save time through your system."

"My work is manual labor. I am forty-three years of age and have worked hard all my life, but in one month Conscious Evolution has increased my strength by nearly fifty per cent. It has improved my digestion and overcome my constipation. Before taking Conscious Evolution I was always bothered with my limbs cramping at night, but have had no such trouble since starting this course."

"I am a farmer. At the end of four weeks I have more energy. I recuperate better, am less tired upon arising, and when at the end of the day's work I come home tired, Conscious Evolution removes the fatigue and soreness."

"I feel better than I have for months. My circulation is so much better and I feel younger and I can actually enjoy the energy through a better circulation of blood. I can endure working hard and longer and have much greater powers of concentration. People tell me how well I look."

"I felt that I was doing your system an injustice to take it when I was in such a run-down, nervous condition, but it certainly has proved a great blessing to me. Your system has benefited me both mentally and physically. That awful feeling in the pit of my stomach has completely left me."

"My whole person simply effervesces with keen, alert, enthusiastic energy."

## These Amazing Books Are For You

Swoboda has published for distribution two remarkable books which explain his system of Conscious Evolution and what it has already done. Write for these books—not because Conscious Evolution has meant so much to 262,000 other men and women, not because there is scarcely a prominent family in the country that hasn't at least one member a pupil of Swoboda. Conscious Evolution is being personally used by many of the most prominent physicians and such men as Woodrow Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, the Rockefellers, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Huntingtons, the Cudahys, the Swifts, the Armours and McAdoo for advancing themselves in energy, health, vitality and power of personality.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE show how to double or even treble your power of mind and body; not by tedious prolonged study, but by a process of energization which raises the very level of your life and mental powers.

These books show how to amazingly increase your power of will and personality, as well as your power of body for every action and for every purpose and process.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION also explains the dangers and fallacy of excessive exercise and conscious deep breathing.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE show the way to attaining what you genuinely desire or want. You have a pleasant surprise in these books. They lead to higher pleasure, higher joys, and higher realization.

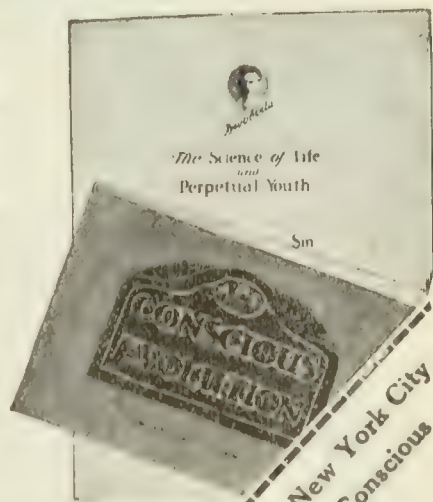
CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will show you what amazing possibilities exist for you if you cease to rely wholly on blind evolution. These books are absolutely free and there is no obligation now or after. These books are yours to keep, that you may attain a higher understanding of yourself and of evolution and the means to a higher existence.

Just write your name and address on this page, tear it out and mail to Swoboda, or draw a ring about your name on your letterhead, or merely send a postal, giving name and address. Do it today! This is your opportunity! Now to your turn! This is your day! This is your hour! Write now!

**ALOIS P. SWOBODA**

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New York City



Conscious Evolution is as effective for Women as for Men

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 2272 Berkeley Bldg., New York City  
Please send me the free copyrighted books, "Conscious Evolution" and "The Science of Life."  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_





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#### HOME AHOY!

*These soldiers climbed the rigging to get a first look at their home town as the transport came thru New York harbor*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## BLUE BIRDS IN THE BUSH

THE new radical democracy under all its manifestations of Bolshevism, syndicalism, I. W. W.ism is bent upon the realization of two purposes: one is to substitute collectivism for the individual ownership of capital, the other is to substitute herd instinct and mass suggestion for individual direction of industrial and political affairs. It is intensely envious of ability, and quite as determined to destroy it as to expropriate private wealth.

Individual ability and direction of affairs has dominated human activity from the beginning of history for the same reason that man dominates the lower animals. The struggle for existence has been a sifting and selecting process, which has discovered and emancipated ability. It is this sifting and selecting process which the defeated hate above all things, and vainly dream of setting aside.

It is always possible to interfere with it and for a time apparently to stop it. Like a river it can be dammed or turned into new channels. While the dam is filling up or the new channels are unobserved, the flow itself seems to have stopped, but the day comes when the water runs over the dam or the current sweeps freely on in its course.

What will happen, when the land and the mines and the mills of England have been nationalized, as the British Labor party proposes, and the control of their operations has passed into the hands of committees of working men; when the Soviets of Russia have taken over all business enterprises in that land; and when the syndicalist groups of Italy have expropriated private capital and assumed responsibility for industrial production, railway transportation and financial undertakings? Ability, of course, will have been shown its place. The men who built up business interests and controlled them will have been "put to work," at union wages, and every decision will be made by the

"equal voice" of the plain man, industrial, agricultural, mining, intellectual or what not.

Two things will happen. First, the world will begin to suffer. Luxuries will go, and for a brief day the envious and the bitter will rejoice that the rich are "getting what was coming to them." Then comforts will go, and then sufficiency will go. Starvation and pestilence, which have turned the gay city of Petrograd into a city of death, will begin to stalk the earth. Second, inequality not destroyed, but only repressed, will reassert itself. Ability of the crude sort that first appeared among men in the ages of primitive savagery, will again force its way to the front. It will not be the superb intellectual power to foresee, plan, organize, and direct, which has maintained the marvelous activities of modern civilization. It will be raw, merciless, obedience-compelling power, exhibiting itself in Trotskys on horseback, and at length in Napoleons raised to absolute power by the acclamation of frenzied, ignorant multitudes.

Meanwhile, for strikes of labor against capital there will have been substituted strikes of Soviet against Soviet and syndicate against syndicate. The dream of an industrial world made peaceful by the expropriation of capital and the elimination of directive ability is one of the sorriest delusions to be found outside insane asylums. Some envious fellow in a farming group or in a mining group will want to know why the men of the railroad group are demanding all the traffic will bear. The men of the railroad group will call the trouble makers in the agricultural or the mining group a lot of lazy, jealous liars, and the fight will begin.

Never so long as the world lasts will the Soviet, Bolshevik, syndicalist blue birds in the bush be caught. The only question is, how much of the garden of civilization will be trampled into ruin while the hunt is on.

## SPREADING AMERICANISM

ONE of the reasons why the United States is disliked and suspected in foreign lands is because their newspapers show our seamy side. What they print from America consists largely of lynchings, murders, defalcations, municipal corruptions, scandals in high life and similar stuff. This is taken, of course, from the headlines of our own papers, but with us such sensationalism does not do so much harm, for the readers have an internal corrective in the knowledge of the wholesome normal life about them. But foreigners do not have easy access to information as to what Americans are really doing and thinking. We are conceited enough to think that the more people know of us the better they will like us, so efforts are now being made to disseminate knowledge of America.

The Creel Bureau did a vast amount of such publicity work during the war, tho of course nothing was said about it at the time. It was found that the most effective way to

counteract the German anti-American propaganda was simply to tell the truth about American educational, religious, industrial, agricultural and military activities. Toward the end of the war even the German organs in such neutral countries as Spain and Switzerland were carrying more of the American than of the German propaganda.

In fact the activity of the United States Committee of Public Information became so great as to alarm our Allies as well as our enemies. A member of Parliament recently called attention to the fact that "a free news service was supplied to the South American press with the result that for months past every newspaper thruout South America has published daily propaganda in its news columns as to the efforts, resources and prosperity of the United States."

This Government publicity has unfortunately been stopped, but various unofficial agencies are trying to carry on the work. A Foreign Press Service has been organized



in New York to place American articles in foreign journals and *vice versa*. The *Inter-America* magazine of New York publishes every month translations into Spanish of a selection of American magazine articles and editorials and likewise translations into English of choice articles from the Latin America periodicals. But for serious readers books are necessary, so the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, acting for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has selected 13,194 of the best books from and about the United States and shipped them to the leading libraries of South America. In this way Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, Montevideo in Uruguay, Asuncion in Paraguay, Lima in Chile and Santiago in Peru have a choice collection of two or three thousand American books. Similar libraries of Americana are to be installed in Paris, London, Rome, Zurich, Peking and Tokyo.

We would suggest that the new nationalities just starting out in life, Poland, Yugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Armenia, Syria, might welcome American libraries as a birthday gift from one of their liberators. There will be about a million volumes left over from the libraries supplied to our soldiers and these could not be put to better use than to distribute them among the schools and towns of the Mid-European nationalities.

## GIVE THE INDIVIDUAL A CHANCE

IN a thoughtful paper on "The Reconstruction of Education Upon a Social Basis," contributed to the *Educational Review*, Prof. Charles A. Ellwood, of the University of Missouri, says that political, industrial and social solidarity must replace the régime of individualism and class war if we are successfully to carry the tremendous economic and moral burdens that have been loaded upon us, and, in a heavier measure, upon other nations, by the European War. All the problems, therefore, of social, national and human unity have suddenly assumed new importance.

They have; and at the same time the center of gravity of our thinking has shifted; and in our newly attained conviction that solidarity is supremely important we are in danger of forgetting that solidarity is, after all, only a means to an end, and that we court disaster if we sacrifice the end in our efforts to magnify the means.

Precisely this practical mistake was the fatal blunder of Germany. The solidarity of the state was everything in the Teutonic scheme of life, and the individual was compelled to fit himself into standardized schemes of education, occupation and military service. Initiative and self-reliance were destroyed. He was made responsible not to his own judgment, his own conscience, and the world, but to a politically constituted authority, and he ceased to think independently. Such a form of society tends to become, and if you gave it time enough it would become, a hill of ants.

Solidarity and standardization (in a word, unity) are necessary in the degree that the human group (community or nation) is collectively imperiled, as it is when an enemy makes war upon it, or as it may be by great calamity, for example, famine, pestilence, flood, or fire, or convulsion of nature; but the unity is always purchased at the expense of individual spontaneity, and with sacrifice of the possible differentiation and enrichment of life. Under circumstances of peace and safety a maximum solidarity is not necessary, and it is then not desirable, because of its restriction of individuation.

Furthermore, let us not forget that it was the splendid development of the individual in France, in England and in the United States in the years between Waterloo and the German invasion of Belgium that made possible the ultimate achievement of allied victory over the German arms. And not the least factor in the collective effort was the economic ability of the United States, a product of an indi-

vidualism not always fair, not always consistent with the general welfare, but dynamic beyond all precedent, and daring beyond comparison.

By all means let us work out the federation of the world and the skilful correlation of all its component and constituent groups and energies, but let us beware also of that over-emphasis of solidarity and that mechanical standardization, which tend to destroy individual initiative and responsibility, the very things which, as ends, justify any social organization whatsoever.

## BOLSHEVISM AND DEMOCRACY

THE question has often been raised why the most redoubtable enemies of the Bolsheviki should be the Czecho-Slovaks who are fellow Slavs and largely revolutionists, radicals, republicans and socialists. The answer is best given in the words of General Stefanik in his speech on presenting the colors to the First Czecho-Slovak Storming Battalion in Siberia:

Bolshevism is the negation of democracy. Bolshevism speaks, shouts, howls; democracy thinks, teaches, convinces. Bolshevism awakens the lowest instincts and desires; democracy appeals to honor and conscience. Bolshevism steals the neighbor's furcoat: democracy weaves an overcoat for all, even the poorest. Bolshevism gives to the people the torch and the dagger; democracy the hammer and the plow. Bolshevism throws its opponents into the sea, pulls them out of prison to beat them to death; democracy ascertains evil to cure it, eventually punishes to correct it. Bolshevism sells souls for profits and forms parties of bandits and sectionaries; democracy gives advantage to all in accordance with right. Bolshevism means decay, misery, hunger; democracy creates and is the foundation of normal life and well being. Bolshevism is the blinding light of a rocket—democracy the glowing beacon of salvation. Bolshevism is the enemy of mankind and we have to fight it.

## WHAT HAPPENED IN PORTUGAL

THE news from Portugal during the recent rebellion was so scanty and conflicting that it was impossible to get a consistent view of events, but now that the smoke has cleared away we can see what took place, tho the causes of it are still obscure. We all read in our papers that "on January 25, at 6 o'clock in the morning, Dom Manoel entered Portugal from Spain by crossing the Minho River at Caminkra." Also we read that he had been brought from England on a British vessel and was waiting off Lisbon until his loyal subjects got ready to receive him. As a matter of fact the canny ex-king did not get any farther than London, where he was waiting to see which way the cat would jump. But in spite of his caution he cannot altogether escape the charge of complicity in the conspiracy to overthrow the republic and restore him to the throne. On January 21, when the false news from Vigo, Spain, announced the success of the royalist rising, his lord-in-waiting, Viscount Asseca, gave out in London the statement that "King" Manoel had disapproved of any movement in his favor during the war, but now circumstances were altered and "he has lived with no other idea than to return to his throne."

He would have done better to have kept his mouth shut a little while longer, for three days later he learned that the royalists on Monsanto had surrendered to the republicans. Among the prisoners was the authorized agent of Dom Manoel, Senhor Ayres d'Ornellas, who at the beginning of the rising had declared that it had no monarchical aim but was later found engineering the Lisbon mutiny.

One regiment of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery from the Lisbon garrison succumbed to the enticements of the royalist agents and deserting their barracks took up a position on Monsanto, a hill two miles out of town. From this point they bombarded the capital, doing little damage, altho the cables reported that one shell, exploding in the zoölogical garden, wounded the hand of a chimpanzee. On the other hand, in the defense of Monsanto 130 were wounded, not monkeys but men. At the cry that the republic



was in danger, the people of Lisbon turned out in mass, civilians and students as well as military and marines. Monsanto was besieged by a volunteer army of 9000 and soon capitulated. From the royalist headquarters at Oporto came too late a wireless message of cheer for Monsanto: "Great enthusiasm north. Long live the monarchy! Paiva Couceiro." To which the victorious republicans wirelessed back: "Great enthusiasm south. Monarchist forces defeated. Long live the republic!"

This is the fifth time since 1910 that Couceiro has tried to overthrow the republic by an armed insurrection. In the north of Portugal, the seat of the Braganza dynasty, the republican sentiment is weaker than in the south, and when Couceiro unfurled the banner flag of the king at Oporto he hoped that the people would rally to its support. He declared himself regent and premier and announced the annulment of all the internal legislation of the republican administration, the restoration of the ancient privileges of the Catholic Church, and the organization of the Royal Guards. He asserted that he had the support of the British and that the British cruisers in the harbor had been sent to prevent the navy of the republic from bombarding the city. But the Portuguese failed to rise or if they did they took the other side. His followers fell away. The British warships withdrew. The Portuguese fleet arrived. The republican forces attacked. And after holding out for ninety minutes Oporto surrendered. Couceiro was captured and we hope he will be put where he can do no more harm.

Since Couceiro is half English and boasted of British backing and since the ex-king is still received with royal honors at the Court of St. James's, the Portuguese republicans are becoming suspicious of British intentions. They did not object to England's giving sanctuary to the sovereign whom they deposed and expelled in 1910, but it is naturally not pleasing to them to hear him still officially address in England as "Your Majesty," and what is worse to have the same title accorded to his wife, Princess Augustine of Hohenzollern, whom he married in 1913 and who therefore has never been Queen of Portugal.

Manoel was only twenty when he fled to England, and while enjoying the protection and favor of the British court he has served as the figurehead if not the instigator of repeated conspiracies to overthrow the republic. One such conspiracy was frustrated last December by the assassination of President Paes, who had obtained power by a military revolution and was undoing all the work of the republic. When the monarchists failed in their attempt to use Paes as a tool they resorted to open rebellion—and failed.

Altho Portugal and England were allies—it is the oldest alliance in Europe—the Portuguese did not enter into the war with much enthusiasm and did not distinguish themselves upon the battlefield. This was largely because they suspected England of being inimical to the republic and of attempting to buy off Germany by sacrificing to her the Portuguese colonies in Africa. These suspicions were intensified by the publication during the war of the Lichnowsky memorandum. Prince Lichnowsky was the German Ambassador at London previous to the war and negotiated the secret treaty with England by which Germany was to secure extensive and exclusive concessions in the Portuguese colonies. We quote the passage from the *London Times* in its entirety for it is not so well known in America as its importance deserves:

In the year 1898 a secret treaty had been signed by Count Hatzfeldt (then German Ambassador to London) and Mr. Balfour, which divided the Portuguese colonies in Africa into economic-political spheres of interest between us and England. At the Portuguese Government possess neither the power nor the means to open up or adequately to administer its extensive possessions, the Portuguese Government had already at an earlier date thought of selling these possessions and thereby putting their finances in order. Between us and England an agreement had been reached which defined the interests of the two parties and which was of all the greater value because Portugal, as is well known, is completely dependent upon England. This

treaty was no doubt to secure outwardly the integrity and independence of the Portuguese Empire, and it only expressed the intention of giving financial and economic assistance to the Portuguese. Consequently it did not, according to the text, conflict with the old Anglo-Portuguese alliance, dating from the fifteenth century, which was last renewed under Charles II and which guaranteed the territories of the two parties. Nevertheless, at the instance of Marquess Soveral, who presumably was not ignorant of the Anglo-German agreement, a new treaty—the so-called Windsor Treaty—which confirmed the old agreements, was concluded in 1899 between England and Portugal.

The object of the negotiations between us and England, which had begun before my arrival, was to alter and amend our treaty of 1898, which contained many impossible features—for example, with regard to the geographical delimitation. Thanks to the conciliatory attitude of the British Government, I succeeded in giving to the new treaty a form which entirely accorded with our wishes and interests. All Angola, as far as the 20th degree of longitude, was allotted to us, so that we reached the Congo territory from the south. Moreover, the valuable islands of San Thomé and Principe, which lie north of the Equator, and therefore really belonged to the French sphere of interests, were allotted to us—a fact which caused my French colleague to make lively, altho vain, representations. Further, we obtained the northern part of Mozambique; the frontier was formed by the Likungo. The British Government showed the utmost readiness to meet our interests and wishes. Sir Edward Grey intended to prove his good will to us, but he also desired to promote our colonial development, because England hoped to divert Germany's development of strength from the North Sea and Western Europe to the world-sea and Africa. "We don't want to grudge Germany her colonial development," a member of the Cabinet said to me.

Originally, at the British suggestion, the Congo State was to be included in the treaty, which would have given us a right of preemption and a possibility of economic penetration in the Congo State. But we refused this offer, out of alleged respect for Belgian sensibilities! Perhaps the idea was to economize our successes? With regard also to the practical realization of the real but unexpressed object of the treaty—the actual partition at a later date of the Portuguese colonial possessions—the new formulation showed considerable advantages and progress as compared with the old. Thus the treaty contemplated circumstances which would enable us to enter the territories ascribed to us, for the protection of our interests. These conditional clauses were so wide that it was really left to us to decide when really "vital" interests were concerned, so that, in view of the complete dependence of Portugal upon England, we merely needed to go on cultivating our relations with England in order, later on, with English assent, to realize our mutual intentions.

The sincerity of the English Government in its effort to respect our rights was proved by the fact that Sir Edward Grey, before ever the treaty was completed or signed, called our attention to English men of business who were seeking opportunities to invest capital in the territories allotted to us by the new treaty, and who desired British support. In doing so he remarked that the undertakings in question belonged to our sphere of interest.

The Lichnowsky Memorandum was circulated extensively by the Creel Bureau and other agencies as part of the anti-German propaganda and with good reason, for it shows conclusively the falsity of the German claim that England was, previous to the war, trying to check German expansion. On the contrary England was willing to offend Portugal, France and Belgium by furthering the German schemes for commercial penetration and ultimate annexation in Africa with a view of diverting Germany from her aggressive designs in Europe.

The German menace has been removed but the African problem remains. Portugal has forfeited her right to African territory by neglect and maladministration and it would be well for them and for the world if the Portuguese colonies were assigned by the League of Nations to some power which as mandatory could develop and administer them properly. The Union of South Africa is striving to acquire Delagoa Bay, which indeed is the natural outlet of the Transvaal. One of the reasons why the Portuguese were reluctant to go to the aid of England was because of the rumor that, to quote the *London Times*, "Delagoa Bay had been bartered away by the British Government to the South African Union in exchange for assistance in the war." But, of course, if Delagoa Bay or any other Portuguese possession passes into other hands Portugal will be sufficiently remunerated and this may account for willingness of various individuals to assume the precarious honor of becoming the head of the Portuguese Government.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The President and the League of Nations reached Brest on March 13, were informally received, and proceeded that night to Paris. At the French capital the next day the President was greeted by M. Clemenceau, a little later had a conference with Mr. Lloyd George, and plunged at once into the work of the Peace Congress. Much of his first attention was given to the project of a League of Nations. Publicity had been given to a report that the Congress, or its Supreme Council, would defer action upon the League until after the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This the President promptly denied, cabling to his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, in Washington on March 15, that there had been no change in the decision, made on January 25, that "this League should be treated as an integral part of the general Treaty of Peace." M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, the next day expressed grave doubt whether such inclusion of the League in the Peace Treaty would be practicable, and intimated that the Supreme Council might decide to adopt the treaty first and take up the League afterward. It was also reported that the British delegates, for the sake of hastening peacemaking, were inclined toward the same course. It was urged that the various neutral nations had not yet been sufficiently consulted on the subject. But on March 18 the President, M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando conferred on the matter, and it was practically decided that by speeding up other features of the work it would be possible to adhere to the program formerly adopted and to include the League in

the Peace Treaty without unduly delaying the latter. The President personally undertook the task of revising the Constitution of the League so as to make its purport clearer in some respects and so as to meet some of the objections which have been made to it in the United States.

## The Lodge-Lowell Debate

More than 40,000 people proved their earnestness to understand the League of Nations by clamoring for admission to Symphony Hall in Boston on March 19 to hear Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and President Lowell, of Harvard University, debate the merits of the proposed covenant of the League. Tho they were labeled for the purposes of debate "opponents," the two speakers were basically in accord on the need of a League of Nations and on the principles of its establishment. Both agreed that the covenant as at present drawn up is unsatisfactory.

Senator Lodge, who spoke against the covenant in the closing sessions of the Sixty-fifth Senate and who was leader of the Republican forces there, opened the debate by saying:

It has been said that I am against any league of nations. I am not. Far from it. I am anxious to have the nations, the free nations of the world, united in a league, as we call it, a society, as the French call it, but united to do all that can be done to secure the future peace of the world and to bring about a general disarmament.

That the covenant in its present form would fail to do that without being radically revised was the Senator's chief argument; he made five definite, constructive suggestions for its change.

1. That it be redrawn so as to remove general ambiguities.

The draft itself, the articles themselves, should answer as far as possible all questions. There is no court to pass upon them. They would have to be decided by the nine powers whose representatives compose the Executive Council. The people who are for this draft of a league and those who are against it differ about construction of nearly every article; and, not only that, but those who are for it differ among themselves, and those who are against it differ among themselves as to its construction. There will be differences arising out of that very porous instrument.

Mr. Taft said on the 7th of March: "Undoubtedly the covenant needs revision. It is not symmetrically arranged, its meaning has to be dug out, and the language is ponderous and in diplomatic patois."

2. That it be made clear by what vote, whether by a majority or a unanimous vote, decisions of the executive council should be reached.

There are so many places where it says that the executive council which is the real seat of authority, shall recommend or advise or propose measures, and it fails to say by what vote they shall do it.

Now, either there should be a clause in there saying "where not otherwise stated, the decision of the executive council shall be by a majority vote," or else it ought to be expressed in every article where they are called upon to make a recommendation or a proposal or a decision of any kind.

3. That there be a larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine in its essence rests upon the proposition of separating the Americas from Europe in all matters political. I have therefore found it difficult to understand an argument that we preserve the Monroe Doctrine by extending it. The Monroe Doctrine was the invisible line that we put around us to exclude other nations from meddling in American affairs, and I have never been able to get it thru my head how you can preserve a fence by taking it down.

The Monroe Doctrine is the corollary of Washington's foreign policy. . . . It is not ephemeral because it rests on two permanent facts—human nature and geography.

They say that if we demand the exclusion of the Monroe Doctrine from the operation of the league they will demand compensation. Very well. Let them exclude us from meddling in Europe. That is not a burden that we are seeking to bear.

4. That domestic questions—such as immigration and the tariff—be expressly excluded.

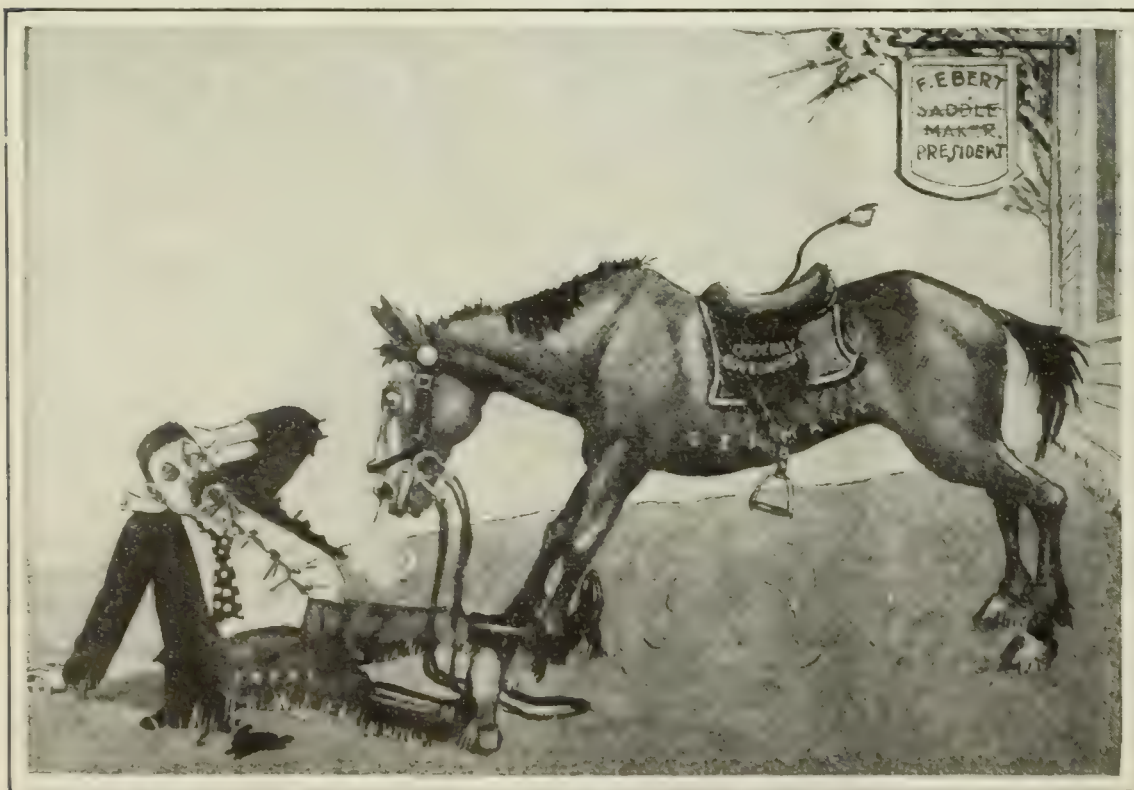
The question of immigration must not be within the jurisdiction of the league at all. It lies at the foundation of national character and national well-being. There should be no possible jurisdiction over the power which defends this country from a flood of Japanese, Chinese and Hindu labor.

The tariff is involved in the article for the boycott. The coastwise trade is involved in Article XXI. I think we ought to settle our own import duties.

5. That clear provision for the termination of the League be inserted.

I have been surprised to hear in the Senate and elsewhere the statement that this was only a treaty and we could abrogate it by an act of Congress at any time, as we can under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why, ladies and gentlemen, nothing could be worse than that. No greater misfortune could befall the peace of the world than to have a nation, especially a powerful nation, abrogate the treaty.

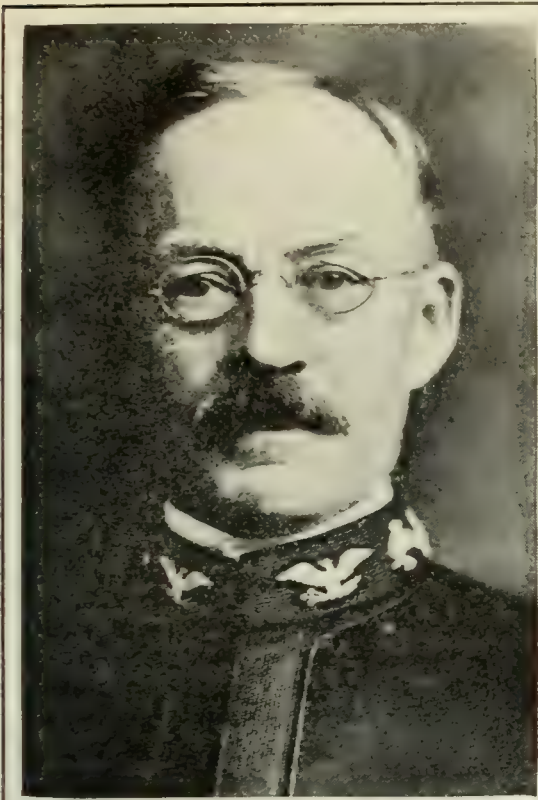
Senator Lodge in closing laid heavy



Marcus in N. Y. Times

IT'S ONE THING TO MAKE A SADDLE AND ANOTHER THING TO SIT IN IT





International Film

**SUCCESSOR TO ADMIRAL SIMS**

The commander of our naval forces in foreign waters is now to be Admiral Harry S. Knapp, who was military governor of Santo Domingo in 1917 and 1918 and has lately represented the United States in the inter-allied aerial conference in Paris.

emphasis on the serious obligations incurred by the United States in accepting the covenant of the League.

Article X pledges us to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the league. That is every nation of the earth. We ask no guarantees; we have no endangered frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation, practically, in the world—it will be when the league is completed.



Press Illustrating

**A FRENCH GOVERNOR FOR ALSACE LORRAINE**

M. Charles A. Jonnart, formerly Foreign Minister of France, has been appointed to govern the provinces that the war gave back to France. M. Jonnart has been governor of Algeria and he was the High Commissioner to Greece at the time of King Constantine's abdication.

Now, mark; a guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. We, under that clause of the treaty have got to take our army and our navy and go to war with any country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the league.

Guarantees must be fulfilled. They are sacred promises. If the United States agrees to Article X we must carry it out in letter and spirit.

I ask those—the fathers and the mothers, the sisters and wives and the sweethearts—whether they are ready yet to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of every nation on earth against external aggression, and to send the hope of their families, the hope of the nation, the best of your youth, forth into the world on that errand?

President Lowell's speech was chiefly in answer to specific criticisms of the covenant of the League, outlining first the minimum essentials of "an effective League of Nations to prevent war."

Such a league must forbid a resort to arms before submitting the question in dispute to a public trial, arbitration or inquiry of some kind; and probably it ought also to forbid a resort to arms after an award which is universally believed to be right and just. Such a delay before hostilities will not prevent all wars, but it will make them much less common, and it will wholly prevent a nation from deliberately planning a war, as Germany did, and seeking the advantage of surprise.

Obviously, the submission to arbitration must be compulsory. The country that goes to war before submitting its case to arbitration must be regarded as a criminal against mankind, and treated instantly as an outlaw.

The principle should apply not only to disputes among the members of the league, but also to dissensions between other nations not belonging to the league, because war, like fire, has a tendency to spread.

Altho the penalty against the aggressor is automatic in the sense that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial. It tends to remove friction by enabling nations to understand one another's point of view, and to reconcile or adjust differences before they reach an acute stage.

The suggestion made by Senator Lodge that the drafting of the covenant is ambiguous and faulty was likewise pointed out by President Lowell, who said:

This covenant is not perfect; it is a draft published for criticism and will receive plenty of it, and thru criticism some improvement also. But even when perfected it will not be perfect. Nothing human is perfect; still more, it will not satisfy everybody. In the nature of things it is an attempt to harmonize the views of many nations and of many people within each nation.

Senator Lodge in rebuttal answered two significant questions put to him by President Lowell.

If the covenant were amended as you wish would you vote for it?

Will you formulate and send to the proper quarters the amendments you wish made?

To the first question Senator Lodge answered

If this league is to be in such form that it will really promote peace, instead of breeding dissension and quarrels, as I believe it will, if it will be put in such shape that it will bring no injury or injustice to the United States, of course I will support it.

The second question gave him an opportunity to score an effective point against President Wilson's attitude in presenting the League covenant.

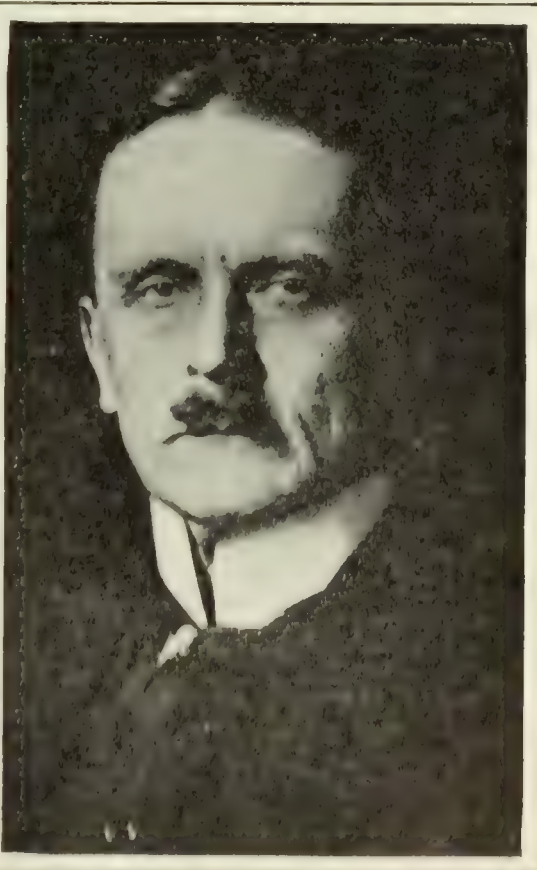


Press Illustrating

**GOVERNOR OF OUR LATEST COLONIES**

The Virgin Islands, or Danish West Indies, as they were called before the United States bought them from Denmark for \$25,000,000 on March 31, 1917, have an officer of the United States Navy as governor. Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, who was commandant of the Second Naval District during the war, has just been appointed governor of the islands to succeed Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, retired.

If the President had laid that draft before the Senate, as other Presidents have done; if he had said to the Senate: "I submit this draft to you for your advice, I hope for your approval, and for such suggestions as you may have to make," he would have had the amendments laid before him to present to the Peace Conference in Paris. The battle would have been more than half won by the mere submission.



(c) International Film

**THE LEADER OF GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES**

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the present German Government, is one of the new leaders who was also prominent under the Imperial Government. In 1907 he was appointed by the Kaiser Ambassador to Vienna.





CARRYING ON

**The Work of the Peace Congress** The President's first meeting with the Supreme Council of the Peace Congress after his return to Paris was on March 17. In addition to the Prime and Foreign Ministers of the great powers there were also present Marshal Foch, Field-Marshal Haig, General Diaz, and other Allied and American army and navy officers; and there was a long discussion of the military, naval and aerial terms to be imposed upon Germany in the Treaty of Peace. The reduction of the German forces which had been formerly agreed upon, as described last week, was approved by the President and was adopted. The next day it was decided that the Heligoland forts must be dismantled, and the Kiel Canal be opened to all nations in time of peace, on equal terms. The navigation of the River Rhine is to be internationalized, and placed under the control of an international commission, similar to that which has long had control of the Danube.

The question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Poland was also taken up, and it was proposed that in order to give that country an outlet

upon the sea the old Polish port of Danzig should be given to it with a "corridor" or strip of territory along the Vistula River, connecting that port with Poland proper. This strip would comprize territory largely inhabited by Poles. Such an arrangement would sever the Kingdom or State of Prussia into two parts, completely cutting off and isolating East Prussia, the original home of the Prussians, from the rest. It was therefore proposed that Prussia should have a right of way across the Polish "corridor" in order to maintain land connection between the two parts. It was also proposed by the Polish Commission that the 600 000 Protestant Poles in the Mazurian Lakes region of East Prussia should be permitted to decide by plebiscite whether to join Poland, which is chiefly Catholic, or to remain with Germany.

The Supreme Council also virtually decided that Germany must relinquish all her holdings in the Chinese province of Shan-tung; and that the treaty of 1839, fixing the boundaries between Belgium and Holland, must be revised. This revision is expected by Belgians to give to them some small but important strips of territory now held by Holland.

**Germany and the Peace Congress** Owing, presumably, to intimations that he would not be received or recognized by the American delegates, the German Government refrained from appointing Count von Bernstorff, formerly Ambassador at Washington, as a delegate to the Peace Congress. Instead, on March 12, the German Cabinet appointed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, to lead the delegation, with five colleagues, to wit: Dr. Edward Davis, first President of the National Assembly; Herr Giesbertz, Prussian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Max Warburg, a merchant of Hamburg; Adolf Mueller, Minister to Switzerland, and Professor Schuecking, of Marburg University. These delegates will proceed to Paris at a date to be fixed in the near future, to listen without privilege of debate to the preliminary terms of peace as prescribed by the Peace Congress, and will then return to Berlin, to lay the treaty before the National Assembly for its acceptance.

Mathias Erzberger, the head of the German Armistice Commission, and a member of the Cabinet without a portfolio, declared at a great public meeting in Berlin on March 16 that Germany was under no obligation to pay indemnity for any act committed after her first offer of peace in December, 1916; that she had almost unlimited confidence in President Wilson; that she would refuse assent to any peace treaty which went beyond the bounds of his fourteen points; and that the only means of checking Bolshevism was for the Allies to abandon their severe policy toward Germany. Meantime on March 15 the British forces extended their occupation of German territory at Cologne, and the French at Mayence did the same, pushing their outposts into the environs of Frankfurt.

**The Crimes of Germany** A sub-committee of the Commission on Responsibility for the War has reported a formidable list of thirty-one different crimes which Germany and her allies are considered to have committed during the war. These comprize: Massacre of civilians; putting to death of hostages and torture of civilians; starvation of civilians; deportation of civilians; internment of civilians under brutal conditions; forced labor of civilians on military works; abduction of women and girls; usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation; conscription of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory; pillage; theft of property; exaction of illegitimate tribute and requisitions; debasement of currency and issue of spurious currency; imposition of collective penalties; wanton devastation; bombardment of undefended places; wanton destruction of churches, schools, hospitals and historical monuments; destruction of non-warlike shipping without notice; destruction of fishing boats; destruction of relief ships; bombardment of hospitals; destruction of hospital ships; violation of Red Cross rules; use of poisonous gases in warfare; use of explosive or expanding bullets; directions to give no quarter; ill-treatment of prisoners; misuse of flags of truce; poisoning of wells. All these acts are violations of international law or of international agreements.

**The German Disturbances** Despite the confident report of Gustave Noske, the German Minister of Defense, on March 13, that the Spartan insurrection might be considered as suppressed, serious disturbances continued. The very next day there was



Bain

## TO DIRECT MILITARY AERONAUTICS

Brigadier General William Mitchell has been appointed successor to Major General Kenly as Director of Military Aeronautics in a sweeping reorganization of the Air Service under Major General Menoher. The Director of Military Aeronautics is now ranked as third assistant on the executive staff of the Air Service. All but two of the big aviation training fields in the United States have been ordered discontinued.

## THE GREAT WAR

**March 13**—President Wilson arrived in France. German delegates to Paris appointed.

**March 14**—President Wilson resumed work in Paris. Germany agreed to surrender ships for food.

**March 15**—Draft of Peace Treaty submitted to President Wilson. Austria voted for annexation to Germany.

**March 16**—Peace Congress considered amendments to Constitution of League of Nations. Riots in Berlin.

**March 17**—Allies extended area of occupation of Germany. Germany threatened to reject any but "Wilson peace."

**March 18**—Supreme Council decided to dismantle Heligoland forts and to internationalize Kiel Canal.

**March 19**—Lloyd George agreed to remain in Paris until Peace Treaty was completed. Bolsheviks menaced Odessa.

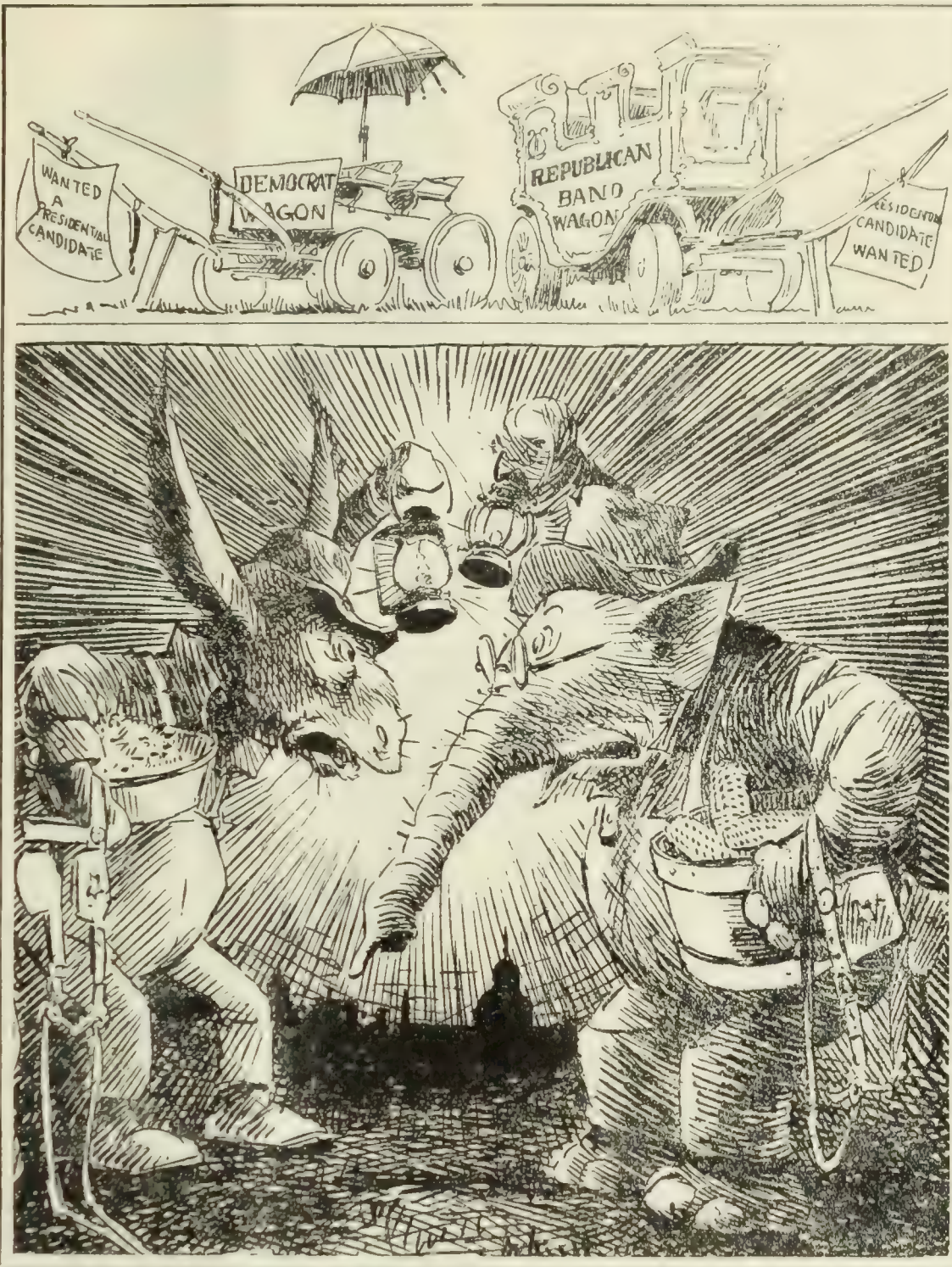


much fighting in the suburbs of Berlin. The Government reported its discovery that the Spartacans had put prisoners to atrocious torture, and retaliated by putting many Spartacan prisoners to death. Many Socialists of the "Independent" or "Red" faction, who were not actively engaging in the revolt, were arrested as rebels. Herr Noske reported to the National Assembly at Weimar that these non-combatant prisoners had approved and encouraged the "brigandage and atrocious practices" of those in arms. On March 17 he again announced the revolt had been definitely crushed. At the same time at Ruhr and elsewhere in the great industrial districts extensive strikes were apparently impending. When the new Prussian Diet met in Berlin on March 15 a strong cordon of troops was placed around the building to protect it from attack by the Spartacans, and all the members of the Diet, including the women delegates, were carefully searched for concealed weapons before they were permitted to enter.

**Food for Germany** Arrangements were finally agreed upon on March 15 for the supplying of Germany with food. A monthly ration of 370,000 tons of food was promised to Germany. In return she was to surrender to the Allies for their use about 700 ships, with a total tonnage of 3,500,000. Nine of the largest passenger ships, including the giant "Imperator" of 52,000 tons, were awarded to the United States, and will be used for the transportation of troops. Germany was also to place a large sum in gold in the National Bank of Belgium, as a guarantee. Thus \$35,000,000 was to be deposited within four days and \$55,000,000 more within ten days later. Germany is to pay for the food partly by freight hire accruing from the use of her shipping, partly from credits in neutral countries, partly from exports which she is permitted to make, partly from the sale of foreign securities held in Germany, and partly, if necessary, from her gold reserve.

**Cost of the War to France** An impressive idea of the money cost of the war to France apart from the loss and destruction of property, was given by M. Klotz, the Minister of Finance, in his budget speech on March 13. More than \$7,800,000,000 was spent for artillery, and more than \$2,225,000,000 for the pay of soldiers. The total expenses of the army department were \$23,200,000,000, and of the navy department \$1,125,000,000. The yearly budget would now, he said, be between three and four times greater than before the war.

**Affairs in Russia** Hostilities in Russia continue, with much heavier losses to the Bolsheviks than to the Russian Democrats and the Allies. It was announced that down to March 13, American casualties aggregated as follows: Killed in action, 75; died of wounds, 19; died of disease, 69; missing, 36; wounded, 252; total, 451. During the same period at least 500



Darling in New York Tribune

ANY ONE SEEN ANYTHING OF A DARKISH SORT OF HORSE ANYWHERE AROUND?

Bolshevists are believed to have been killed outright. Nevertheless the Bolsheviks reported great gains of territory, and boasted that they would be in Archangel by May 1. A fierce attack of the Bolsheviks on March 14, in an attempt to cut the line of communication between the Vaga and Dwina fronts of the Allies, was repulsed by American troops, with heavy losses to the Bolsheviks. In Siberia, also, the Bolsheviks suffered loss, being driven out of Ufa on March 13, a place which they had held since January 25.

Meanwhile the Allied Food Commission in Northern Russia reports imminent danger of famine thruout much of Russia, and declares that "the outside world, particularly America, must be prepared to feed most of the Russian population for at least six months after peace is restored."

The Russian Committee in Paris, composed of representatives of the various governments in that country opposing the Bolsheviks, have renewed their appeals to the Peace Congress for recognition, and their request that no questions relating to the boundaries of Russia as they existed before the war,

excepting Poland, should be determined by the Congress without giving the Russian people a chance to be heard.

**Poland and Her Neighbors** Major General Henrys, a distinguished officer of the French army, was sent on March 14 to Poland, by the Supreme Council, to be a military aid to General Pilsudski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army. Meantime conflicts between Poland and neighboring states continue. The Ukrainians on March 17 entered Przemyśl, driving out the Poles, and advanced to the suburbs of Lemberg. The Prussians protested against the plans of the Allies with relation to the Polish boundaries, and on March 13 were reported to have broken off negotiations. At the north the Letts, Lithuanians and Esthonians made great gains against the Russian Bolsheviks in the Baltic Provinces.

**British Air Service** A striking illustration of the fulfilment of the poet's vision of "the nations' airy navies" was afforded in the British Parliament on March 13, when General



Seeley introduced a bill appropriating \$112,000,000 for aviation service for the coming year, saying that if the war had continued the request would have been for three times as much. It was planned to maintain an aerial service of 79,670 men. During the war 8000 enemy aeroplanes were destroyed by the British, and 2800 British planes were missing. At the close of hostilities British factories were turning out 1000 aeroplanes a week, and the Government had 200 squadrons of them in commission.

Great Britain is again threatened with serious industrial and economic troubles. The "Triple Alliance" of railway men, transport workers and miners will decide before the end of this month whether to accept mediation in the controversies with capitalists, or to stick to the demand for nationalization of those industries even at cost of a general strike. The railway men want the increase of wages in war time permanently confirmed, shorter hours of labor, a fortnight's vacation yearly with full pay, and an equal voice with the companies in the management of the roads. The transport workers want shorter hours without reduction of pay, and the miners seek similar advantages. All desire nationalization.

Meantime Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without Portfolio, reports that save for the street railways the transportation system of the United Kingdom is badly demoralized. Railroads and canals were being operated at a loss. Roads which cost the country \$100,000,000 a year were earning practically no income. The entire railway system was costing the country a loss of more than \$1,250,000 a day, and the Government was pledged to continue its guarantee to the roads for two years more.

The Last Loan's Secretary of the Treasury Glass has announced that the Fifth Liberty Loan drive, to be known as the Victory Loan, will open on Monday, April 21, and that the canvass for subscriptions will last for three weeks. The amount of the loan and the rate of interest have not yet been announced but the character of the loan is changed from the long-term bonds of previous Liberty Loan issues to short-term notes. Since the rate of interest on bonds is limited by law to 4½ per cent and since they would be subject to supertaxes and profit taxes, the flotation of the Victory Loan in short-term notes is planned by the Secretary of the Treasury to make it a more attractive proposal to investors.

Under the Victory Loan act of March 3, 1919, one of the last bills passed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, Secretary Glass was given authority to issue short term notes to the extent of not over \$7,000,000,000 and it was left to his discretion to fix the conditions and the rate of interest. In announcing the Victory Loan, Secretary Glass gave particular emphasis to the need of the people's support:

It would be a most unfortunate occur-



(Harris & Lucero, from Paul Thompson)

**FLOOR LEADER OF THE NEXT HOUSE**  
Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, elected by the Republican caucus floor leader of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-sixth Congress. He has been a member of the House for twenty years.

rence if the people of the United States failed to take these notes, thus placing the burden of subscriptions on the banks. The business of the country looks to the banking system for credit wherewith to carry on its operations, and if this credit is absorbed to a large extent by the purchase of Government securities, there will be many limitations placed upon the supply of credit for business purposes.

Our merchants and manufacturers need ample credit for setting the wheels of industry in motion for peace time production and distribution, and the wage earner is directly interested in seeing that these wheels are kept moving at a normal rate, in order that full employment at good wages may continue.

I therefore ask the American people once again to give their support to their Government in order that this great loan may be made an overwhelming success by the widest possible distribution.

**Crippled by Congress** The harm that will be worked by the lack of legislation in the closing days of the Sixty-fifth Congress became evident first in the plight of the railroads, forced to borrow money under difficult conditions for their maintenance. It has extended now to the work of the United States Employment Service, which for lack of funds was forced on March 22 to discontinue a large

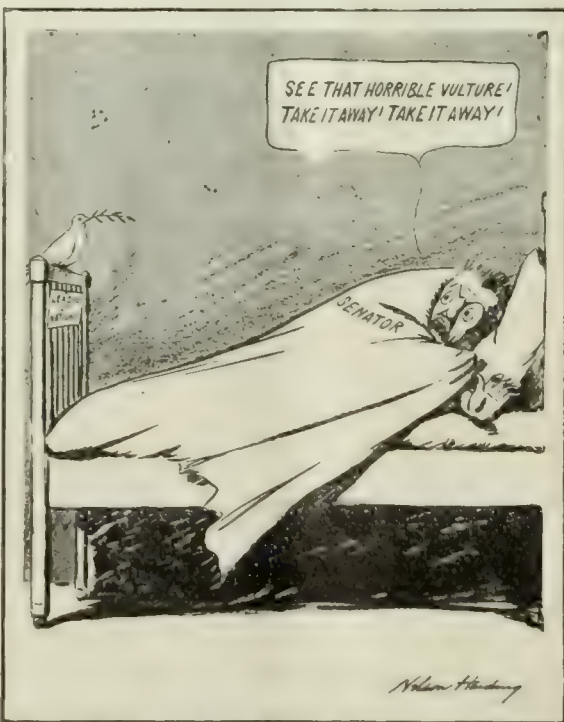
part of its work, closing all but two of its twenty seven branch offices in Greater New York, for instance. The New York service placed about 100,000 persons in jobs during the last two months. The record of the employment service thruout the country last year showed that jobs had been found for 2,400,000 persons at a cost to the Government of \$1.33 each.

When it was realized that the Congressional failure to supply funds would cut off 85 per cent of the Government's ability to help discharged soldiers and sailors find jobs, private and local agencies were asked to help alleviate the danger of an unemployment crisis by carrying on the United States Employment Service's work. The Council of National Defense stepped into the breach with the formation of an emergency committee on employment for soldiers and sailors. The chairman of this committee, Colonel Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War, sent out an appeal to mayors thruout the country asking civic coöperation in placing discharged soldiers in jobs and offering any possible aid on the part of the War Department. On the committee also are Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board; Nathan A. Smyth, of the Labor Department; Assistant Secretary Christie, of the Department of Agriculture; Chief B. S. Cutler, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Matthew Wool, of the American Federation of Labor; Elliot Goodwin, General Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and other men of importance in the employment field. The emergency committee will try to arrange for the continuance of the employment bureaus especially valuable in placing returned soldiers and sailors.

The War Risk Bureau, too, is threatened with paralysis because Congress failed to appropriate the funds necessary for its maintenance.

The General Deficiency bill carried an item of \$4,500,000 to meet current expenses of the War Risk Bureau from March 1 to July 1. Without this money there are no funds to make the allowances to families and other dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines, or even to continue the salaries of the clerical force of the bureau. Secretary of the Treasury Glass has asked President Wilson to set aside \$3,000,000 from his War Emergency Fund for the immediate continuance of the War Risk Bureau's work.

Partizan Politics "There's so much bad in the best of 'em, and so much good in the worst of 'em" that it is very difficult to get a clear-cut idea of the issues that divide them nowadays. The party chairmen made a definite attempt in speeches on March 7 and March 15 respectively when they sounded the 1920 keynote. But whether the people accept these definitions of the "keynote" or not remains to be seen. Chairman Will H. Hays formally opened the Republican campaign in St.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

SEEIN' THINGS



Paul, Minnesota, on March 7 with the statement:

While we seek earnestly and prayerfully for methods lessening future wars and will go far indeed in an honest effort to that end, we will accept no indefinite internationalization as a substitute for fervent American nationalism.

Senator Frank B. Kellogg endorsed heartily the League of Nations principle but urged ex-President Taft's proposals for such a League instead of the covenant drawn up at Paris.

The League of Nations was announced as the 1920 issue of the Democratic campaign by Chairman Homer S. Cummings and by Secretary of the Navy Daniels at a rally in New York on March 15. Chairman Cummings poured contempt on the obstruction offered by Republican senators to the Administration program. "I tremble to think," he said, "what would happen to the Lord's Prayer if it were submitted to the Senate for ratification."

In the organization of the next Congress steam-roller tactics seem to have bound up the Republican majority to its least progressive element. Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, defeated as leader of the House, is virtually head of the Republican forces there. By invoking the principle of seniority the Old Guard puts its supporters in most of the committee chairmanships. The floor leader, Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, is also classed as a reactionary.

The downward trend of prices **Straws** was one of the outstanding conditions of business and industrial readjustment as shown in the answers to a questionnaire recently sent out by the Federal Reserve Board to manufacturers and dealers.

A typical example of the reports from industrial districts is shown in the following questions and classified replies from business concerns in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve district:

Are the quantities of materials, sup-

plies and goods as shown by your last inventory larger than usual? Yes, 114; no, 129.

Are they principally for war or civilian businesses? War work, 20; civilian business, 221.

Have the prices of your product been lower recently from the high prices prevailing during the war? Yes, 148; no, 93.

Is labor more abundant? Yes, 225; no, 21.

Is labor less restless? Yes, 147; no, 91.

Is there less reemployment? Yes, 106; no, 62.

Is labor more efficient? Yes, 90; no, 142.

Has there been any lowering of wages? Yes, 17; no, 228.

Are you paying less for raw materials? Yes, 131; no, 89.

Is the supply adequate? Yes, 212; no, 16.

Do you anticipate making any extensions or repairs to your plants which will necessitate the purchase of building material or equipment? Yes, 42; no, 203.

Have you a satisfactory amount of orders on hand? Yes, 81; no, 150.

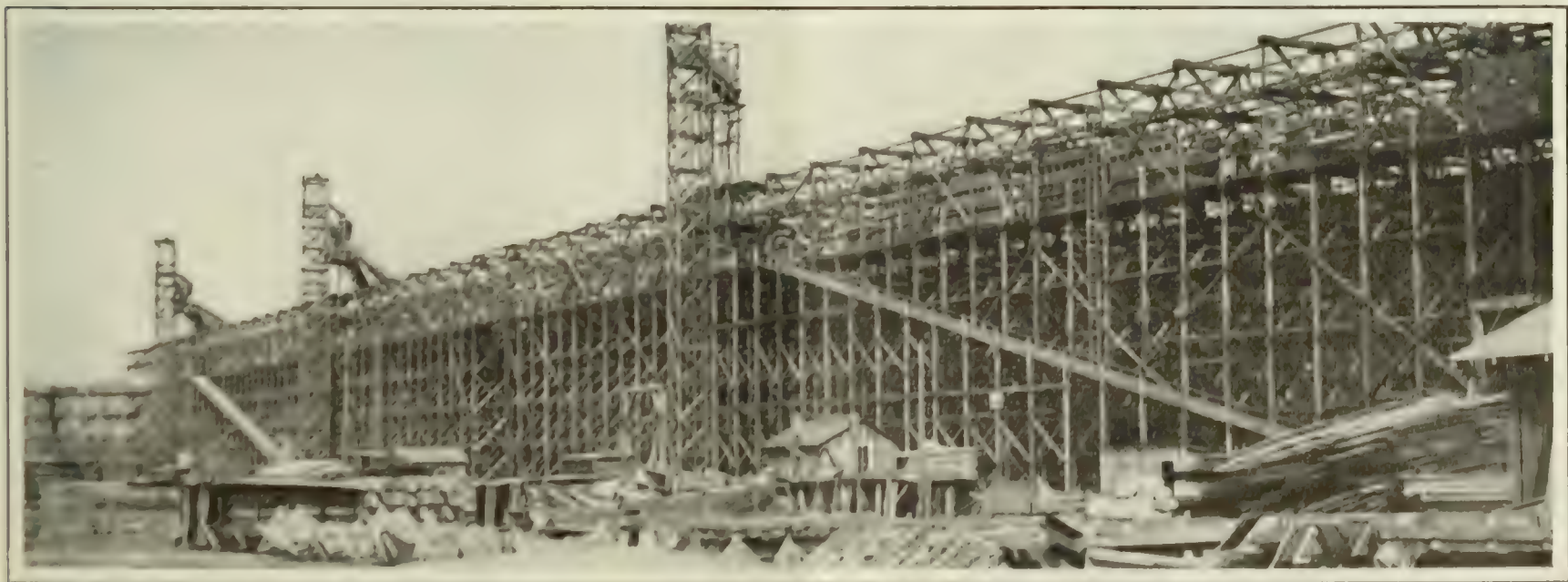
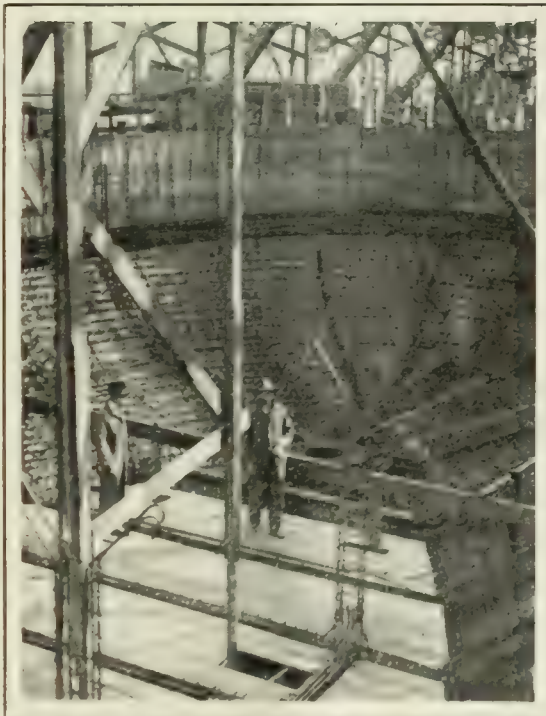
**No More Latin, No More Greek** The trend toward reconstruction and reform in these after-war days has made its mark on even the traditional strongholds of the college curriculum. Yale University announced

on March 18 that it had done away with Latin as a required subject, either for entrance or for a college degree. Courses in American history and government, on the other hand, are henceforth to be required of all Yale undergraduates who cannot give satisfactory evidence of adequate knowledge of these subjects.

The meeting of the Yale Corporation which adopted these changes voted also to increase the salaries of instructors 25 per cent and to give a \$500 increase to the salaries of assistant professors. Under the new provision instructors in Yale University receive \$1250 the first year. The Yale Corporation also decided that greater attention should be paid by the university to matters connected with student extra curriculum activities, morale and discipline.

At Princeton University on March 18 it was announced that Greek will no longer be an entrance requirement, tho Latin will be retained and Greek will still be offered as an undergraduate elective course.

**War Veterans' Organization** About five hundred officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces met in Paris on March 15 to form an association of veterans of the war similar to the Grand Army of the Republic which was formed after the Civil War in the United States. At a second meeting on March 17 the organization was named the American Legion and a tentative constitution was adopted. A committee was appointed to confer with British and French soldiers, with a view to international organization, and it was made plain that one of the objects of the organization was to perpetuate the peace of the world. It was decided to call a national convention in the United States, at some place yet to be selected, on November 11 next, the anniversary of the armistice, by which time it is hoped that the American forces will be demobilized.



International Film

#### A NEW KIND OF SHIP BUILDING—"PUFFED BRICK"

At a San Francisco yard these two 1500 ton oil tankers are being made of "puffed brick" ground into cement and poured into standardized molds. The "Faith," our first concrete ship, proved by successful voyages the practical value of the theory of "stone ships." This new process is intended to improve upon the "Faith" by a gain of about 40 per cent in the lightness of the ship's walls. "Puffed brick" is made like ordinary brick of a peculiar clay containing a low percentage of silica. Subjected to intense heat, the brick puffs like popcorn. The product looks like and is as light as cork. After having been puffed the bricks are ground to dust and mixt with cement. The ship's forms are built in standardized sections and hinged with bolts so they can be forced up and put out of the way when the concrete hardens. After launching, these forms can be put back in place, steel rods installed and in a few days the pouring of another ship can be begun. The two concrete ships building on Government Island, off San Francisco, will be launched broadside to the water, in order to minimize the strain.



Amid the red turmoil of war the Czecho-Slovak Republic was proclaimed without bloodshed or the clash of arms. The very identity of that event emphasized its dramatic quality. The Viceroy in ancient Prague was notified, at an appointed moment, that the Czechs no longer acknowledged the dominion of his monarch, and that the Slovaks of Hungary had repudiated the Hungarian crown; and then palaces and cathedrals and dwellings blossomed abruptly with the flags of the Entente and

with the Star Spangled Banner. Streets and bridges and the seventy towers of the city rang with cheers, and from the long hills sloping to the Moldau the names of Masaryk and Wilson echoed and reëchoed. Thus was a new state erected in central Europe, while around it fell the fragments of the hotch-potch Austro-Hungarian autocracy.

How Czecho-Slovak armies were formed in Allied countries, from nationals originally conscripted into Austro-Hungarian armies, is by this time well known. How Czecho-Slovaks abroad, everywhere, at once began an unrelenting fight against Austria-Hun-

# THE BIRTH OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

BY CHARLES PERGLER

COMMISSIONER OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES



*The new republic aims to include all the shaded area, where the Czech language or the kindred Slovak is chiefly spoken. This territory comprises Bohemia, Moravia and part of Silesia from Austria and Slovakia from Hungary*

gary is also well known. But not so familiar is the struggle of the Czecho-Slovaks at home, especially their opposition to the Austro-Hungarian Government, even at a time when German arms appeared victorious. Yet from the first day of August, 1914, to the days which witnessed the final disruption of Austria-Hungary the Czecho-Slovak peoples waged bitter warfare against the Dual Empire, their age-long oppressor. During the first three years of the conflict the heavy hand of Teutonic and Magyar despotism prevented expression of the nation's opinion. Austrian and Magyar jails were crowded with Czecho-Slovak patriots, and executions for political offenses were the order of the day. But as soon as it dawned on the Central Powers that the war might not end with a complete victory for them, the nation was able to breathe again; and at once it gave to the world a series of manifestoes which demonstrated clearly that the chasm between the Austro-Hungarian rulers and the Czecho-Slovak nation was unbridgable.

The first of these was a declaration of 150 Czech authors and artists in April, 1917, calling upon the political representatives of the nation in the Austrian Parliament to stand steadfastly for the program of complete independence. This was followed, on May 30, 1917, by a declaration of the Czech Union of Deputies in the Parliament that nothing short of independence would satisfy their people. During the summer of 1918 these pronouncements reached their height in strength and audacity. Thus on July 22, 1918, Dr. Stransky declared in the Austrian Parliament:

We regard Austria as a century-old crime against the liberties of humanity. The removal of this crime is not a question for us. It is our highest national duty to betray

Austria whenever and wherever we can. We shall hate Austria for all eternity. We shall fight her, and, God willing, we shall in the end smash her to pieces.

In October, 1918, it became clear that the last hour of the Dual Monarchy had struck. On October 2, Mr. Stanek, President of the Czech Union of Deputies, declared on the floor of the Austrian Parliament that the sympathies of the whole Czecho-Slovak nation were with the Czech army on the side of the Entente, and that Austria must negotiate with the repre-

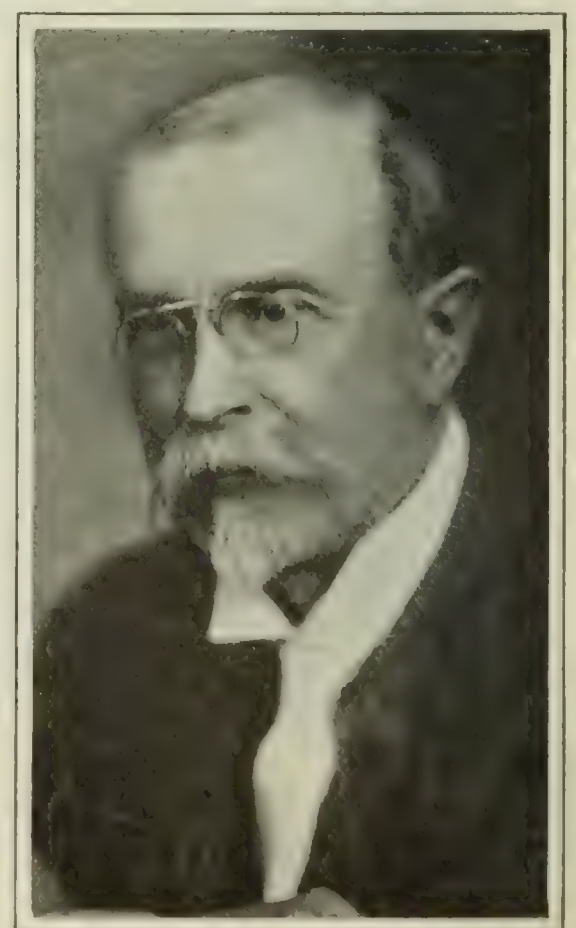
sentatives of this army and not with the Czech leaders in Bohemia. Soon thereafter the Czechs left the Reichsrat in a body and severed all ties with Austria-Hungary. On October 14, 1918, basing its action upon these declarations, and upon previous proclamations and agreements of the Allies, the Czecho-Slovak National Council, with headquarters in Paris, constituted itself a provisional government, and again declared formally that Czecho-Slovaks had thrown off the Austro-Hungarian yoke.

In Prague, the capital of Bohemia, the coup d'etat took place on October



© Pirie Macdonald

Commissioner Charles Pergler



© Harris & Ewing

President Thomas G. Masaryk





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*Prague, the principal city of Bohemia, has been selected by the Czecho-Slovaks as the capital of their new republic*

28. On that day Svehla, Rasin, Soukup and Stribny, members of the National Council of Prague, called upon the Viceroy, Count Coudenhove, and informed him that Austrian rule in Bohemia had come to an end, and that the governing body from that time on was the National Council, which they represented. At the same time, control of the police was assumed by the Council, and Dr. Scheiner, president of the famous Sokol Societies, was appointed commandant of the city of Prague.

There were tremendous demonstrations in the streets of the capital, but there was no violence. When the crowds appeared before the German theater, the leaders declared from the stairway of the edifice that the Germans need not fear reprisals, but that they could continue the performance unmolested. For once the Germans understood the magnanimity of their opponents, and greeted the statement with cheers.

There was no time for the election of a National Assembly; but on the basis of the number of votes polled by the various political parties in the last election of the Austrian Reichsrat, all the political parties sent a proportionate number of representatives to this body, which almost automatically became the supreme legislative organ of the republic. In the cabinet are represented all parties, from Social Democrats on the one side, to the most conservative Catholics on the other.

The first session of the National Assembly took place on November 14, in the ancient building of the Bohemian Diet, with an attendance of 249 members. The session was opened by Dr. Kramar, who, among enthusiastic applause, thanked the leaders abroad, led by Professor Masaryk, for their work in behalf of Czecho-Slovak independence. Dr. Kramar, who is Prime

Minister in the new cabinet, especially thanked the Czecho-Slovak armies in France, Italy and Russia for their heroic conduct. He expressed profound thanks to America, France, Great Britain and Italy for their favorable attitude and the practical help they had extended to the Czecho-Slovaks, and he dwelt with emphasis upon the friendship existing between the Czecho-Slovaks, Poles and Jugoslavs. The Russians, he continued, had the sympathy of the Czecho-Slovak people in their fortune and misfortune as well.

The Premier assured the Germans that Czecho-Slovaks would be just to all minorities in the state. Finally, he declared, that the Czecho-Slovak state would be an independent republic, with Thomas G. Masaryk as its first president. This declaration was unanimously sanctioned by the Assembly, and thereupon the deputies took their oath of fealty and allegiance.

One of the speakers at this session was Dr. Bela, who voiced the sentiment of the Slovak branch of the nation, declaring in its name that the Slovaks were at one with the Czechs, that there was no Slovak liberty except it be Czecho-Slovak liberty, and that the Slovaks had forever severed their connection with Hungary.

The very first act of the National Council was a proclamation to the Czecho-Slovak people, which is worth recording here:

Your long cherished dream has become a reality. The Czecho-Slovak state has today become an equal of other European states. The National Council, clothed with the confidence of the whole Czecho-Slovak people, took over the Government of your state as the only authorized and responsible factor.

The Czecho-Slovak people will henceforward act in every respect as a free member of the great family of other independent nations. New deeds are inaugurating a new history for our people.

You will not disappoint the confidence imposed in you by the whole world, which is blessing your splendid deeds and the immortal bravery of our gallant armies on the western front, in Italy and in Siberia. The whole world is watching your entry into a new life, and you must therefore keep up the high moral standard of your army. Never forget to obey national discipline, and remember that as citizens of a new state you have not only your rights, but also your duties and obligations.

At the beginning of a new era the National Council, henceforward your Government, desires that your behavior and joy should meet the dignity of the occasion. Our liberators, Masaryk and Wilson, must not be disappointed in their belief that they won liberty for a people able to govern themselves.

No act of violence must disturb the present glorious time. Nobody must commit any act which would defile our revolution. Every one must respect his neighbor's rights. The liberty of persons and property must not be interfered with. Comply exclusively with the orders issued by us.

The first legislative act of the new government declared that until further action all laws theretofore in force would remain in effect. This was to insure continuity of administration. Since then the Assembly has passed a law establishing the eight-hour day throughout the Republic and abolishing all titles of nobility. It is worth noting that eight members of the Assembly are women, among them Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President, who upon the outbreak of the war had been imprisoned in an Austrian jail for nine months.

There can be little doubt that the government of the Czecho-Slovaks is the most stable in mid-Europe, well organized and democratic. Thanks to its central position, its rich resources, the people's sense for organized action, and their warm gratitude to the Allies, the new state can be of genuine service to the cause of democracy throughout Europe.



# THE GREATEST PORT IN THE WORLD

A few weeks ago the New York ferries were paralyzed when a strike of sixteen thousand marine workers stopped the transportation of freight or passengers thru the harbor. As an incidental piece of news there appeared in the papers of March 5 the following:

No food will reach this city over the fourteen railroads with Jersey termini. There will be no rerouting on these lines back to the Poughkeepsie Bridge for passage down the east side of the Hudson over the New York Central's lines, it was announced at the office of Regional Director A. H. Smith.

The map accompanying this article shows that all the trunk lines, other than the New York Central, reach Manhattan by ferry or car float. In Ernest Poole's "The Harbor," Dillon, the engineer, having some imagination, looks down upon the harbor of New York and sees its tremendous possibilities and its present imperfections. It is and ever will be the greatest port in the world. But as with everything else in America, we progress cataclysmically. The meter to which we set our thinking is catastrophic. Accordingly, we wait until there is a tie-up of the harbor of New York, or the small matter of a great European war, before we begin to plan a modern and efficiently working port. To the credit of New York and New Jersey let it

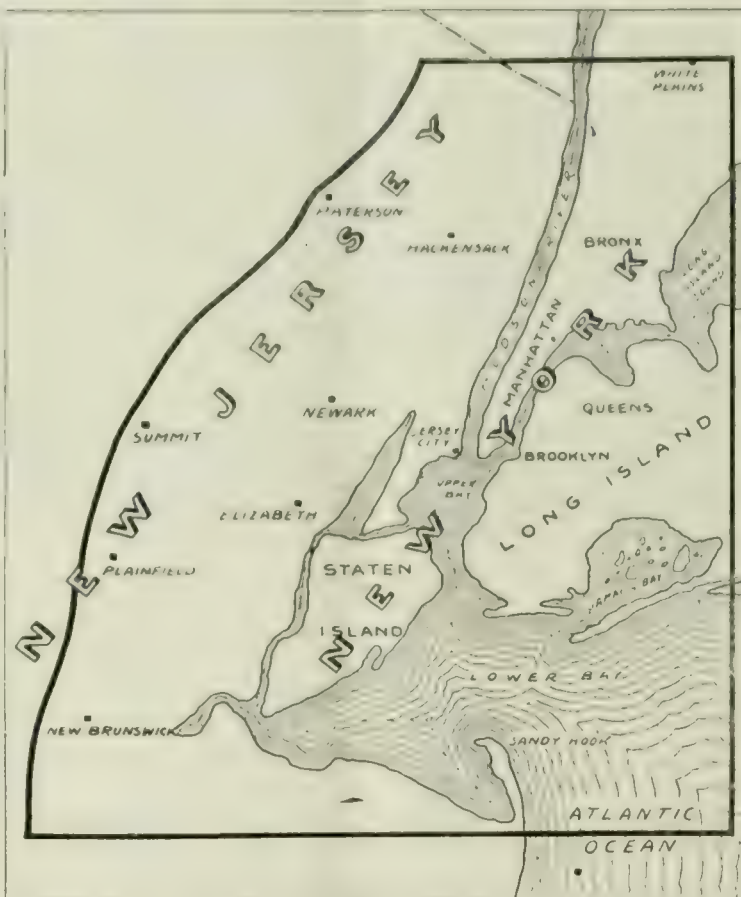
be said that at least as early as 1917 the two states had arrived at the common determination to make a scientific study of the entire port problem. An authority on current historical events says that is "the greatest single investigation of any single port problem" and "includes all the recognized phases of the port and terminal problem." The New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission told the legislatures of both states frankly that the data available could not be obtained at a cost of less than four hundred thousand dollars, and that the work would require at least two years. The appropriations for the first year have been made by each state, and at the present writing the Governors and the legislative representatives of both states, it seems likely, will approve the continuance of the work. The report of the commission will go into every phase of the port problem, will give the costs of operation, the methods of operation, and will lay out a "comprehensive plan." This plan will be forward looking enough to provide at least for the next fifty years.

But the problem is a matter of *legal* organization. It presents one of the most interesting legal problems facing the modern bar. The Port of New York lies in two states, each a sovereign in its own right. Traffic between the two states is interstate commerce under the control of another sovereign, the Fed-

BY JULIUS HENRY COHEN

eral Government. Every modern port has a single port authority. How shall we bring about a single port authority of New York? New York and New Jersey were not always friends. Prior to the negotiations of the Treaty of 1834, there was a good sized row between the two states as to the terri-

on the map. Within this district, as a regulatory and administrative agency of the two states, there is to be erected the Port of New York Authority, which is to function as "a body corporate and politic." It is to be made up of six commissioners, three from the State of New York and three from the State of New Jersey. At least two from New York are to be resident voters of the City of New York, and at least two from New Jersey are to be resident voters of New Jersey. The Port Authority will have power to purchase, construct, lease or operate any transportation or terminal facility within the district, and for that purpose to own real or personal property and to borrow money and secure the same by bonds or by mortgages upon the property held or to be held by it. *It may not pledge the credit of either state except by and with the authority of the legislature thereof.* It may be asked, How is the money to be raised for the purpose of making the great developments at the port? Terminal and transportation facilities of the kind contemplated for the improvement of the Port of New York should, in the main, be "self-supporting enterprises," and in the modern conception should be publicly controlled if operating under a franchise from the state. Assuming the self-sup-



torial dividing lines. Charles II, in 1664, granted to James, Duke of York, who in turn granted to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret the territory now known as the State of New Jersey, but bounded it on the east "by the main sea, and part of Hudson's river," and the New York lawyers of the early nineteenth century contended that this gave to New York the whole of the Hudson River up to low water mark on the westerly shore. In 1834 the controversy was settled by the so-called New York-New Jersey Treaty, approved by the Congress of the United States, by which (submarines having not yet been invented) title to the land under water was—speaking roughly—equally divided between New York and New Jersey, while jurisdiction for quarantine laws and other purposes was vested in New York, up to low water mark on the New Jersey shore.

Taking this treaty as the basis, the Bi-State Port Commission has now presented for public discussion a proposed agreement modifying and amending the Treaty of 1834 in the following respects: First, the two states are to pledge "faithful coöperation in the future planning and development of the port of New York, holding in high trust for the benefit of the nation the special blessings and natural advantages thereof." To this end they agree upon a "Port of New York District," which is embraced within the territory indicated

porting character of any enterprise, ordinarily the municipality would borrow the money with which to construct the facility. In the City of New York the borrowing capacity of the city is limited to 10 per cent of its total assessed valuation. This is what is known as the "constitutional debt limit."

New York City is like the old lady who lived in a shoe; she has so many children she doesn't know what to do. She has to spend millions for schools, millions for subways, millions for water supply, millions for docks and ferries, and all the children come crying for shoes at the same time. Unlike the smaller ports, it is not able to concentrate in any one year wholly upon port improvements. What is true of New York City is also true of the other municipalities within the port district. The Port Authority, therefore, offers the opportunity to the municipalities, thru coöperation, to secure the great improvements necessary. The careful survey made by the New York, New Jersey Port Commission will furnish the "economic proof" of the potentially self-supporting character of port enterprises and it is confidently believed that upon the presentation of such proof capital will be made available with which to build and finance such enterprises.

Besides, once the comprehensive plan is laid down, private owners will themselves go [Continued on page 449]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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THE BOLSHEVIK PRINCIPLE "TEAR DOWN AND DESTROY" APPLIED TO THE KREMLIN OF MOSCOW  
*The magnificent doorway of this ancient stronghold of autocracy has been battered by shrapnel fire in the attacks of the Bolsheviks*





© Western

## FROM THE POINT

OVER THE

The big convoy of transports was guarded thru the Narrows by a line of the British Royal Navy's battle fleet. The photograph shows in the foreground the transport ship "Leviathan" taken from another angle. The British battle fleet could spot the transports and destroyers which were

## THE HOME-COMING "LEVIATHAN" PASSES THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

Aeroplanes now form part of the homecoming welcome to the soldiers returning from overseas. One of the aviators too is seen in this photograph on the left when with his hands playing an air horn and people shouting and waving. A dozen tugs steamed out to greet the troops of the 27th New York's Own, and the "Leviathan"

© International Film







Union

ARMAN'S  
VIEW

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# BON VOYAGE

BY MAY PRESTON SLOSSON

*O stars, beam kindly on my lad  
A sailing on the sea,  
Thru happy nights serene and glad  
Guiding him back to me.  
O sea winds sweetly, softly blow  
Across a quiet sea,*

*To kiss his cheek and whisper low  
A little word from me.  
Impatient tides, that pace the strand,  
O wide and sundering sea,  
A pathway make from that far land,  
Leading him home to me.*

## SATISFYING OLD SAM ADAMS

*Dr. Barton—who is pastor of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park, Illinois, and the author of some fifty books, chiefly on historical and religious subjects—wraps up in a readable bit of history here several timely comments pertinent to present-day discussion of the proposed League of Nations*

BY WILLIAM E. BARTON

IN 1776 there was an alliance of thirteen small states, who fought a German king then reigning in Great Britain, in order to make one corner of the world safe for democracy. That war came to a successful termination, and then the question became a pressing one whether democracy was safe for the world. For several years there was a situation closely akin to anarchy. A Revolutionary general proposed that the army become Bolsheviki and march to Philadelphia and attack Congress; and Colonel Loammi Baldwin stopped discovering his famous apple long enough to head his troops and prevent a rebellion at Concord, just where the Colonial troops had met the British at the old bridge. After several years of uncertainty and near-anarchy, it was decided to try the experiment of creating a league of thirteen small nations, banded together to preserve peace and promote the common welfare. In order to secure these ends, the Federal Constitution was prepared and submitted to the States; the same instrument which constitutes the model for the proposed League of Nations.

If we take a seat in the gallery and look down on the Constitutional Convention (from whose sittings, however, we should have been excluded had we been living then) we shall be impressed by the dignity and high character of the men who compose it. Washington was there, and Franklin, eighty-one years of age, had returned from France with high honor and been made "president" of the republic of Pennsylvania. James Madison and Alexander Hamilton were there, and did more than any other two men, except possibly James Wilson, to give us our constitution. There were fifty-five men, all men in high standing, and of them twenty-nine were university men.

But some men were absent who might well have been there. Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and John Adams, who

secured its adoption in a three days' debate, were both in Europe, and returned each to sit as president of the new League of Nations, and to die on the same day, just fifty years after the adoption of the Declaration which made America safe for democracy but did not make democracy safe for America. Samuel Adams ought to have been there, but he did not believe in it. Patrick Henry ought to have been there, and so ought Light Horse Harry Lee, but they both believed that it was dangerous for Virginia to let New England tell her what to do. Alexander Hamilton was there, but New York saw to it that his intrepid spirit was chained with a ball on each leg, for his two associates were both reactionary men, determined that New York should not go one inch farther into such a league than should appear to her own advantage; so Hamilton was never able to cast the united vote of his state for any constructive measure while discussion was in progress. That was why Hamilton did not exert a larger influence in the convention; he was too great a man to be a fit representative of his state.

The Constitutional Convention met in Independence Hall, with George Washington in the chair. The meetings were held in secret, and what was done was not revealed for fifty years, when the journals kept by James Madison were published. It is well that the people did not know from day to day what was happening. It is well that the three great states of Massachusetts, New York and Virginia did not know how their precious liberties were being tampered with, or they might have called their delegates home. It was felt by the convention that if the discussions were secret, the delegates could wrangle with perfect freedom, and if they came finally to agreement the thirteen states would have only the agreement to consider and not any of the material of the debate. That was fortunate. If the thirteen states, and especially the three or four largest ones, had been able to fling into the faces of their returning delegates some of the things which they had said on the floor, saying to them, "Why did you vote for an instrument of which you yourself said this?" the thirteen colonies might have

gone to the how-wows and the Bolsheviki.

Finally, the Constitution was adopted by the convention, and submitted to the thirteen states.

And they all saw what a noble instrument it was, and hastened to adopt it?

Not quite in that fashion.

But the great states were first to see how great an instrument it was?

Not exactly.

When George Washington went back to Virginia and submitted the fruit of his toil, Patrick Henry rose in heat and shouted, "Even from the man who saved us by his valor, I will demand a reason for his conduct. Why does this instrument say, 'We, the people'? Why does it not say, 'We, the states'?" And Patrick Henry was not alone in his demand.

How did the Constitution of the United States get itself adopted? On its merits? Well, hardly. Its adoption was the result of a number of compromises and of sops thrown to Cerebus.

First of all, the favor of the Southern states was secured by giving them more than their share of delegates in Congress. They were permitted representation not only on their free citizens, but a representation, in reduced proportion, on their slaves. That insured the favor of the Carolinas and Georgia, and Virginia acted as a kind of stakeholder in that arrangement; for Virginia, while a slave state, was represented in the convention by men who earnestly desired the end of slavery. The three states south of Virginia were determined never to accept the Constitution unless they secured representation for their slaves, and without those three states the Constitution could not have been adopted. So they were first won over by this compromise. Five slaves were permitted to count as many as three white men, and Georgia and the Carolinas became advocates of the Constitution.

The next thing was a bargain between New England and the South by which the new Federal Government might make trade regulations for the entire country in exchange for permission to keep the slave trade going till 1808. It went hard with some of the states to give up the right to impose import duties on shipments from



other states. New York was determined to make every Connecticut farmer pay import duties on every dozen eggs he brought to the city to sell, and Connecticut retaliated by refusing to ship any firewood to New York. The privilege of having little scraps like this was very precious to the thirteen free and mighty independent states, and this mean compromise was adopted to make it possible for the National Government to take over commerce regulations. To her everlasting honor, Virginia voted against the compromise, and did it on the ground of the iniquity of the slave trade. It is almost the only large-minded and righteous act of any of the greater states in the convention. George Mason said, "Every master of slaves is a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of cause and effect, Providence punished national sins with national calamities." That was what Virginia said about slavery in 1787. But New England and the far South made the bargain, and it went thru against the protest of Virginia. The convention hoped that in twenty years slavery itself would end.

But still the Constitution could hardly have been carried. And so an arrangement was made to secure the favor of the smaller states by giving them equal representation in the Senate with the larger states and making legislation impossible without concurrent action of both bodies. That bought over Rhode Island and Delaware and other small states (tho Rhode Island backed out of the bargain), and without this nothing could have been accomplished. For our noble Constitution could not have been adopted by the far-seeking and unselfish leadership of the great states. All the states, large and small, were too petty, too jealous, too selfish, too prone to ask how their local interests would be affected.

So the proposed Constitution was submitted first of all to Congress. Whose voice was first raised regarding it? That of Richard Henry Lee, who eleven years before had moved the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Did he move to adopt the Constitution? He did not. He organized the forces to oppose it. Who stood next to him? Nathan Dane, the able leader of the delegation from Massachusetts. And who next? The solid delegation from the great State of New York. They were not going to have any league of nations.

For eight days the three great states of New York, Massachusetts and Virginia tried to obstruct the measure, and they were past masters in all the arts of obstruction. But at length the Congressional vote was taken and the Con-

stitution was transmitted to the several states.

Pennsylvania was first to approve it for submission to the vote for a Constitutional convention. She carried it by a vote of 45 to 19 in her Legislature, which had but one house. As 47 were necessary to make a quorum, and the minority determined to defeat the Constitution by staying away, two members of the minority were taken violently from their rooms and forcibly held in their seats in the Legislature, where, muttering and using bad language, they were compelled to sit during the brief space of time required

And how was the new government to work? There would have to be a president, doubtless; and what was a president but a puppet king?

If one of the states got into trouble must another state get her out? If Rhode Island continued to muddle matters as she always had done, must Massachusetts stand responsible? If Delaware went to war must New York send soldiers to defend her?

Pennsylvania had been first to approve the Constitution for submission to a convention. But it was done, as will be remembered, against the protest of two gentlemen held forcibly in their seats and fifteen others locked in their rooms and refusing to come out and vote. These protestants organized a vigorous opposition, and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, became the leader of it; for Pennsylvania would be the first state whose convention would vote. Then rose James Wilson, whom we have almost forgotten, and met the filibustering and obstructive measures with calm reason and skilful parliamentary procedure. While Pennsylvania was held up in this fashion Delaware hurried a vote and approved the Constitution, and New Jersey followed; but not till Pennsylvania, forced to a vote, adopted the Constitution by a two-thirds vote of 46 to 23. Only nine states out of the thirteen were needed, and one-third of them approved in December, 1787.

To be sure, James Wilson was hanged and burned in effigy for what he did, and the almanac for 1788, containing the text of the new Constitution, was publicly cursed and burned with due ceremony in divers and sundry places in this free and enlightened land.

Georgia, already committed to the measure by her slave representation and the privilege of importing negroes for twenty

years, ratified the Constitution on January 2, and Connecticut, grateful that New York could not tax her potatoes and that she had as many senators as Massachusetts, followed just a week later.

Massachusetts was the first of the large states to come in. She came with great travail of soul! In her constitutional convention were, among others, twenty-four ministers, and to their everlasting honor they were among the most intelligent and progressive men there. But it is doubtful how the matter would have gone had not old Sam Adams changed his mind. He sat for three weeks in the convention and never opened his mouth, and when he finally spoke it was to utter three words, "I am satisfied." On February 6, 1788, Massachusetts ratified the Constitution by a very narrow vote of 187 to 168, becoming the sixth state to ratify.

Maryland came in on April 28, and New Hampshire's convention met, but timidly ad- [Continued on page 453]



Darling in New York Tribune

Inspecting the new baby



You can't always tell, tho. Our forefathers said the same thing when Uncle Sam was born

for the vote, which went thru, 45 to 2. In this dignified and far-visioned manner did the first State Legislature go on record in favor of the new league of nations.

Then followed stump speeches, pamphlets, caricatures and vilification, which is more instructive than edifying to remember. What need had the Thirteen Colonies for a new Constitution? Were not the Articles of Confederation good enough for us? Had we not under them whipped Great Britain? And who were these men who were trying to cut the Thirteen Colonies loose from their well known policy and send them to certain wreck in their folly? Washington—who was Washington? A good general, maybe, but what did he know about politics? There were not lacking those who openly denounced him as an old fool. As for Hamilton, he was a believer in monarchy anyway. Franklin was an old dotard, who had come back from France to bring us into bondage to European ideals.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Modern Europe

THE old-fashioned way of studying history as the only one particular nation were concerned in it has got to give way to the modern conception of world history. The various countries have always been connected, but now they are combined. They have hitherto reacted together. Now they are beginning to act together. Professor Schapiro's *Modern and Contemporary European History* is quite in the new vein. It is a history of Europe as a whole for the last century, and very wisely the author does not keep within the confines of his title but covers also the expansion of the European powers into Asia, Africa and the Pacific. It is not merely, like the old, a political history, for it deals largely with industrial forces and movements and even includes something of the progress of literature, science and sociology.

The whole is packed into a single volume, not too heavy to be held in the hand, and not too condensed to be readable. It is, in fact, just the sort of a book that the average person needs to give him a background for the interpretation of the day's news and the origin of the factors involved in the Great War and in the present peace making. A well prepared bibliography gives the clue to the literature of each topic. The volume comes down to last June and we all remember what has happened since. This is no hasty compilation to meet the present demand for a European history but is the result of many years work and wide research. The author has been peculiarly successful in putting the result of his labors into plain language and understandable form.

*Modern and Contemporary European History*, by J. Salwyn Schapiro. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.50.

## The Story of the Pilgrims

WITH the approaching tri-centennial anniversary of the founding of Plymouth Colony in 1620, Roland Usher's volume on *The Pilgrims and Their History* takes on a special interest. The book covers the history of this group of dissenters from 1606, when they first gathered for devotional exercises in the chapel of a Manor House at Scrooby in northern England, thru their sojourn in Holland and their emigration to the New World, to the absorption in 1691 of their flourishing colony by the more powerful Massachusetts Bay Colony. The account is an accurate historical narrative rather than a vivid personal reconstruction of the period.

The author is thoroly sympathetic toward these tenacious and iron-willed men who, he claims, imprint a whole nation with the seal of honor, steadfastness and independence. He clings to the old theory that the Pilgrim fathers are the progenitors of the American nation. But with ample use of documents he throws new light on many interesting points. The original group of Pilgrims who left England for Holland were not driven forth by any active persecution of Church or State but merely by the nagging and annoyances of their neighbors. Furthermore, the significant achievement of the Pilgrims was not the emigration itself but the final establishment of economic stability after the years 1621-1627, when the fur, fish and lumber trade with England, upon which they had count-

ed, failed them. It also appears that the Plymouth colonists were more tolerant and their social life less austere and comfortable than is generally supposed. Instead of the drab-suited Pilgrim fathers of tradition, there is ample evidence, after the first decade of privations, of "red broadcloths, French serges and green aprons" in the community.

Mr. Usher describes his book as:

the fifth in a series of related monographs which I am attempting to write on the constitutional and administrative history of the Tudor and Stuart periods in English history. . . . I have been able to place the older material in relation to the more recent evidence concerning English Church History, and have as well utilized for the first time the Plymouth First Church records and many Plymouth wills, which contain much of great value in economic and social history. No further accessions of evidence is now probable and it is therefore an important fact, tho due to no merit of mine, that the narrative presented in these pages possesses a certain aspect of finality.

*The Pilgrims and Their History*, by Roland G. Usher. Macmillan Co. \$2.

## The Biologist Peacemaker

IN 1915, while Dr. Nicolai was confined in the German fortress of Graudenz by the German Government because of his protest in 1914 against the invasion of Belgium and because of his antagonism to the manifesto of the Ninety-three German Intellectuals in support of the war, he wrote *The Biology of War*. On account of his hostile attitude to the war he was degraded from his professorship in physiology in the University of Berlin and suffered confiscation of property and imprisonment. The circumstances of his escape to Denmark in a German aeroplane are well known.

The author treats biology, as applied to war, in its broadest sense, including its philosophical and moral, as well as its physical aspects. Only during the primitive period of man, he says, has war played any important part in the development of the human race, and there it arose in connection with the idea of possession of property. In the lower animals different groups of the same species do not war with one another, excepting among certain hive-possessing insects. War in savage races developed in connection with its main objects, enslavement, robbery and cannibalism, factors which have, or must become, obsolete in modern civilization. In its present monstrous form, war can, less than ever, benefit the human species in any economic or physical way. The enormous losses must outweigh gains, both to victors and vanquished. The law of selection, so far as it operates, is reversed; the weaker individuals survive to breed the race and the less fit economically have opportunity to gain the places of the abler who have gone to the battlefield. The sum total of war activities hinders the proper battle of man—the conquest of nature and the better understanding and utilization of natural forces.

In a spiritual way, no less, war works, according to Dr. Nicolai, against the evolution of the race. Modern methods of communication are making possible the attainment of the organic ideal, the universal state. This cannot be attained forcibly by the domination of a single nation, it must develop freely thru peaceful methods. So far as Germany is concerned, war must hinder the growth of the highest ideals of her

philosophers and statesmen, both within and beyond her boundaries.

In all, says the author, we must keep to the proper viewpoint. War is not to be regarded as something inevitable in the course of nature, like an earthquake, but as a human affair and within the control of man, like slavery or cannibalism, evils which man may abolish. At best war is an anachronism, a being which, like the mastodon, has developed such an unwieldy bulk that it cannot much longer survive in its present environment.

*The Biology of War*, by G. F. Nicolai. Translated by Constance A. and Julian Grande. Century Co. \$3.50.

## Far Away and Long Ago

READERS who have loved the exquisite art of W. H. Hudson, in "The Purple Land," "Green Mansions" and other South American books, will welcome the story of the author's early life, told as surely no other could. The Argentine pampas; the house where he was born, quaintly called "The Twenty-five Ombu Trees"; his white and gaucho neighbors; Buenos Aires in the forties; the development of a rare naturalist; the dramas of those early days: all suffused with an atmosphere which one despairs of conveying in other words than his who has written one of the few great autobiographies.

The revelation of a sincere and gifted spirit is worth pondering as well as reading. Hudson is much more than a mere observer, he is a psychologist, a philosopher, an artist, a poet, and a dreamer with the priceless gift of conveying the essence of his dreams.

*Far Away and Long Ago*, by W. H. Hudson. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

## The Education of Henry Adams

IN 1907 Henry Adams printed privately and sent to his friends a remarkable book, a curious combination of autobiography and philosophy. The author himself compared it to the confessions of Augustine and Rousseau but it is really unique, reminding one more of Amiel's Diary in its air of aloofness and disillusionment. Now, six years after the author's death, it is made accessible to the public by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

*The Education of Henry Adams* is a book to be owned and loved, to be read and returned to. The author called it in his subtitle "A Study of Twentieth Century Multiplicity," but it is more a study of the multiplicity of Henry Adams; bits of geology, diplomacy, politics, gossip, travel, history, metaphysics, journalism, art and mathematics, all interwoven in fascinating fashion by the charm of his personality and the gracefulness of his style. Tho written in his old age he manages to revive the vividness of first impressions. A man who could be the intimate friend of such diverse characters as John La Farge, Henry Cabot Lodge, Clarence King, John Hay and W. C. Whitney and the admirer of Willard Gibbs, Charles Lyell, Karl Pearson and Charles Darwin, must have a multifarious disposition. He is conspicuously lacking in the egotism common to autobiographers. He says little of his own work, of his nine

(Continued on page 447)



# The Greatest Home Library in the World

How It Made Me an Authority on Good Literature Thru an Occasional Hour of Pleasant Reading by My Study Fire



By THE PRESIDENT OF A NEW YORK CORPORATION

**I** CONSIDER my chance discovery of this wonderful library of only 30 volumes the most important single event of my career of self-education.

In the most delightful evening hours I have ever spent—next to the hours with my wife and three boys when reading is “against the rules”—I learned to know with the least possible effort the literatures of all nations.

I acquired an intimate acquaintance with the thousand greatest authors of all time.

It was a revelation to me, who had always longed to really know literature and to be able to talk about it intelligently.

My English literature course in college had proved an invaluable asset to me in my career thus far,

but still I felt that I was away below “par” when I got into a company of people who really *knew* literature.

I have a library much larger than the ordinary, but I had never discovered just what to read and what not to read.

My wasted hours in reading unimportant works to find the real gems of literature could have been spent with immensely more profit.

Suddenly, and to my great joy, I found the “open sesame”—the key to this vast treasure.

It was The Warner Library of the World’s Best Literature. At once it unlocked for me the door into a new world of unexplored wealth.

There I found the gems of the world’s literature; only the really great authors; and only the best of their writings; only the enduring examples of their work; and all interpreted to make them illuminating and easily understood by the average man.

My weary toiling thru collected works was at an end.

From that time my reading of the world’s master literature became an easy and delightful pastime—rather than the time-consuming task it had been before.

The benefits I have derived from this compact and practical library have done remarkable things for me in my social life and in my business.

It has done much the same for our whole family.

It has enabled us to talk on a plane of intelligent equality and understanding with the most highly educated people with whom we have come in contact.

In conversation not long ago with Frederick Houk Law, Ph.D., who since his graduation from Amherst College has risen to a high place as an authority on English and Public Speaking, I mentioned The Warner Library.

He was all enthusiasm on the instant. Let me put down here Dr. Law’s tribute to the Library just as he gave it to me:

Twenty-two years ago when The Warner Library was first published, I subscribed for it immediately, before any of the volumes had been put into print. Then as the volumes were printed I received them a few at a time until at last I had the entire set.

At that time and ever since I have rejoiced in the possession of such an extraordinary set of books. My library contains several thousand volumes but of all of these volumes the books of The Warner Library are without question among the most valuable that I possess.

From year to year I have read in The Warner Library with increasing delight. The books have introduced me to scores of authors in whom I should not otherwise have become interested. They have led me on to further delightful reading and have given me pleasure and inspiration for which I cannot be too thankful. I rejoice in the careful, appreciative biographical comment that precedes the readings from every author.

Indeed the spirit of loving appreciation permeates the entire set. Thru these books I have been able to reach out into the literature of other lands and languages.

I have brought The Warner Library to the attention of thousands of young students who have found in it an introduction to the great body of the world’s literature.





Any man who possesses The Warner Library has in it a friend who will open the door to the finest expressions of human thought that the world has known.

Dr. Law and I had the same welcome experience in discovering the hitherto buried treasures of literature.

This rich inheritance of inspiration and education and knowledge, The Warner Library, was gathered together under the personal editorship of Charles Dudley Warner, the most distinguished literary figure of his day.

Associated with him in this world-famous task was a group of men happily described as "the Supreme Court of Literature"—headed by Hamilton Wright Mabie, Edwin A. Alderman, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Brander Matthews and others.

Probably not for many years will such another group of men "happen all at one time."

The complete list of those who helped Charles Dudley Warner to crystallize the world's enduring literature and to interpret the outstanding literary works of all nations and ages constitutes a roll-call of practically every literary man and woman of *first rank* in the United States at that time.

Is it surprising that The Warner Library should have always been considered by discerning critics the most successful and practically useful work of its kind?

Its achievement in intrinsic importance to the American home today might well be said to rank with the King James translation of the Bible, the plays of Shakespeare, Webster's Dictionary, and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The idea on which The Warner Library was constructed might be imitated in certain of its features. This has been attempted already. But the work itself can *not* be successfully imitated any more than can the plays of Shakespeare, because the combination of authors who did this work cannot be duplicated for many years to come.

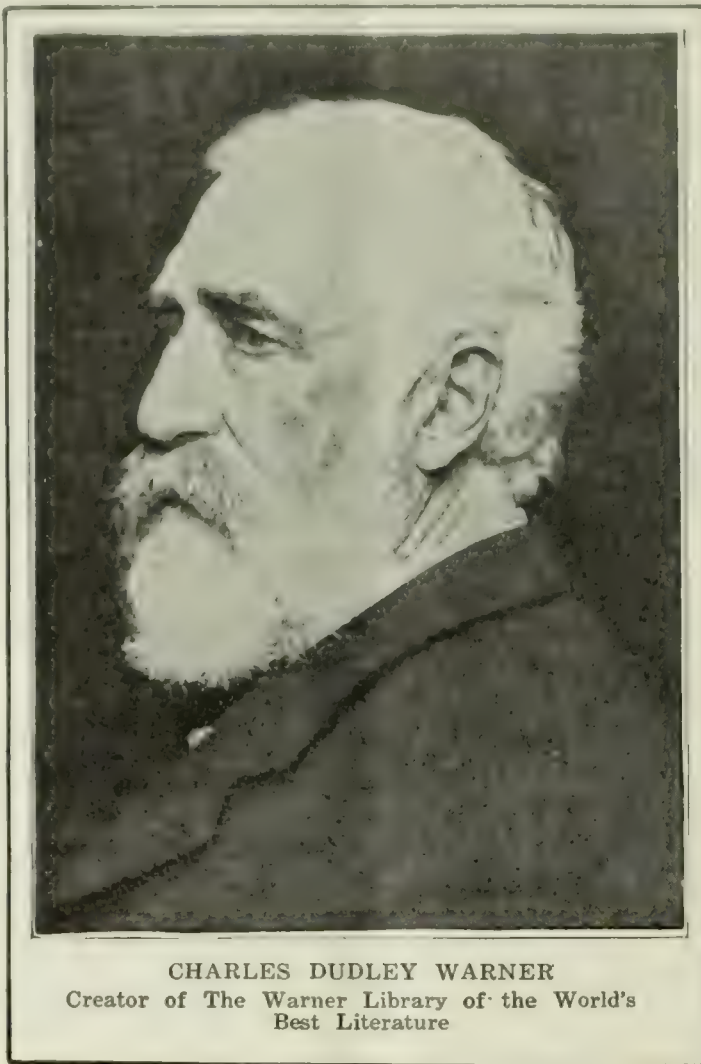
### The Warner Library Re-Born

And now, in the most momentous year of history—in the hour of victory, at the time when the world looks forward to its greatest triumphs in the process of civilization—comes The Warner Library in its new garb and with its record of literary achievement brought up to the minute.

The new University Edition, in

thirty volumes, printed on Bible paper, demands a place—and merits it—in every American home which aspires to intelligence and knowledge and a true understanding of the thought and character of the nations.

The new University Edition of



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER  
Creator of The Warner Library of the World's  
Best Literature

The Warner Library has been prepared under the editorship of John W. Cunliffe, Professor of English in Columbia University and Associate Director of the School of Journalism, and of Ashley H. Thorndike, Professor of English and Chairman of the Department of English at Columbia University.

### The Interpreter of the Nations Today

The Great War, which has now been so gloriously won, had its beginnings in prejudice, jealousy, and lack of understanding between nations.

The terrible but natural result has been hatred, distrust, conflict, shedding of human blood, killing by the million, disaster, famine, misery.

Just think! Twenty-one languages are spoken in Europe. Each has its own poets, novelists, historians, philosophers, thinkers.

Can you wonder that in this modern Babel the literature of any one nation is read scantily or not at all in other lands, and is imperfectly understood beyond its own confines?

Were it not for the literature of

these alien lands a barrier would divide one people from its neighbors that would reach higher than the walls of ancient Babylon.

Only a few scholars, only a few well-trained students—a pitiful minority—are really acquainted with the writers of other nations than their own.

The great mass of the people—the majority on whom national achievement depends—know little or nothing of the literature beyond their own borders.

What a pity! What a lost opportunity!

When literature is the one vehicle by which national character and national ideals can be conveyed to any real extent, why do not the ardent men and women who strive to solve the world's problems and to adjust their differences seek more often and more intelligently the truth that lies in the writings of the nations—where the heart speaks thru the printed page?

Blood is thicker than water. But there is something thicker still and that is printer's ink. To read the soul of a nation you must read its heart so set forth in its literature.

Only by such a general understanding of the writings that express the real thought of nations can the success of a workable League of Nations be even faintly hoped for.

Until there is a universal language there can be no satisfactory means of reading the literatures of foreign lands except thru such an international enterprise as The Warner Library. Here is the printed page that makes the whole world akin.

In this work, as in no other that I can recall, all the nations reveal themselves to us—vividly—in their writings.

The new University Edition of the Warner Library is in truth an "Interpreter of Nations," for it brings into the medium of one speech all the diverse tongues of Europe. There is not an American family which, by a few minutes' reading each day, cannot get a first-hand acquaintance with the genius and the ideals of the peoples of Europe, and thus place itself in a better position to understand the problems of reconstruction now facing the world.

It is a national blessing that this new, revised, and enlarged University Edition of The Warner Library, carrying Charles Dudley Warner's dream to its noblest fruition, should become available at this crucial time in the life of our nation and of the world.

This "Interpreter of the Nations" appears just at the hour when America's interests and her destiny have, by a gigantic stroke of fate, been bound together with the tangled problems and politics at the other side of the world.

This amazing Library of the World's Best Literature, "from China to Peru"—which has meant so much to so many



—comprises one thousand authors of all ages and nations, from the day of the chiseled records of Egypt and Assyria to the history-making messages on world peace of Woodrow Wilson.

These foundation stones of literature are presented and ably interpreted by four hundred famous critics and teachers of our own time—university specialists and men in the public eye.

Each author is placed in his proper historical setting, against a background of the life of his age.

Only the really characteristic readings from his works are given.

You see, The Warner Library is not only an epitomized history of human thought; it is also a repository of the biographies and the greatest writings and utterances of the greatest men and women.

### The Pageant of History

Here is a moving picture of the lives of the nations and of the deeds of great men from the dawn of history to the present day.

Here are their romances, their history, their songs, their tragedies, and their triumphs, all recorded in the carefully chosen words, all living for us today in the words of their own great writers.

Milestones that we pass in this great pageant of history are:

**BABYLON**, whose name recurs so often in the Old Testament as a symbol of heathen magnificence and power—a land of barbaric magnificence and hanging gardens where lived Nebuchadnezzar, who conquered Jerusalem and warred with Egypt. On palace walls and sun-dried clay cylinders we read today the history of the Jews and one of the earliest stories of Creation.

**EGYPT**, land of obelisks, tombs, pyramids, highways, irrigation systems, and effective police regulations. First user of gold-foil in dental work. From the papyri found in tombs have been translated stories that were told before the time of Moses, and songs and hymns from *The Book of the Dead*, which was buried with each mummy.

**PERSIA**, the home of Zoroaster, founder of the Parsee religion, the land of Omar, the Tent-maker.

**INDIA**. Mysterious and populous land of the immemorial East, the spoil of western conquerors resplendent with precious gems, yet often swept by famine, the home of Buddha, the philosopher of old, and of Rabindranath Tagore, the poet of today.

**ARABIA**. Once a mighty empire "in the days of good Haroun al Raschid." The mission field of Mahomet, whose Koran is still the Bible of millions, a land formerly of scientists and lyric poets.

**CHINA**. The land of Confucius, of dignity and peace, of idols and temples, of strange music and fire crackers, where movable type and paper and gunpowder were first used. The writings of Confucius have for many centuries been

the classic textbook of the Chinese youths.

**JAPAN**. A land of ancient feudalism where every one is a poet or an artist; a land of cherry blossoms and Geisha girls, of Samurai and Hari-Kari. The spirit of the Japanese manifests itself in poems as delicate as Japanese prints, and in gentle meditations and vagrant reveries.

**GREECE**. The cradle of western civilization, land of enduring culture, noble architecture and sculpture. The home of the classic drama of Sophocles and Euripides, and of the author of the Iliad and Odyssey, reflecting with perfection the life of a whole people.

**ROME**, the Immortal. The centre of the ancient world still living in the midst of a new day. A city of permanent roads and bridges and aqueducts. The monument of an enduring past. Its civilization underlies the institutions of today. Its poets are still read by the modern schoolboy, and its language is still used by educated men.

**ITALY**. The home of the Renaissance. Magnificent in art and in crime in ancient days. The home of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, of Michael Angelo and Machiavelli.

**SPAIN**. Pioneer of the New World. Once a great empire ruled by a proud and adventurous people. Land of Queen Isabella, Columbus and Cervantes, who gave the death-blow to mediaeval chivalry.

**FRANCE**. Land of the Bourbons and of Napoleon, of religious toleration, liberty and revolution. A land of great fighters and of great battlefields. Famous in tragedy, in fiction, and in poetry. The home of Voltaire, Dumas,

Hugo, Zola, de Maupassant, and Ros-tand.

**THE NETHERLANDS**. Thrifty and independent little countries. A land of canals, dikes, and windmills. The home of Maartens and Maeterlinck, the writer of *Monna Vanna*, *The Blue Bird*, and *The Betrothal*.

**GERMANY**. Land of Bismarck, Prussianism, autocracy, militarism and atrocity. A land of philosophers and medical men. The home of Goethe, Schiller, Hegel, and Kant.

**RUSSIA**. Land of extremes, of corruption and intrigue, of idealism and mysticism, of realism and social unrest. The land of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenyeff, and Gorky.

**SCANDINAVIA**. The land of rugged independence, grim determination, self-reliance, and of supermen. The land of the Eddas and the Sagas. The home of Swedenborg, Ibsen, Björnson, Hans Christian Andersen, and Selma Lagerlöff.

**ENGLAND**, on whose empire the sun never sets; a land of manufacturing and world-wide trade, of great statesmen and great authors, the home of Shakespeare, of great romantic poets and incomparable prose writers.

**AMERICA**. Land of freedom, of opportunity, prosperity and high ideals in national life. Land of Franklin, Poe, Bryant, Irving, Cooper, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Harte, Whitman, Hale, Mark Twain. Land of Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Wilson.

### Try to Answer These Questions

You will find the answers to them, and to many thousand more, in The Warner Library.

Who wrote "Tam o'Shanter"?

Is "Puck of Pook's Hill" a book for children or grown-ups?

Who is the author of the poem "O Captain, My Captain," written on the death of Lincoln?

Who was "Sordello"?

Who wrote "The Song of the Shirt"?

Which was the poet and which the philosopher—Herbert Spencer or Edmund Spenser?

Who was the author of "The Rosary"? "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush"?

Where can I get a list of poems suitable for children?

What was George Eliot's real name?

Who wrote "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall"? "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"?

Who was Aesop? "Uncle Remus"?

What were the chief plays of Euripides? In which century did he live?

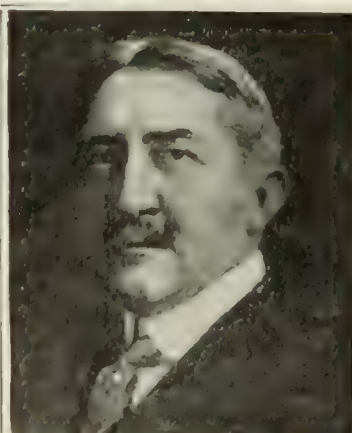
What author should one read to get a good idea of contemporary European literature?

Did Cervantes live before or after Shakespeare?

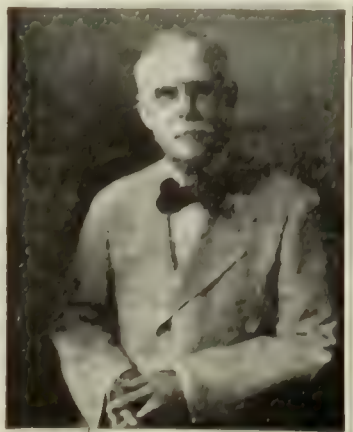
What are some of the best poems inspired by the Great War?



HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE  
Formerly Editor of *The Outlook*; contributor of articles on Addison, Lincoln, and Warner



EDWIN A. ALDERMAN  
President of the University of Virginia; Member of the Advisory Council



BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER  
President of the University of California; Member of the Advisory Council



BRANDER MATTHEWS  
Professor of Dramatic Literature in Columbia University; Member of Advisory Council





JOHN W. CUNLIFFE  
Joint-Editor, University Edition, The Warner Library; Professor of English in Columbia University and Associate Director of the School of Journalism.

ary of Authors," "The Reader's Digest of Books," and "The Student's Course." They are easy for reference and pleasant to read. One of the volumes contains the biographies of over 6,000 of the writers of the world and gives the names of the books they wrote and when the books were published. In the second volume, the gist of over 2,000 of the great books of the world is given in clear summaries, accurate and well-proportioned. The third gives outlines of the great literatures of the world with clear and specific directions how to read and study in order to master an author, and understand his plan in the development of human thought. No other reference work includes just this material.

These handy volumes are invaluable to supply a name, a date, a fact of history, or to point the way to new reading and to suggest the most enjoyable excursions into the field of great literature.

### The Editor of This Work

Charles Dudley Warner was peculiarly well fitted to plan and captain an enterprise of such breadth, significance, and helpfulness.

He was a scholar, an eminent critic of both literature and life. A seasoned teacher, he numbered literary acquaintances and friends all over the world. His delightful style, his fondness for nature, his shrewd judgment, his quiet humor, gave a worldwide reputation.

He had broad interests and cultured tastes. He had the ability to "see thru," to organize, and to command. In these thirty volumes he has marshaled the great authors of all time into a company of immortals.

### This Was the Great Idea

To provide for American homes a library of good reading.

This library was to contain only *good* literature.

This good literature was to be chosen from the literatures of *all nations*.

This work was to contain only the *cream* of the world's greatest writings.

This work was to express the thought of men and women *from the beginning*.

This work was to interpret the real lasting literature of the nations, in essays by the scholars, authors, and critics of *undisputed authority*.



ASHLEY H. THORNDIKE  
Joint-Editor, University Edition, The Warner Library; Professor of English and Chairman of the Department of English, Columbia University.

### The Only Thing of Its Kind

The originality of this idea, its systematic and intelligible arrangement of the literatures of the nations, its close touch with the problems of humanity, its careful provision for amusement, instruction, and entertainment, give to the new Warner Library a distinction which sets it off from any other work in English literature of modern times.

Now do you wonder that Dr. Law wrote as he did about the unique value of this great work to him? Do you wonder that any educator will endorse his decision?

Are you surprised when I call this "the greatest home library in the world"?

Are you skeptical when I tell you that The Warner Library made me an authority among my acquaintances on the world's best literature with a comparatively small outlay of time?

All I suggest is that you try it yourself. I predict that *your* dividends, in increased power to think and act and converse, will be enormous, and that you will be satisfied with the work and with yourself.

Where can I find the words of "There's Nae Luck About the House"?

Who was the author of "Home, Sweet Home"? "Annie Laurie"?

Did Smollett ever write anything besides fiction?

What is the story of "The Playboy of the Western World"?

Who wrote "The Lady or the Tiger"? "The Rhyme of the Rail"?

Who drafted the original Declaration of Independence of the United States?

Who are the chief poets who have written during the last ten years?

Who wrote "The Man Without a Country" and for what specific purpose was it written?

What is authoritatively known about the life of Shakespeare?

Do you need The Warner Library? Can you afford not to have it?

### A Reference Library

Three volumes especially in The Warner Library are priceless for the busy and ambitious reader or student who wishes to make the most of his time. These are "The Reader's Diction-

By special arrangement with the publishers the Wanamaker Stores are able to supply sets of the New University Edition of The Warner Library, for a short time, at about **half the price of the First Edition** and on **easy monthly payments**. On receipt of the coupon below John Wanamaker will mail you

### A Wonderfully Interesting 96-Page Book Free

which will tell you all about the New University Edition, in 30 Handy Volumes, printed on Bible paper, beautifully illustrated and durably bound.

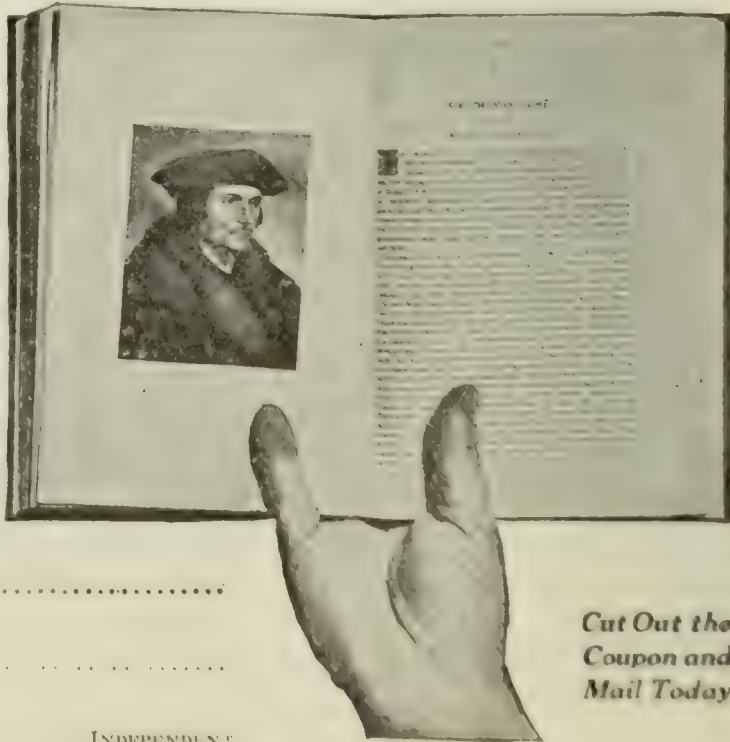
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volume, "History of the United States," which cost him many years of labor and \$60,000 of money. He is concerned with getting the proper viewpoint on the universe, in short with acquiring an education which was not completed when it was interrupted by his death at the age of seventy-four. He is contemptuous of his schools. They failed to give him "all he asked of education, the facile use of the four old tools: Mathematics, French, German and Spanish." Of his Harvard course he says, referring to himself as he does thruout as "the student":

The four years passed at college were, for his purposes, wasted. . . . Beyond two or three Greek plays, the student got nothing from the ancient languages. Beyond some incoherent theories of free-trade and protection, he got little from Political Economy. He could not afterwards remember to have heard the name of Karl Marx mentioned, or the title of "Capital." He was equally ignorant of Auguste Comte. These were the two writers of his time who most influenced its thought. The bit of practical teaching he afterwards reviewed with most curiosity was the course in Chemistry, which taught him a number of theories that befogged his mind for a lifetime. The only teaching that appealed to his imagination was a course of lectures by Louis Agassiz on the Glacial Period and Palaeontology, which had more influence on his curiosity than the rest of the college instruction altogether. The entire work of the four years could have been easily put into the work of any four months in after life.

But when at Lowell's instigation he went to Germany he found the universities and schools much worse but he learned something from the people, as the following passage shows:

Even after Berlin had become a nightmare, he still persuaded himself that his German education was a success. He loved, or thought he loved the people, but the Germany he loved was the eighteenth-century which the Germans were ashamed of, and were destroying as fast as they could. Of the Germany to come, he knew nothing. Military Germany was his abhorrence. What he liked was the simple character; the good-natured sentiment; the musical and metaphysical abstraction; the blundering incapacity of the German for practical affairs. At that time every one looked on Germany as incapable of competing with France, England or America in any sort of organized energy. Germany had no confidence in herself, and no reason to feel it. She had no unity, and no reason to want it. She never had unity. Her religious and social history, her economical interests, her military geography, her political convenience, had always tended to eccentric rather than concentric motion. Until coal-power and railways were created, she was medieval by nature and geography, and this was what Adams, under the teachings of Carlyle and Lowell, liked.

His wider education came from his experiences in diplomacy and politics. He was in London when his father, the Minister, foiled the attempts of Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone to destroy the United States. As his father's private secretary he penned the famous ultimatum to Earl Russell that a continuation of the British policy meant war. To repair the blunder of "backing the wrong horse" in 1862 cost the British Government \$20,000,000, but fortunately the breach was healed.

He was in St. James's Hall when John Bright defended the American republic and denounced kings, nobles, courts and established church in terms that nowadays would be called Bolshevism.

He was in Washington in 1870 when Senator Sumner foiled Grant in his effort to annex the Danish West Indies and intended to force England to cede Canada.

He was at the side of John Hay when Hay set to settle vexed questions with England and were thwarted by the Senate at the instigation of the German and Russian Ministers. What the Secretary of State said about the difficulty of getting thru the Hay-Panama treaty is timely quoting here:

"A treaty of peace, in any normal state of things," said Hay, "ought to be ratified with simplicity in twenty-four hours. They wanted no more than twenty-four hours, and ratified it with the same simplicity. We have been no more than twenty-four hours in getting it done."

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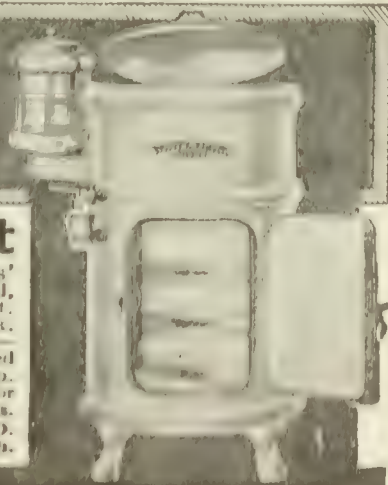
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them all, honorably and advantageously to our own side, and I am assured by leading men in the Senate that not one of these treaties, if negotiated, will pass the Senate. I should have a majority in every case, but a malcontent third would certainly dish every one of them. To such monstrous shape has the original mistake of the Constitution grown in the evolution of our politics. You must understand, it is not merely my solution the Senate will reject. They will reject for instance, any treaty, whatever, on any subject, with England. I doubt if they would accept any treaty of consequence with Russia or Germany. The recalcitrant third would be differently composed, but it would be on hand. So that the real duties of a Secretary of State seem to be three: to fight claims upon us by other states; to press more or less fraudulent claims of our own citizens upon other countries; to find offices for the friends of senators when there are none. Is it worth while for me to keep up this useless labor?"

But in this struggle Hay triumphed tho it cost him his vitality. He saved China and united England and America. But in the larger synthesis that would have prevented the Great War he failed:

Hay had been so long at the head of foreign affairs that at last the stream of events favored him. With infinite effort he had achieved the astonishing diplomatic feat of inducing the Senate, with only six negative votes, to permit Great Britain to renounce, without equivalent, treaty rights which she had for fifty years defended tooth and nail. This unprecedented triumph in his negotiations with the Senate enabled him to carry one step further his measures for general peace. About England the Senate could make no further effective opposition, for England was won, and Canada alone could give trouble. The next difficulty was with France, and there the Senate blocked advance, but England assumed the task, and, owing to political changes in France, effected the object—a combination which, as late as 1901, had been visionary. The next, and far more difficult step was to bring Germany into the combine; while, at the end of the vista, most unmanageable of all, Russia remained to be satisfied and disarmed. This was the instinct of what might be named McKinleyism; the system of combinations, consolidations, trusts, realized at home, and realizable abroad.

With the system, a student nurtured in ideas of the eighteenth century, had nothing to do, and made not the least pretense of meddling; but nothing forbade him to study, and he noticed to his astonishment that this capitalistic scheme of combining governments, like railways or furnaces, was in effect precisely the socialistic scheme of Jaurès and Bebel. That John Hay, of all men, should adopt a socialist policy seemed an idea more absurd than conservative Christian anarchy, but paradox had become the only orthodoxy in politics as in science. When one saw the field, one realized that Hay could not help himself, nor could Bebel. Either Germany must destroy England and France to create the next inevitable unification as a system of continent against continent—or she must pool interests. Both schemes in turn were attributed to the Kaiser; one or the other he would have to choose; opinion was balanced doubtfully on their merits; but, granting both to be feasible, Hay's and McKinley's statesmanship turned on the point of persuading the Kaiser to join what might be called the Coal-power combination, rather than build up the only possible alternative, a Gun-power combination by merging Germany in Russia. Thus Bebel and Jaurès, McKinley and Hay, were partners.

*The Education of Henry Adams*, an autobiography, with an introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.

## Out of the Silences

THIS new book by Mary E. Waller, author of "The Wood-Carver of Lympus," will be welcomed by all those who enjoy good fiction. *Out of the Silences* is a present day romance with its principal scenes laid in Canada, just over the Dakota border, and its final scenes in the hills of France. Such a novel, carefully and leisurely told, with characters fully developed and sharply individualized, comes as a relief after many slovenly written stories of today.

Bob Collamore, the central character, is an American boy, who at the age of nine is left in the charge of William Plunket, a saddle-maker of sturdy qualities and quaint philosophy. Bob grows up with McGillie, Plunket's stepson, their numerous dogs and the children of the Cree Indian tribe. McGillie and Bob both fall in love with Kinni-kinnik, a little Indian maid, but

Bob's love for her passes, and later, when he leaves the mountains and the forests for the civilized world, he renews a romance with Alison Doane, who crossed his path early in life.

The author evidently is thoroly versed in Indian lore and is deeply sympathetic with Indian traditions and ideals. In fact, such passages as these almost lead one to believe that the novel is a camouflage plea for the freedom of the Indian—these are excerpts from one of Bob's letters to Alison:

It's curious; I see Chum and Kinni-kinnik's brothers side by side with white men in this struggle—there has been no segregation of the Indians; they are in the battalions just like the rest of us doing the same stunts, and doing them even better; heart and soul in this work of warring; seeing daily enemy acts that even in the days of their race's utmost savagery were never equaled, for savagery is not civilized brutality; dependable, helpful, faithful, quiet, mostly silent, trained—and I marvel at the change in the Indian status.

These men represent the longing and desire of their race. They are fighting for their freedom as well as for ours. They deserve well of their country, and the nation that refuses to them freedom, citizenship, and the same protection of the common law and the appeal to it that is given to the white race, will write its name black on the nation's honor roll, after this here to which I bear witness.

*Out of the Silences*, by Mary E. Waller. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$1.50.

## Where the Sea Eats In

DOWN on Cape Cod, where the old New England folk and the immigrant Portuguese work together to earn a livelihood from the grim, encroaching sea. Wilbur Daniel Steele has found his material for a group of intense, interest-compelling stories. *Land's End*, the title of the collection, strikes the keynote of them all—the realization, unconsciously attained, that homes and people and the work and dreams of every day must be ever dwarfed by the impending shadow of a gray wave about to break. Sometimes this sense of human futility forces itself into hot passion, sometimes into sordid happiness, sometimes into grim resistance. The characters of these stories have plenty of force and individuality of their own, but thruout the pattern of their lives runs always the gray of the sea.

*Land's End*, by Wilbur Daniel Steele. Harper & Bros. \$1.35.

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*Gabrielle de Bergerac*, by Henry James; *Iolanthe's Wedding*, by Hermann Suderman; *Karma*, by Lafcadio Hearn; *Japanese Fairy Tales*, by Lafcadio Hearn. Boni & Liveright. \$1.25 each.



# THE GREATEST PORT IN THE WORLD

(Continued from page 436)

ahead. They will know that their particular development will bear a definite relationship to the whole plan of the district. The principle is merely a wider application of the modern zoning principle. In order to safeguard all of the municipalities within the new port district, the proposed agreement expressly provides that none of the property of any of these municipalities is to be taken without their express authority or consent, and the powers granted by the treaty are not to be exercised until both states approve of the comprehensive plan. The vital feature of the new treaty is the pledge of the two states, first, that they will coöperate in the development of the port; second, that they will agree as soon as practicable upon a plan for comprehensive development of the port; third, that for the purpose they will create a Port Authority; and fourth, that they will support it with sufficient appropriations (such sum as shall be recommended by the Port Authority and approved by the Governors of the two states, not exceeding for each state the sum of \$100,000) to keep the Port Authority going. This is a step in the direction of organized, systematic development of the greatest port in the world.

## Pebbles

There are few persons with courage enough to admit they haven't got it.—*Life*.

Old Brown, sadly (at his first revue)—Ah! everything is different from what it was in my young days.

Old Smith—Except the jokes, Brown—except the jokes.—*London Opinion*.

"Want to buy a mule, Sam?"

"What ails de mule?"

"Nothing."

"Then what are sellin' him fo'?"

"Nothing."

"I'll take him."—*Boston Transcript*.

The great detective stood before the rich merchant, waiting for his instructions.

"It's this way," began the merchant. "I have been robbed of hundreds of pounds. A rascal has gone about the country pretending to be a collector of ours. He has simply coined money. Why, in a week he collected more than all our travelers put together. He must be found as quickly as possible. Spare no expense."

"Right," said the detective. "Within a week he will be in prison."

"Prison! What do you mean?" cried the merchant. "I don't want him arrested; I want to engage him."—*Tit-Bits*.

In a baseball game at Constantinople between Turks and the crew of the "Scorpion," an American navy boat, the score was tied.

With two men out in their half of the ninth inning, the hopes of the Turks centered on their star batter.

As he came up to the plate, he raised his bat before his eyes, pointing it to high heaven, and with uplifted glance he murmured: "Oh, Allah! Give me a good eye!"

"One strike!" shouted the umpire, as the Turk missed the ball.

Again the Turk raised his bat toward the sky. "Oh, Allah! Give me nerve!" he supplicated.

"Two strikes!" shouted the umpire as the Turk missed again. A third time the Turk held his bat pointing upward. "Oh, Allah! Give me strength!" he begged.

"Three strikes! You're out!" said the umpire.

An American sailor came up to bat. He too raised his bat before his uplifted eyes. "You know me, Al!" he murmured fervently.

And then he knocked the home run that won the game.—*Everybody's*



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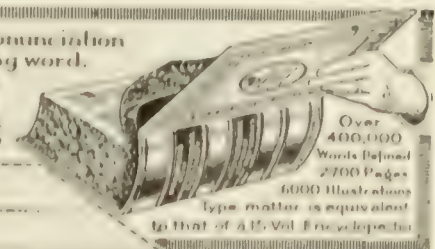
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## INSURANCE AND THE "ACQUISITION COST"

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
 INSURANCE SERVICE

SEVERAL years ago I made mention in this department of the establishment by the legislature of Wisconsin of a life insurance fund to be owned and operated by that state. My record of the innovation was devoid of enthusiasm for several reasons; nor did I entertain a doubt that as an effort to be a better life insurance company than any other life company doing business in the state, it would disappoint the expectations of its creators. I deprecated the experiment because the service undertaken is not a proper one for any government to assume; and also because there is nothing in the history of the life insurance business which would permit the conclusion that it could secure applications for its policies without the active assistance of agents.

There are a few institutions of this kind in the world which continue in existence from year to year, writing a small amount of new business that goes to them as the result of press advertising or on the recommendations of policyholders who are sufficiently interested to lend their assistance to companies in which they are themselves insured. But the annual gains—when there are any—are as small as the number of such non-agency companies are few.

The American people are now carrying about thirty billions of life insurance in incorporated companies and associations which are conducted by aggregations of citizens. This takes no account of the insurance on soldiers and sailors issued by the Government.

Since the carrying of this immense volume of life insurance by the people relieves us of the task of proving its necessity, it, on the other hand, confronts us with the inconsistency arising out of the employment of agents. If we believe in it as we do, why do we not voluntarily secure it without incurring the expense incident to the use of intermediaries?

The question seems to be closely related to certain ineradicable infirmities of human nature. There are many duties to ourselves and, thru ourselves, to others whose lives our conduct affects, which we postpone definitely and indefinitely. It is not our settled intention to fail in their performance, but it is our nature to defer those which involve inconvenience or self-sacrifice.

Of the thousands of men with whom I have discussed the necessity of life insurance, I am quite sure that not as many as one hundred denied it. But a strange feature of my experience rests in the fact that of the number who did contend against the value of its use to them, very few were open to any argument I was able to make in its favor. Nearly all these men were certain that they were sufficiently established, financially and physically, as to render the protection of life insurance a superfluous expenditure of their means.

The vast majority, however, are ready not only to concede its necessity but in most cases to admit they are not carrying a sufficient amount of it to safeguard their dependents. This does not mean that they are then and there prepared to repair the deficiency. As a matter of actual fact they are not, and but for the agent's willingness to invest his time persistently in the effort to get them gradually prepared mentally and financially, to apply and pay for additional insurance, few of them ever would do so. Of the thirty billions of life insur-

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ance in force in the companies and associations of this country, a few hundred millions may represent the voluntary acts of policyholders.

I will now return to my first statement—that related to the organization of the Wisconsin state life insurance fund. This institution was the product of an insurance commissioner of socialistic tendencies. This state life insurance company commenced business in 1912 and, according to its authors and sponsors, would revolutionize life insurance in that corner of the country. Among the advantages it possessed was the savings to be made on premiums in the shape of commissions to agents. The state fund would employ none of these "parasites." Let us observe the results.

In 1912, the first year of its existence, the Wisconsin fund issued 239 policies for \$147,500; in 1914, 83 policies for \$82,800. In 1915 there was a small decline under 1914 and in 1916 a slight gain; but in 1917 the new business amounted to little more than 20 per cent of that of 1916. During 1918 only eleven policies for small amounts were issued. At the close of 1918 there were 461 policies in force, aggregating in outstanding insurance \$379,700, and these figures represent seven full years' results. The total assets were \$55,676. The death rate in 1918 was 40 per cent in excess of the expected.

Governor Phillip of Wisconsin, anticipating the end indicated by the sharp fluctuations in mortality resulting in a few years in impaired reserves and insolvency, recommends that the institution be wound up and reinsured in some good life insurance company.

This is the achievement of an agentless life insurance company, enjoying such advantages as the prestige of a great commonwealth can bestow. It is a pitiable achievement. Says Governor Phillip in his recommendation to the legislature last January:

This fund is based upon the theory that desirable life insurance risks voluntarily seek insurances. That theory is unsound—they do not do so. If this enterprise is to prosper and grow, as it must to have a normal experience, it must have an organization for soliciting business. If the expense of such an organization is incurred the fund can offer no inducement not offered by privately managed life insurance companies and fraternal societies.

The experience acquired in this venture into government life insurance should be worth something to people who are not committed to the doctrine that certain public and semi-public utilities should be operated by the state. Here we have conclusive evidence, on a seven years' trial of the matter, that the much boasted "acquisition cost" is impossible of elimination and that the amount it represents can be kept in the pockets of policyholders. As the Governor of Wisconsin has found, the theory that men will apply for life insurance and save the cost of agents persuading them to do so, is unsound.

It will be principally due to the fact that there are no agents to attend to the business—to prevent lapses and to "convert" the present "Term" policies on the lives of the soldiers and sailors that that mass of forty billions will rapidly evaporate. strenuous efforts will be made by the officials to keep it in force, but nothing so impersonal, so lacking in human force as stereotyped official bulletins will stem the tide of withdrawals. Each single policy must be kept in force by a physical man acting as an agent in contact with the man owning the policy.

The effort to eliminate the "acquisition cost" of insurance will continue, but it will not succeed until the lawgiver shall have found a way to compel a man to do for himself that which he now requires some other man to do for him.

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Net Surplus, . . . . .	8,428,339.65
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NOTE—The Security Valuations on which this statement is based are those fixed by the Insurance Commissioners

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1850—1919

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## A TALK TO INVESTORS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE TO INVESTORS

### Protecting 20,000,000 Bondholders

**T**HE war finance policy of the Government created approximately twenty million bondholders in this country whereas before we entered the war we had less than half a million. Unfortunately, this has given the swindler and the fake promoter a new field to work in where they have found many victims. The field has been a very profitable one and the strange feature of the situation is that the Government has assumed an attitude which has actually aided the swindler in his effort to mislead the patriotic purchaser of Liberty Bonds. For the swindler has been furnished with a good argument which has resulted in small investors exchanging sound Government bonds for worthless stocks.

The Government's finance campaigns have raised eighteen billion dollars, a great part of which have come from working people who had never previously seen bonds of any kind and who did not know what the word meant. Many of these people were foreigners, aliens, and could not speak English. They had purchased the bonds at the solicitation of their countrymen—Italians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Serbs, etc., who used the argument that America went into the war to save the world from that militarism and autocracy which had caused many of them to leave their native land. Millions of these people bought bonds in denominations of fifty and a hundred dollars each.

It was a great achievement for the War Loan organization to float enormous issues, particularly because they were working in a new field. But having sold the bonds at par, does it not seem strange that no effort to maintain the bonds at par, or at a very slight discount from par, has been successful? The policy of the Government with respect to stabilizing the price of its bonds is to be sorely regretted, of course, but it surely should be criticized. If the bonds of this Government cannot be maintained at par, or at a price very near to par, then the interest rate should be adjusted to current market conditions.

Only false pride can be pointed to as the reason for keeping the interest rate on our Government bonds at a point where it cannot fail to result in depreciation in the market value of the bonds. British Government 5½s due in 1937 are selling at a little above par, while other British short term securities have sold at prices to yield a little better than 6 per cent. If our 4½ per cent bonds do not sell at nearer par it is because money is worth more than 4½ per cent. It is therefore reassuring to see that the next issue will be composed of short term notes maturing in five years, rather than long term bonds. At this writing the rate of interest has not been fixed, Secretary Glass having stated that the rate of interest will have to depend upon conditions existing immediately prior to the opening of the campaign.

But, to go back to the original thought, the holder of a fifty dollar bond is easily persuaded to part with it when he is told that for what he now receives 4½ per cent he can secure a stock which will pay him 10 or 20 per cent and at the same time afford him the opportunity of doubling or

trebling his money! The salesman offering questionable shares will nearly always call attention to the fact that a few hundred dollars originally invested in this or that prominent motor or industrial stock have grown to an investment of several thousands, or have made the owner independently rich. That is the argument used by the swindler, and, as he is talking to a man who has seen his Government bonds decline seven points without an explanation, his advice is often taken.

When we stop to consider how many millions of dollars in bonds are held by small investors, we can readily see how much harm this does to the Government as well as to the investor. The owner of a Liberty Bond who has been persuaded to part with it on an argument that seems plausible is absolutely lost as a prospective purchaser of the next Victory Loan. As the war is over, the appeal to patriotism which has been made will most probably be lost to the winds. If we create an investor on the argument that he must be thrifty and then not only allow his bond to depreciate seven points but permit wholesale flotations of worthless stocks to be made thru the mails, and offered in exchange for Liberty Bonds, the Government is the loser.

The New York Stock Exchange recently requested its members to warn investors against get-rich-quick schemes and a number of advertisers have used appropriate slogans in their advertisements calling attention to the stock swindler. This is very commendable, but it is not enough. I wish that every community could have a meeting at which some one well versed in finance could give a talk on this subject before the Victory Loan is launched.

### Railroad Finances

From the attitude of the press one would think the public has been led to believe that the responsibility for the railroad finance situation is squarely up to the last Congress which failed to pass the General Deficiency bill. This bill carried an appropriation for \$750,000,000 which the Director General of Railroads stated was required to replenish the revolving fund of half a billion dollars which was practically exhausted. With the failure of Congress to appropriate funds to take care of the requirements of the railroads, it has been suggested that the War Finance Corporation could be utilized as the instrument to provide for this. Our readers may remember that last summer it was suggested here that a bond issue of a billion dollars should be provided to take care of the needs of the railroads.

The latest wrinkle in railroad finance is quite extraordinary. The equipment companies to whom the Railroad Administration owes funds are to be paid by permitting them to draw drafts upon the Director General for the amount involved. The Director General has been assured by the Federal Reserve Board that the Federal Reserve Banks would be allowed to re-discount ninety day drafts for member banks. While the method of meeting payment of railroad bonds about to mature has not yet been decided upon, it is expected that a conclusion will be reached very soon.

At the best, this is makeshift finance



ing. It is the same sort of financing which will assure the railroads a continuance of the state of financial discredit which they are now suffering from, unless the security holders of the country take an intelligent interest in their properties. It looks to me as tho the railroad situation would come out of the chaos because the best minds in the country are being utilized in studying the problem, after the Government-appointed financiers have failed to solve it because of their incompetence. That these minds are being utilized is due very largely to the fact that the war is over and intelligent criticism of the Government is not looked upon as *lese majeste*.

The railroad problem is largely one of finance and a solution of the finance question will inspire the confidence of the people in the most important public utility system in the world and restore its securities to their rightful place in the world's financial markets. I mean to say that railroad securities can be expected to come into their own very soon.

SATISFYING OLD SAM ADAMS

(Continued from page 441)

journed till June to see what the other states would do. South Carolina ratified in May, and New Hampshire met again in June and ratified, Virginia following after a long and bitter debate, making one more than the necessary nine states. Most bitter was the controversy in New York, where Hamilton won a belated victory with a small majority of 30 to 27 on July 26.

Petty as were the large states, the small ones, which had most to gain by the union, proved even more petty. North Carolina did not ratify until George Washington had been President for some months and Rhode Island became one of the United States of America May 29, 1790. Had she waited just a little longer Vermont, which was not one of the original thirteen, would have gotten in ahead of her. For a year and more it had been *Rhode Island uber alles*; but Rhode Island came in, with many misgivings for her precious rights, having so many sacred interests to guard that she needed two capitals, Providence and Newport.

The value of this look backward is to be found in the discovery that there is nothing now being said against a League of Nations that was not said in 1788 with equal cogency, bitterness and fear that the liberties of America were forever doomed if this thing should be done. Whoever desires to make a good speech against the League of Nations as it is proposed in the year of our Lord 1919 will find it already made for him in the year 1788. Those speeches are not very edifying as we read them now, but they appear quite as able, far-sighted and statesmanlike as some speeches now being made will appear in one hundred and thirty years.

In the whole history of the adoption of the Constitution the small states acted from small motives and the larger states from smaller motives in proportion to their strength and leadership. No state acted so badly as New York, except Rhode Island. But even Rhode Island did finally get in, and New York gave up reluctantly the power of taxing the potatoes and eggs that she imported from Connecticut, and assumed an obligation to assist in protecting from invasion a state as remote and ill-mannered as Rhode Island. By a succession of political miracles and much log-rolling that noble instrument was adopted which never could have been adopted on its own merits, and the United States became a nation, and a pattern for the United States of the World.

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# INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

I like The Independent. It is always  
fresh, interesting and virile. What I am  
about to write is hardly in the way of  
criticism but more in the mood of thought-  
ful questioning.

In an article by Edith Day Robinson,  
"As Our Wounded Come Home," she  
quotes the remark of a sailor which con-  
veys a fine sentiment. "The ship was his  
for the asking an' by God he's rated it." In  
"How to Master Efficiency" Mr. Purinton  
remarks that "every man must work like  
hell to gain heaven."

These are two examples of profanity or  
coarse language to be found in the pages  
of The Independent within a few weeks.  
Other magazines are still more given to  
this sort of thing. Probably The Inde-  
pendent is one of the least offenders. Fic-  
tion is full of profanity nowadays. I was  
looking for a gift book for a small nephew  
of mine the other day and picking up a  
book for boys by a good writer found an  
oath on the second page. I threw it down  
again. I am not a descendant of the Puri-  
tans and I am fairly broad in my religious  
views, but I believe in the third command-  
ment just as I believe in the sixth and  
seventh. I teach it in my church and I be-  
lieve The Independent believes in it, too.  
I have no idea that "By Gods" and "hells"  
and "damns" are flung around between  
editors of your magazine during their hours  
of consultation over editorial policy. I pre-  
sume the war is responsible for a good  
deal of the profanity that one finds in  
print in these days. Its experiences have  
been so tremendous that people cannot find  
decent language to express them so they  
fall back upon profanity.

But I have been wondering whither all  
this tends. Are our standards of good usage  
in speech to be broken down? The pulpit  
does not swear yet, except in occasional in-  
stances. How long we shall be able to  
hold out as a body I do not know. But the  
press—the reputable press, the press with  
ideals and with an avowed mission, my dear  
Mr. Editor, how about it?

People of conscience and purpose in life  
like to read magazines like yours. We like  
to have our children read them except when  
we run across a bit of profanity or coarse-  
ness printed as a matter of course and  
without the batting of an eyelid. When that  
happens what shall we do other than sit  
down and unburden our hearts to the edi-  
tor and crave his pardon for our temerity.

EDWARD C. PETRIE

First Presbyterian Church, Cooperstown,  
New York

We accept this gentle rebuke in a  
proper Christian spirit, for we quite  
sympathize with its point of view. We  
will try to keep The Independent "one  
of the least offenders," but we cannot  
hope to check or altogether to escape  
the influence of the tide of profanity  
now sweeping over the land. It is one  
of the invariable and apparently inevi-  
table concomitants of the military life.  
The soldier's mouth in all ages has been  
"full of strange oaths." The ground  
where our men have been fighting is  
notorious as being infected with pro-  
fane germs as it is with tetanus. Uncle  
Toby, who was wounded at Namur,

said: "Our army swore terribly in  
Flanders," and a seventeenth century  
captain was not easily shocked. Even  
the impeccable Washington sometimes  
succumbed to the temptation of his pro-  
fession. Cromwell's "Ironsides" were  
the only troopers known to history as  
free from profanity and we imagine  
their unique reputation would have  
been impaired if any one had listened  
closely to some of their camp-fire con-  
versations. The pulpit is by no means  
immune. In fact some of the tallest  
swearing we have heard came from the  
mouths of Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.  
and Red Cross workers returned from  
France and patriotic preachers who  
stayed at home.

\* \* \*

It seems that the common opinion  
that it is unconstitutional or improper  
for the President to leave the country  
is a survival of the old English law  
which the long ago abrogated in Great  
Britain still carries a traditional cre-  
dence in America. Our Naval Critic,  
Mr. Benjamin, cites the law and prece-  
dents on this point:

If the President of the United States  
may be regarded as the executive successor  
in this country of the Kings of England,  
the "leaving-of-the-realm" issue seems to  
have been settled six hundred years ago.

Because of the fruitless warfare waged  
by Edward II with the Scots, his illegal  
exactions, his subservience to the favorite  
Gaveston and generally his mania to imi-  
tate the despotism of the French monarchs,  
Parliament in 1310 resolved that the affairs  
of the realm should be entrusted to "certain  
persons of the prelates, earls and barons"  
known as the Lords Ordainers. The "New  
Ordinances" of 1311 enacted by this body  
to which, after a bitter struggle the king  
had to consent, contain the following:

9. Forasmuch as the King ought not . . . to  
go out of the realm but by the common con-  
sent of his baronage, for the many perils that  
may happen to him and his realm, we do ordain  
that the King shall not henceforth go out of  
his realm . . . without the common assent of  
his baronage, and that in Parliament. And . . .  
if it happen that the King . . . go out of the  
realm with the assent of his said baronage and  
it be necessary that he appoint a guardian in  
his realm, then he shall appoint him with the  
common assent of his baronage, and that in  
Parliament.

Eleven years afterward (1322) the "new  
ordinances" were repealed by Parliament  
on that great statute wherein is embodied  
the provision that all laws "concerning the  
estate of the crown or of the realm and  
people shall be treated, accorded and estab-  
lished in Parliaments by our Lord the  
King by the consent of the prelates, earls,  
barons and commonalty of the realm ac-  
cording as hath been hitherto accustomed."

Since then no bar to the king's journeys  
abroad appears to have been placed. The  
flight of James II. to a certain extent re-  
newed the question, and there was much  
debate over whether he had abdicated, de-  
serted or forfeited his office; but in the  
detailed enumeration in the Bill of Rights  
of his subversions of the laws and liberties



of the kingdom, absence or departure therefrom is not included as a separate item, altho there is a general charge of the king "having abdicated the government and the throne being thereby vacant."

Of course the activities of Edward VII on the Continent resulting in the Entente will readily be recalled as a marked instance of the present freedom to absent himself and even personally engage in diplomatic negotiations now enjoyed by the British King.

PARK BENJAMIN

New York City

\* \* \*

Your editorial on Brazilian students in the United States in your issue of March 1 recalls a second appeal for educational assistance which came to this country from Brazil about a dozen years ago. The President of Brazil requested President Roosevelt to send an expert to that country to create a series of agricultural colleges, one for each state, after the manner of the American system. Mr. Roosevelt discussed the matter with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and others and recommended Prof. Clinton D. Smith, for many years professor of agriculture at the Michigan Agricultural College, because of his executive ability and courage. He accepted the offer, which was a most flattering one from several standpoints, and spent a half dozen years in the work of creation and expansion. He received the hearty support of the Government and the young men of the country, who soon came to regard him more as a father or a big brother than an educator of international fame, but he was seriously hampered by the Jesuit priests who had for several centuries enjoyed a monopoly of teaching the young men of that country. Their criticism was so bitter and their opposition so constant and underhanded that he finally relinquished his efforts and returned to this country, where he died soon after.

E. A. STOWE

Grand Rapids, Mich.

\* \* \*

They say you never really know a person until you have camped out with him. The French people seem to stand even this test of enforced intimacy under conditions calculated to show the seamy side of character, if we may judge from what an American "Tommy" writes to his home folks:

One of the most remarkable things about the French people is their inborn sense of equality. It matters not whether a raggedly dressed boy accosts you on the street, or a French officer addresses you in a restaurant and yourself only a "buck" private, you are treated as no more or less, an equal. The first considers he is doing himself no honor in accepting a "souvenir," the second, that he is suffering no degradation in conversing in intimate and personal terms—even to the extent of taking great pains in helping one to learn the finer distinctions of the French language. No interest is shown a stranger unless a friendly one—nothing is done by those old enough to know better, except to make a visitor feel perfectly at home. This is the kind of spirit which makes for democracy, and which conquers the world.

Both in the observation and study of French institutions and ideals, one becomes more and more impressed with the fact that they stand not for the domination of any particular race, or the conquest of any special territory, but rather for ideals of inborn and potential equality, personal liberty, intellectual freedom and expansion developed according to nature and guided by rationality.

PLY. THOMAS DAMOURJAN WALLACE  
A. P. O. No. 712 France

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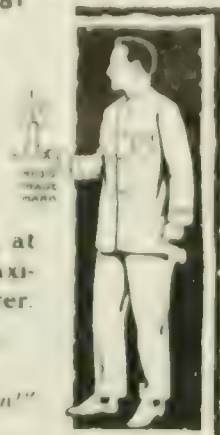
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On account of the annual meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 15, to Tuesday, March 25, 1919, both days included.

C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1919.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

### THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Ave. & 19th Street,

Phila., March 5, 1919.

The Directors have declared a dividend of One dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 17, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

### THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,

43 Exchange Place, New York,  
MANAGERS

### THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Tuesday, April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, March 22nd, 1919.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

### THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, March 12th, 1919.

Subject to the approval of the Director General of Railroads, a Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable May 1, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th, 1919.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Bon Voyage. By May Preston Slosson.

1. Write a short, original story to explain the situation that is supposed to call forth the poem.
2. Show in what way the poem is founded upon current events.
3. What events called forth Milton's "Lycidas"? Tennyson's "In Memoriam"? "The Charge of the Light Brigade"? Holmes's "Old Ironsides"? Burns's "To a Mouse"? Lowell's "Commemoration Ode"? Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie"?
4. What recent event has deeply interested and impressed you? Write a sincere, emotional, and poetic prose paragraph concerning the event. Write verse, if you prefer.
5. Point out three distinct divisions of the poem.
6. Explain the syntax of the following words: sailing, guiding, tides, pathway, leading.

#### II. Satisfying Old Sam Adams. By William E. Barton.

1. What reasons led the author to give the article its present title? Give rules for the writing of titles.
2. Write five good titles for original school compositions.
3. In the first sentence of the article what allusions are made to matters of present-day interest?
4. Prove that the first paragraph is founded upon comparison.
5. What is the advantage of using comparison throughout the article?
6. Prove that the entire article is a clever example of argument.
7. Prove that the article is founded, in part, upon satire.
8. Prove that the article gives a good illustration of time order.
9. Write a single sentence that will express the principal thought of the article.

#### III. The Birth of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. By Charles Pergler.

1. Write a letter giving a vivid account of any scene connected with the proclamation of Czecho-Slovak freedom. Give specific, personal details.
2. Give a short, spirited speech in favor of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.
3. Select any long sentence that occurs in the article. Give the syntax of every word in the sentence, and the syntax of every phrase, and of every clause.

#### IV. The Greatest Port in the World. By Julius Henry Cohen.

1. Point out the principal proposition made in the article.
2. Point out the subordinate points that are presented in favor of the principal proposition.

#### V. The Story of the Week.

1. Give the derivation, and the meaning, of every one of the following words that occur in "The Story of the Week": perpetuate, budget, flotation, trend, adequate, curriculum, nominally, mediation, premeditation, accruing, atrocious, retaliated, brigandage, impending, cordon, imminent, questionnaire, project, integral, delimitation, comprize, relinquish, pillage, spurious, wanton, intimations, environs.
2. Read aloud "The Crimes of Germany." Afterwards, explain any terms that may not be understood by members of your class.
3. What recent events lead you to believe that The League of Nations will, or will not, be adopted?
4. Give a talk in which you explain the present relations of Germany and the Allies.
5. Give arguments for, or against, sending food to Germany.
6. Give a short, oral account of the work of the Peace Congress.
7. Explain why the United States and the Allies are fighting the Russian Bolsheviks. Follow this by giving an account of recent events in the contest.
8. Consult the article on "Poland" in any good encyclopedia. Give your class a résumé of interesting events in the history of Poland. Tell what is the present condition of Poland.
9. Write a circular letter designed to announce the last Liberty Loan.
10. Yale "has done away with Latin as a required subject." Give an argument for, or against, the study of Latin, or of Greek.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The Peace Conference—Story of the Week.

1. What is the status of the proposed League of Nations as far as the Peace Conference is concerned?
  2. What additional military and naval guarantees have been added to the proposed treaty during the past two or three weeks?
  3. What are the latest proposals for the settlement of the various boundary questions which are before the Conference?
  4. Suppose that the German delegates should hold fast to the announced determination of Matthias Erzberger, what would be the result?
- #### II. The New European Nationalities—"The Birth of the Czecho-Slovak Republic." "Poland and Her Neighbors."
1. Note the three provinces which constitute the new Czecho-Slovak state. What relation did each of these bear to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire?
  2. Why does the author of the article refer to Austria-Hungary as "the age long oppressor of the Czecho-Slovak peoples"?
  3. "There can be little doubt that the government of the Czecho-Slovaks is the most stable in mid-Europe," etc. How do you account for this fact?
  4. "Meantime conflicts between Poland and neighboring states continue." What is the cause of these conflicts? How will they probably be settled in the end?

#### III. The League of Nations—"Satisfying Old Sam Adams," "The Lodge-Lowell Debate."

1. What is the significance of the title of this article?
2. In what sense is it true that our Constitution may be regarded as "the model for the proposed League of Nations"?
3. On the basis of this article summarize the history of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The history of the ratification of the Constitution.
4. Justify the statement: "Whoever desires to make a good speech against the League of Nations . . . will find it already made for him in 1788."
5. What is the basis for each of Lodge's objections to the League of Nations? How far does Lowell answer him?

#### IV. Socialism vs. Individualism—"Blue Birds in the Bush," "Give the Individual a Chance."

1. In what respects are the ideas expressed in the two editorials alike?
2. Note that the writer of the first editorial asks a question in the fourth paragraph and answers it in the fifth. Does the answer satisfy you in every respect?
3. What does the figure of speech in the last paragraph of this editorial mean?
4. Weigh the advantages of "solidarity" against those of "individualism." In which scale of the balance does the advantage lie? What is the editor's judgment in this matter?

#### V. New York Harbor—"The Greatest Port in the World."

1. "It [New York] is and ever will be the greatest port in the world." Upon what facts does the author base this statement?
2. What are the legal problems which must be settled before the physical reorganization of New York harbor can be undertaken?
3. "All the trunk lines, other than the New York Central, reach Manhattan by ferry or car float." What are the disadvantages and the advantages of this condition?
4. Suggest some of the physical changes which will probably be made for the improvement of the harbor facilities in New York.

#### VI. Public and Private Finance—"The Investment Situation," "The Last Loan's Coming."

1. What have been the advantages and the disadvantages of the widespread subscription to the four Liberty Loans?
2. What steps, if any, could the Government take to stabilize the price of Liberty Bonds?
3. Why will short term notes be more attractive as investments in the Victory Loan than the long term bonds of the Liberty Loans?
4. Why would it be "a most unfortunate occurrence if the people . . . failed to take these notes, thus placing the burden of subscriptions on the banks"?

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# The Independent

VOLUME XCVIII

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APRIL, MAY, JUNE  
1919

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INDEPENDENT CORPORATION  
NEW YORK



# THE INDEPENDENT

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# The Independent

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## THE NEW PLAYS

The revival of *The Honor of the Family*, in which Otis Skinner plays the blustering and forceful Colonel Philippe Bridau, is one of the most satisfying performances of the season. Flora is well played by Evelyn Varden. (Globe Theater.)

*Le Misanthrope*, Molière's most modern play, not seen here since Mansfield gave it, is the final novelty in the repertory of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

*The Kiss Burglar* is with us again. Marie Carroll in the leading role makes a charming and graceful Grand Duchess, surrounded by a very creditable cast, in which Denman Maley deserves especial mention. (Broadhurst Theater.)

If you like epigrammatic sentimentality in hoop skirts, *Molière* is the play for you. Written by Philip Moeller, acted by Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Estelle Winwood, Holbrook Blinn—all in roles far removed from their past successes. (Liberty Theater.)

## JUST A WORD

How the army feels about the attempt to prevent the establishment of a permanent peace by means of the League of Nations is shown by the following letter to Senator Borah:

I attended the meeting at Boston which you recently address in opposition to the League of Nations. The full case was not presented. Sailors and soldiers who attempted to speak were denied the opportunity.

A mere soldier, one among four million, could not challenge a United States Senator; but as one so fortunate as to have been on the firing line when it was a question of the life or death of our nation, I ask permission to present at your meetings the case for the men who made the supreme sacrifice for a better world.

The American soldier believed that something mightily worth while would follow his sacrifice. He believed an organization would follow which would make peace more secure. He knew little of the details of a League of Nations; but from his every day life he could see the necessity of organization. He now believes that it is the business of a constructive statesman to say what that organization should be, and not merely to oppose the one suggested.

We have been too busy on the other side to know what has been going on politically at home. Possibly an appeal for party support was made where it should not have been made. Possibly, the Senate was not given full consideration. We do not know. But we do know that American soldiers have been dying for certain principles, and that these principles are too great to be discredited for the purpose of discrediting the man or the party which happens to uphold them. THOMAS G. CHAMBERLAIN, Captain U. S. Army.

Hotel McAlpin, New York City

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

JOHN GALSWORTHY—The French cook: we open tins.

FREDERICK C. HOWE—Revolutions travel on empty stomachs.

LLOYD GEORGE—I am a child of the House of Commons.

ROGER BABSON—No man ever hung the red flag over his own hearthstone.

GERALD STANLEY LEE—Nations sit and hold each other's hands in the dark.

SENATOR POINDEXTER—The way to drive Bolshevism out of the world is to shoot it out.

GUSTAVE LE BON—To gain the war, talent was necessary. To gain peace, genius will be necessary.

MAJOR GENERAL DAVIDSON—War is a most disgusting, barbarous and preposterous state of affairs.

PRESIDENT WILSON—Do you believe in the aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs as I do?

ISRAEL ZANGWILL—The much trumpeted "Jewish National Home" seems to be neither Jewish nor National nor a Home.

DR. A. C. MCGIFFERT—Seldom, to its shame be it said, has the Church ventured upon new paths until common sentiment has pronounced them safe.

E. W. HOWE—I sometimes think Uncle Sam is the ugliest of all us Americans, and regret that the flag is not used oftener, and the picture of our noted relative less.

DEAN OF LINCOLN—If you ask if I believe in the Eden story as representing the origin of mankind I say I do not, nor do I believe in the historical truth of the Flood.

ELINOR MORDAUNT—The hand which rocks the cradle may rule the world—sentimentally speaking; but the hand which holds the purse string is more immediately efficacious.

CARL W. ACKERMAN—The first revolution resulted in the abolition of rank and turned men into citizens, but the Bolshevik counter-revolution resulted in turning them into animals.

G. K. CHESTERTON—Of all the monkey tricks of the modern materialistic sociology, that which sets a mark on it, almost more than anything else for me, is its detestable disrespect for old age.

JAMES HENRY THOMAS—The organized workers of Great Britain have made up their minds to obtain for themselves an increasing share of the wealth which their labor has produced and produces.

ARTHUR GLEASON—The British labor movement is an organic growth, which, like everything else in wartime England has gone thru in four years what would ordinarily have required twenty years.

WILLIAM TYLER MILLER—In addition to all that war has taught them, our soldier boys learned two things from Europe which they would never have got at home: respect for permanence and love of beauty.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD—Any introduction of universal military servitude in the western world would send a chill over the entire American continent and be viewed with alarm by the rest of the world.



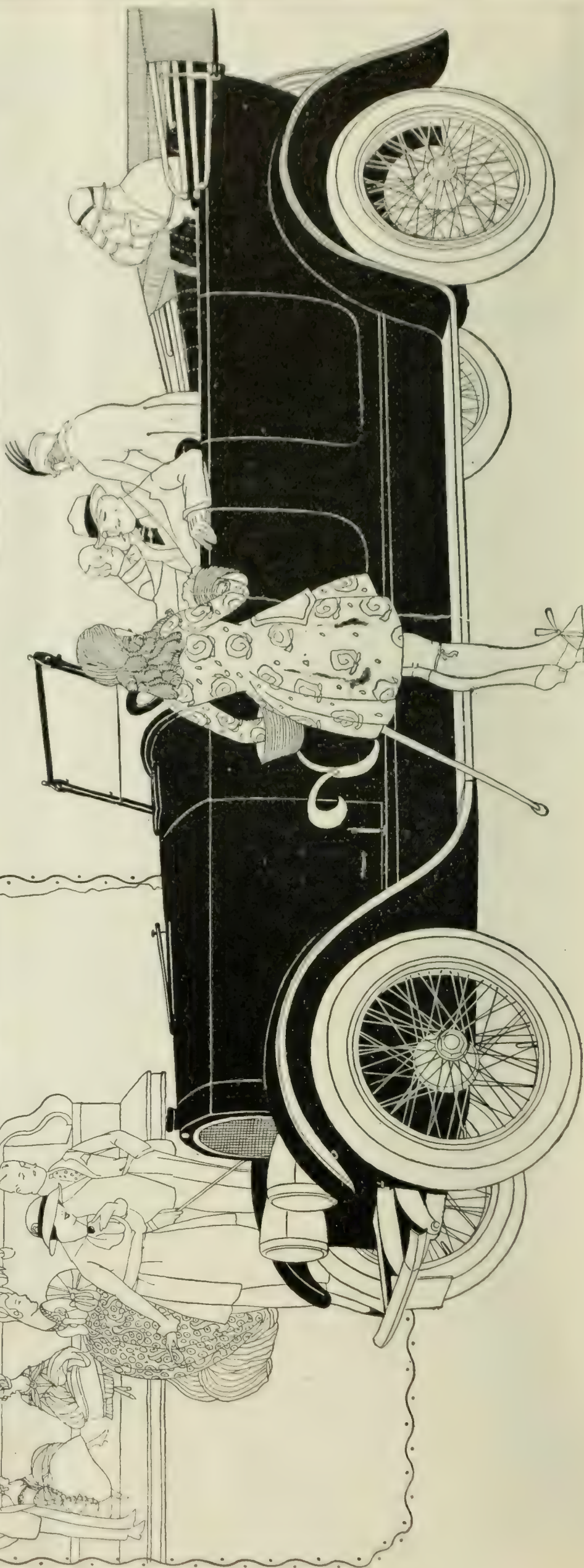
# APPERSON

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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE LEAGUE OR BOLSHEVISM ?

BY HAMILTON HOLT

**A**RE American people aware that Europe is on the verge of a volcano? No one, I think, can have visited England, France and Germany, as I have during the past three months, without realizing that this is the case. The Allies have won the war, but while the delegates at Paris are engaged in winning the peace, the Bolshevik cloud grows blacker and blacker on the horizon, till today it overshadows all Europe. As the hope of Europe turned to America in those dark days of April, May and June last year when the fate of civilization trembled in the balance, so again today the world looks to America to save her from perhaps a greater menace.

Owing to the inventions of steam and electricity which have annihilated time and space the world has become a small neighborhood in which what concerns one concerns all. It is only by concerted action, by a League of Nations that will substitute coöperation for competition in international affairs, that there can be the slightest hope of the future peace of the world. This is the belief of the soldiers who have fought, as well as of those who have stayed at home. Even the governments at last realize that no single nation, no matter how powerful and prepared, can guarantee its own peace, to say nothing of the peace of the world. Without a League Europe knows she must return to the old system of alliances, with its colossal armaments, secret diplomacy and mutual hates and suspicions. Once such a reversion to pre-war conditions is seen inevitable or even likely the people will revolt. The issue before the world therefore is a League of Nations or Bolshevism.

Everywhere I went men asked me if it were possible that America would refuse to join the League of Nations. They had heard that President Wilson did not have the American people unanimously behind him. Was it true? Would America fail the world now after autocracy had been dethroned and it only required patience and an unselfish will to inaugurate a new era of coöperation and peace on earth?

I did not meet a single man in Europe who thought a League could succeed for a moment if the United States was not a member. I met many who assured me that if America refused to join, revolutions would follow everywhere. Europe's foremost democrat, Premier Venizelos of Greece, told me that should our Senate refuse to ratify the Covenant, all liberal and humane men everywhere would despair. Ex Premier Bourgeois, France's spokesman on the Commission that drafted the Covenant, begged me the night before I left to make plain to the American people that Europe was lost if the United States would not continue to play its full part in saving civilization. The work so heroically begun by our boys at Seicheprey, Cantigny,

Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne must not now be left uncompleted.

It was my great privilege to have been present at Paris when the Covenant was born. Colonel House was good enough to appoint me liaison officer between the American Peace Commission and the League to Enforce Peace. Consequently I saw the progress of the Covenant from day to day on its course thru the Commission. Had I been permitted to divulge what I learned when I learned it, I should have got many a "beat" on the thousand or more journalists assembled at the Conference.

It has been intimated by Senator Lodge and others that the Covenant is a British document. Nonsense. I read in advance the original English "secret" draft brought by Lord Robert Cecil to Paris, and while I must say that it was the most admirably worked out proposal presented by any delegation, the Covenant as it stands today is more American than English. I have taken the trouble to underline in red ink those portions of the Covenant whose words are taken bodily from the American original draft which I have in my possession, and my copy is streaked with red from beginning to end. And if I had underlined the American ideas as well as the precise words that were adopted the Covenant would be more red than black.

Of course political exigencies made it necessary that Mr. Wilson should carry a draft of the Covenant home with him in his pocket. Consequently the Covenant bears internal testimony of haste in its construction. Mr. Taft was quite right when he said, "Undoubtedly the Covenant needs revision. It is not symmetrically arranged, its meaning has to be dug out, and the language is ponderous and in diplomatic patois." I myself while on the sea voyage home was able to formulate what I believe to be forty-seven distinct improvements in the Covenant, most of them, of course, in the interest of clarity and precision, but some of them fundamental.

It is inconceivable that the Peace Conference will not amend the draft in many particulars. I am, consequently, quite sure that the Commission will be most grateful for any constructive criticisms from any responsible groups or individuals anywhere on earth. This is evidenced by the fact that the neutral nations have been officially invited to make suggestions. The neutrals have gladly availed themselves of this opportunity and already some thirty concrete proposals have been presented, many of which will no doubt be adopted. With the full approval of the various official peace Commissions a Conference was held in London on March 11 and 12 when representatives of the various League of Nations societies from the Allied countries assembled to discuss the Covenant article by article to see what improve-



sents those groups who have been giving most attention to the subject for the past four years might have to offer. I attended this conference as a representative of the League to Enforce Peace and many important suggestions were made there that I am sure will be useful to the Commissioners at Paris. Even Bourgeois of France and Venizelos of Greece, both framers of the Covenant, thought it important enough to leave their pressing work at Paris to participate in our unofficial conference.

On my return home I find a far greater amount of discussion going on in respect to the minutiae of the Covenant than was the case in Europe. There the disposition was to insist passionately on the establishment of a League of Nations, provided that it was a real League with "teeth in it," but to leave the technical details to be settled by the experts. The discussion here seems also more active and thoroughgoing. This is all to the good. The more criticism we can offer that will make the document simple, precise and powerful, the better. The activity of the Senators is to be praised, if not always their arguments. Not only is it the right of the Senators under the constitution to give advice, but it is their duty. On that we must all agree. But it is also the right and duty of the people to be heard. This is probably the first time in history, as President Lowell has well pointed out, when the people have been invited in to take part in such a discussion. The day of open diplomacy has at last arrived.

But what we object to is not the criticism that will help the delegates to perfect and strengthen the Covenant, but the criticism that would weaken and destroy it. Most of the senatorial criticism seems to be of the latter kind. It is apparently not the intention of many of our Senators to see what the United States can put into the League but what she can get out of it.

Our young men with all the ardor and idealism of youth crossed the ocean to offer their lives to save the world from autocratic tyranny. Our old men at home now urge their country to play safe. Luckily Woodrow Wilson has the spirit of youth. He would have the United States give its all, that in giving it may gain. I had an interview with him at the

Murat Palace while the Covenant was still in committee. He told me he would sign no document to which the Senate could "reasonably" object on constitutional grounds. Apparently if the Senate objected on other grounds he was ready for a fight.

The fact is that all the trouble at the Peace Conference, like trouble everywhere else in the world, is owing to human selfishness. The Peace Conference has been accused of "unconscionable" delays. The truth is that all the delays have been made by those blind reactionaries of Europe who are trying to avoid the obligations they assumed when they agreed to accept our President's fourteen points. Wilson and Lloyd George would have been measurably nearer the goal of peace today had it not been for the machinations of those selfish individuals, groups, classes and nations who have been trying to play at the peace table the old diplomatic game of getting something at the expense of the other fellow. And these reactionaries, I am ashamed to say, have of late dared to show their heads the more openly owing to the attitude of some of our Senators and public men who have left no stone unturned to divide our country on this greatest of all issues and to discredit the President.

As for the charge, that the drafting of the Covenant has delayed the signing of the peace treaty, that is without any foundation whatsoever. The Commission that drafted the Covenant is of course the one commission that has done its job extra expeditiously.

I hope to discuss the Covenant later in some detail, but here I wish to say that even without a single amendment it is unquestionably the greatest document since the Declaration of American Independence. It should be amended without doubt, but better not a syllable changed than that it should be emasculated at the behest of timidity, selfishness or partizan advantage. Our forefathers took no counsel of cowardice from the Tories of their day when they signed the immortal document that brought forth the United States of America. If now we take no counsel of cowardice from our senatorial reactionaries, but pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to the Declaration of Interdependence so nobly championed by Presidents Wilson and Taft, and the host of great men in Europe and Asia, then the United Nations of the World will result.

## ITALY BECOMES A GREAT POWER

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

IT is a keen disappointment to find on my return from Italy that so many in America do not sympathize with the Italian position at the Peace Conference. In seven months of work in Florence with the Italian army I have come to have a great admiration and a real affection for the Italian people. But, what is more to the point, I have learned to understand their point of view, to comprehend their aspirations, to realize the justice of their claims. The lack of sympathy which I find widespread in America, among individuals as well as in the press, is due, I am convinced, to imperfect information in most cases, and in some to an erroneous conception of the principle to be followed in determining the readjustment of national boundaries in Europe in these days of reconstruction.

Italy is one of the five great powers which have conquered German militarism. I am glad to see that in the past few days, since the Italian delegation announced that they could not continue to take part in the Conference unless the Italian right to Fiume was recognized in the Treaty of Peace, there is more of an inclination to speak of the Big Four as the controlling element in the Peace Conference. Of course, Japan is also one of the partners in the enterprise completed with such astonishing thoroughness, but Japan's position is quite separate and apart, and no one recognizes it more completely than the Japanese. But

Italy's relation to the Alliance which defeated Germany is precisely that of Great Britain, France and the United States. Italy is one of the Big Four. There is absolutely no reason to consider Italy in these pregnant days in any different light. There has been too much tendency to speak of the "Italian-Yugoslav controversy" as tho both parties to it were outsiders, who must present their claims before the other Allies like litigants before a court. Italy is not a suitor at the bar of the Peace Conference; she is a member of the court—if there is a court. Rather, she is a full and equal member of the partnership that defeated Germany. Italy is one of the great powers, not only nominally but in fact; because in the Great War Italy bore the burdens and accomplished the deeds of a great power. The ambition to be recognized as a great power has possessed Italians for many years. It need possess them no longer. They have reached their goal. For in the Great War Italy became a great power by the only possible road, that of action and achievement. Italians are prone in these days to believe—and not without evidence—that one of their Allies is loath to have Italy recognized as a great power. It is lamentable if it is true. But, no matter who would have it otherwise, recognition cannot be withheld.

It would be well to recall the things that Italy has achieved in the great war.

When the war broke out Italy was a member of the



Triple Alliance, with Germany and Austria as partners. The line of logic and of least resistance—in those days and for many months thereafter one could easily have said, the line of worldly wisdom—would have been to cast in her lot with the Teutonic powers. But Italy instantly notified France that she would maintain neutrality. The notice permitted France to withdraw her troops from the Italian frontier—where they must inevitably have stayed if there had been any uncertainty as to Italy's course—and to use them in the fateful battle of the Marne. It is hardly too much to say that Italy saved France in those first black days. Incidentally it was the word communicated to the British Government by the Italian Ambassador which led Winston Churchill to hold together the British fleet—about to be dispersed after the great review at Portsmouth—until England actually declared war, to the intense discomfiture of Germany.

Italy entered the war after nine months of neutrality, just at the moment when the great German offensive against the Russians in Galicia was sweeping all before it. Allied stock was not high in those days, and again worldly wisdom would have seemed to dictate to Italy another course. But Italy came in, and not for what she could get out of it. That may have been the Government's view; it was not the people's view—and I maintain that what the people think and feel is more important than what a government plans and contrives. But that is another story, to which I shall return on another occasion.

For two years and a half Italy did well against the enemy, altho she entered the war in a state of unpreparedness comparable only to that of the United States when our time came. But Italy's great moment came in her blackest hour. Caporetto—when the German and Austrian forces, aided by bad Italian generalship and Italian treachery and cowardice, smashed thru the Italian lines and forced them back in almost headlong retreat—was enough to break the hearts and annihilate the resistance of a less great-spirited people. But the Italian army stopped that triumphant progress of the invaders. Stopped it almost without cannon, without guns, without ammunition, for vast spoils had been abandoned during the retreat. Stopped it with the bare bodies of Italy's youth, the class of 1919, the boys just from the training camps, hardly yet aware of the razor's touch upon their chins. Stopped it—the greatest marvel of all—on a line that was strategically impracticable to defend and hold, against the advice of their Allies, against the judgment of every military leader and authority since the barbarians first began to come down from the mountains into the fertile plains of Italy. They stopped that victorious rush upon the line of the Piave, a broad, shallow stream meandering thru a flat plain with never a hight to command the enemy's position, never a physical feature of the terrain to satisfy the strategist's requirements. It was madness, but it succeeded.

It was a titanic feat under any conditions. For a demoralized army retreating before a victorious enemy it was almost unbelievable. Moreover the stand was made by the Italians without help from their Allies. The help came later, but—do not be deceived—only after the stand had been made. Read what General the Earl of Cavan, who commended the British troops in Italy, said:

In 1917, in the terrible days which followed the disaster at Caporetto, I saw, just after my arrival at Venice, the Italian army in full retreat, and I became convinced that a recovery was impossible before the arrival of sufficient reinforcements from France and England. But I was deceived, for shortly afterward I saw the Italian army, which had seemed to be in the advanced stages of an utter rout, form a solid line on the Piave and hold it with magnificent persistence, permitting the English and French reinforcements to take up the positions assigned them without once coming in contact with the enemy.

Caporetto was a tragic moment for Italy. But it became a prelude for an achievement of amazing valor. It further brought the Italian people to themselves. That stand upon the Piave was the beginning of the utter defeat of Austria.

It was the beginning and the end of the defeat of the internal enemies of Italy herself.

Half a year later the Italian army met another Austrian offensive on the Piave and turned it into an Austrian defeat. It was the first of the Allied victories that ended with the crushing of the two Teutonic partners in crime. Of this brilliant action General Cavan said:

The defense of the Piave at the end of 1917 is an imperishable page in the military annals of Italy; but not less glorious was the victory of June, 1918, when the Italian army, attacked by the entire army of Austria-Hungary, which possessed a numerical superiority of eleven divisions, not only paralyzed the attack and recaptured the few positions lost during the first day, but reconquered an important tract of territory, and rendered Venice entirely safe.

Lastly, just as Italy was the first to begin the final and decisive series of victories over the common enemy, so she was the first to administer ultimate defeat. For weeks in the early fall of 1918 we were all asking, in Italy as well as in America, Where is the Italian offensive? The Italians, we said, must take the offensive or suffer heavily in prestige if not in honor. When the moment came, the offensive came with it—and the prestige and honor of the Austrians crumbled away before it. With fifty-one divisions of Italian troops, three of British, two of French, one of Czechoslovak, and one American regiment, General Caviglia attacked the Austrian army of sixty-three and one-half divisions, split it in two in the middle, drove it back all along the line, utterly routed it, and captured 500,000 prisoners. The defeat was complete; the Italian advance did not stop until the Italian flag was flying over Trent and Triest, the sacred cities of Italia Irredenta. Then Austria sued for an armistice and Italy had the honor of experiencing first along her front the cessation of hostilities. It was accomplished by the force of Italian arms and the power of the Italian spirit.

Italy has won her spurs. She has conquered by her own magnificent achievements the right to be one of the great powers. She is a small country compared to the British Empire or the United States, or even to France. She is a poor country, lacking in natural resources and with a population tightly packed within her narrow borders. But she has a great heart and an unconquerable spirit. In the contribution which she has made to the defeat of the Teuton powers—suffering privations and making sacrifices worthy to be set alongside those of France and Belgium—she has deserved well of the world, she has made civilization her debtor.

We cannot do otherwise than recognize Italy as an equal partner in the achievement that has been wrought, and to welcome her to an equal voice in the determination of the questions which confront the five great powers—more specifically the Big Four—in the peace to be imposed upon Germany.

This is what the Italian people want above all. They know that they are worthy to be ranked as a great power; they want the recognition of the fact by the world, more especially by the peoples with whom they have fought side by side in the Great War. There can be no question about the fact. The only question is whether Americans and Englishmen and Frenchmen will permit blindness, or self interest, or pride, or any other unworthy motive or circumstance to hold them back from awarding to the Italian people their rightful due.

This leads to the practical question, How shall the boundaries of Italy be redrawn in the great readjustment of the map of Europe. On this question I believe that American opinion, as I have seen it reflected in the press and in conversation, is in danger of making a serious mistake. The American people rightly have a fine sympathy with oppressed nationalities, with peoples aspiring to national self-expression. But we must not permit that admirable sentiment to blind us to facts. It must not make us Quixotic—especially when it is at the expense of others and not of ourselves.



# THE SECOND HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

W AR, famine, revolution, anarchy, tyranny—such is the historic sequence. Disorders of the body politic have a regular course to run that is natural and not necessary. A malady of the human body likewise has a normal course that results ultimately in the destruction of the pernicious bacillus unless the patient dies in the process. But physicians have learned how to check or shorten the disease, alleviate its worst symptoms, avoid its after effects and prevent its spreading. The sociological physician is young at his business and has not got much beyond such primitive methods as blood-letting and shot-gun quarantine. For instance, he has not, like the doctor, come to realize the importance of feeding the patient well and the science of political sanitation has yet to be worked out.

What has happened in Hungary is, like what happened in Russia, what might have been expected, but we need not therefore regard it as inevitable and fold our arms in despair. A year ago we should have rejoiced to see Hungary in a state of collapse, but not so now. We are anxious—not from sympathy for her suffering, it is too soon for that—but because the patient has not yet made her will in our favor and because the disease is contagious.

Last year we were hoping our armies could get to Berlin and Budapest. Now we are hoping that they won't have to go there. To occupy an enemy capital while we dictate peace terms to a cowed and repentant people was a pleasant prospect, but to garrison permanently a country seething with anarchy is a job we naturally shrink from. Bolshevism is like the Great Boyg of Peer Gynt. It is intangible, pervasive and unfair in its fight. It gives way when pushed but crowds in on another side. We got along better when we were fighting the organized armies of the Central Powers, for then we could mark our progress by pins on a map. Our present embarrassment arises from the completeness of our victory. Never in the history of the world were such powerful enemies so utterly defeated and such vast territories at the disposal of the victors.

But the more new nationalities we have to indemnify the less territory there is to pay the indemnity. It is no wonder that the German and Austrian empires are flying to pieces like a grenade. The seceding sections not only want to escape the tyranny of German domination and the odium of the German name, but also the pecuniary penalties that are to be imposed upon whatever remains. Those that can't run away may go into bankruptcy, whether voluntary or not does not matter much to the creditors.

According to present plans 80 per cent of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is to be taken away. That is all right. We are glad to see the old rickety, reactionary contraption go to pieces, but we cannot then hope to realize much out of the residuary real estate. The Czechs used to pay 62 per cent of the Austrian taxes. They produced 93 per cent of its sugar and 83 per cent of its coal. The Slovaks produced one-third of the iron, gold and silver of Hungary. Doubtless the Czecho-Slovaks will assume a certain share of the old national debt of Austria-Hungary, but it would be unfair to saddle upon the young republic the moneys spent in oppressing their own people and in a war to which they were opposed. To charge the Croats and Slovenes who have escaped the Austro-Hungarian yoke with a war indemnity would be robbing the Serbians, with whom they have united in a common Jugoslavia. The same thing is true for the Poles, Ruthenians, Italians and Rumanians. There is left then only those parts chiefly inhabited by Germans and Magyars who have a poison hatred for one another and could not be tied together.

The paring off process cut to the quick when the Rumanian frontier was brought up to the Theiss River only fifty miles from Budapest. This gave opportunity or excuse for

the Bolsheviki to get control. Bolshevism, as we have previously pointed out, can only succeed by being false to its professions. It defends itself by appealing to the principles it repudiates. Lenin and Trotzky profess not to believe in patriotism, but they might have fallen long ago if they had not been able to gain the support of their political opponents by calling upon them to defend their country from invasion. So also in Hungary the Bolsheviki appeal to the same motive as did the old Kaiser, the fatherland is endangered, tho we cannot see what difference it makes to a true internationalist how political boundaries are drawn.

But tho the latter end of Hungary be worse than the first we need not waste any tears over the overthrow of the Magyar aristocracy. It was class rule and race rule and minority rule all in one and did not have even the saving grace of efficiency. A few nabobs held one-sixth of the land of Hungary but produced only one-fifteenth of the crop. Seventy per cent of the people were peasants with little chance of anything better. With a better climate and a richer soil than Germany the yield per acre was 52 per cent of the German. Such factories as there were had mostly been established by Germans and as in Russia their withdrawal caused a collapse of the industry. Spartacus was able to make war on Rome as leader of a servile insurrection. The only safeguard against a Spartacan movement is not to have serfs.

The Karolyi Government was as good a transitional stage of administration as we could have hoped for, republican, orderly, moderate, reputable, not opposed to progress, not inimical to the Allies. If it could have remained in power something might have been made out of Hungary. But, as in Russia, the pendulum has swung over from autocracy to ochlocracy without stopping at the golden mean of democracy. It will, of course, swing back in the course of time by its own momentum, but it is our business to try to stop these violent political oscillations and bring the pendulum to rest as near its stable point of democracy as we can.

## HELP ARMENIA, NOW!

THE winter in Armenia and the Caucasus has been exceedingly severe, causing intense sufferings and great mortality among refugees. From Erivan, the chief city in Russian Armenia, cables report that 45,000 are absolutely without bread; even the Government has not a pound to give the troops or the orphans. In all the Igdir region there is no meat; not a single dog, cat, horse or camel is left alive. On March 14 relief agents saw refugee women with bare hands stripping flesh from a dead horse. "Another week will score ten thousand lives lost. For Heaven's sake hurry!"

To meet this crisis the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, has rushed flour and supplies to Black Sea and Caspian ports, and thence by rail; but deep snow hinders and funds are insufficient. Misery is still spreading; the number of destitute refugees in the Western Caucasus alone is now 330,000.

In Asia Minor the Turks are setting adrift an increasing number of Armenian women and children. The food and supply ships sent from New York recently have reached Turkey; and the first twenty-car relief train has left Constantinople for the interior of Asia Minor. The British, who now control the Bagdad Railway, will let the American relief workers now on the ground by hundreds, have whole trains to rush medical supplies, food, seed corn and farm tractors. The organization is excellent; but the question is whether America will give promptly and generously enough to save the survivors from the insistent wolf. It is a debt of honor.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Revising League President Wilson and his colleagues of the Commission on the League of Nations took up in earnest on March 20 the task of revising the tentative Constitution of the League in the light of the comments, criticisms and suggestions which had been made since its publication a month before. There were taken into consideration the objections which had been made by various United States Senators, the suggestions of substitute provisions which had come from the same source, and proposals of amendments which had been made by neutral countries. Thirteen such countries participated in the day's proceedings, and one of them, Switzerland, alone offered no fewer than twenty-six suggestions of amendment, among which was a clause providing that nothing in the Covenant should be interpreted as containing anything contrary to the sovereignty of States excepting so far as the state itself by adhering to the Covenant should consent, and that the Covenant should not interfere with the internal affairs of any member of the League. This was supposed to be designed to protect and confirm the Monroe Doctrine.

Japan proposed an amendment to secure the equality of all members of the League regardless of race, and France proposed the creation of an international military staff. On March 22 the first seven articles of the Covenant were redrafted, and by March 24 the process had been extended to the first sixteen. The next day it was understood that amendments had been agreed upon which would safeguard the Monroe Doctrine, withhold immigration and other domestic matters from international interference, preserve the independent

## THE GREAT WAR

*March 20*—Allied troops advance at Cologne and Mayence to check Spartacans. Reds active in Ukraine.

*March 21*—Italians threaten to leave Peace Congress unless Fiume is given to them. French defeated in Ukraine.

*March 22*—Allied troops enter Hungary. First large parade of returning troops in London.

*March 23*—Hungarian proletariat proclaims Soviet government. Anti-American conspiracy quelled at Colblenz.

*March 24*—Russian Bolshevik and Czecho-Slovak armies both advancing upon Hungary.

*March 25*—Important revision of the League of Nations Covenant. All Egypt reported in revolt.

*March 26*—Civil war at Budapest. Peace Congress plans joint peace treaty for all enemy countries.

sovereignty of states, require, unless otherwise stated, unanimous vote of the Executive Council for effective action, and provide for withdrawal of states from the League at will.

**Revolution in Hungary** Revolutionary symptoms in Hungary caused the sending of Allied troops into that country, on March 20-22, to maintain order against bands of plunderers and agitators who were calling for the overthrow of the Government. Count Karolyi, the President of the Hungarian Republic, on March 23, announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and the formation of a Socialist-Communist government. This, he said, was done because of the invidious attitude of the Peace Congress toward Hungary, and he appealed to "the proletariat of the world" against that Congress.

Simultaneously, the formation of a Revolutionary Government of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Councils was announced, with Alexander Gorbai, an "uneducated but intelligent" workman as President; Bela Kun as Foreign Minister, and Joseph Pogany, an orderly in the army, as Minister of War. This body issued a public declaration, that the proletariat of Hungary had taken all power into its hands, because of the decision of the Peace Congress to occupy that country, which made the provisioning of it impossible. It added:

The Council decrees the socialization of large estates, mines, big industries, banks, and transportation lines; declares complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government, and offers to contract an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia.

The peasantry and proletariat of Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia were also invited to join the Hungarians in a general uprising against the aristocracy; and the workingmen of Austria and Germany were requested to follow the example of the Hungarians in breaking off relations with the Peace Congress. This latter utterance was regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war against the Allied powers.

This formidable movement had obviously been planned some time in advance, and probably in collusion with the Soviet Government of Russia. Wireless telegraphic communication was at once established between Budapest and Petrograd, at which latter place the news of the Hungarian revolution was received with enthusiasm. The mobilization of a large "Red" Hungarian army was begun, and there were reports of the movement of a Russian Bol-



BOTH SIDES OF THE FIUME DISPUTE

At the left a League of Nations meeting protesting against the Italian occupation of Fiume. At the right a demonstration of the Italian population of Fiume meeting that the city be restored to Italy. Fiume is the chief seaport of Hungary, a city of about 40,000 population.



shevik army toward the frontier of Galicia to join it. Meantime the Czecho-Slovak and Serbian armies moved against the revolutionists, and French and other Allied troops were hastened in the same direction. Martial law was proclaimed throughout Hungary, with prohibition of the liquor traffic, on March 25. Two British monitors proceeded up the Danube from Belgrade to Budapest, to protect the Entente Commission and other foreigners.

These doings in Hungary naturally had a serious effect upon Austria, where agitation arose for a similar revolution, and on March 25 it was announced, apparently on good authority, that plans had been formed for the transformation of the Austrian Government into a Soviet system, and for repudiation of the vote, recently given, for union with Germany, unless Germany would also become Bolshevik.

#### Italy's Demand for Fiume

A critical moment arrived in the Peace Congress on March 21, when the Italian delegation unanimously decided to withdraw from the Congress unless the Adriatic port of Fiume was assigned to Italy coincidentally with the signing of the Treaty of Peace. Fiume was the chief port of Hungary, and is surrounded by country inhabited predominantly by Jugoslavs. In the city itself, however, a majority of the population is Italian. What is more important, the civilization and the culture of the city are Italian. In fact, it is not too strong a statement of the case to say that Fiume is essentially an Italian city. The action of the Italian delegates is an expression of the overwhelming sentiment and will of the Italian people. The problem was a vexing one, the other Allies feeling bound on one hand to be loyal to Italy, to the understandings on which she entered the war and to her just and reasonable claims for Italian civilization on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and at the same time

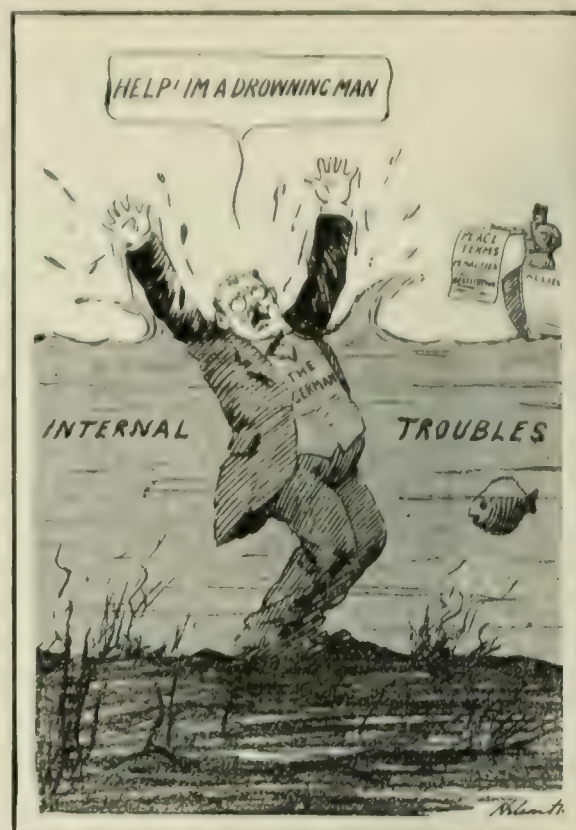
recognizing the necessity of providing the Jugoslavs with a suitable outlet to the sea. The matter was on March 22 referred to Colonel House, of the American delegation, in the hope that he could propose an arrangement which would be just and acceptable to Italy and at the same time would recognize sympathetically the aspirations of the Jugoslavs.

#### The Economic Commission

The Economic Commission of the Peace Congress formulated on March 22 the economic subjects which are to be dealt with in the Peace Treaty. These comprize the future status of the German commercial treaties with the Allied countries, all of which have been abrogated by the war; a tariff arrangement for the resumption of trade without discrimination among the Allied countries; a provision concerning German contracts made before the war with Allied countries and suspended by the war; provisions concerning the disposition of German property, patents, copyrights and trademarks in Allied countries; and a provision for the assembling of an international economic and commercial congress as soon as possible after the conclusion of peace.

#### The Problem of Reparation

The question of Germany's reparation to the countries upon which she has inflicted losses has been much discussed, particularly by the President and the British and French Prime Ministers. It seems largely to have been resolved into the question not what Germany should pay but what she can pay. The financial experts of the Commission on Reparation have reported that forty billion dollars would be about the limit of Germany's ability to pay, within any reasonable time. This is admittedly not nearly as much as she might justly be asked to pay. Indeed, it may do little more than pay



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

IT WOULD BE JUST LIKE HIM

for the property destroyed and confiscated, without touching the enormous war debts which the Allied nations have been compelled to contract and for which Germany is held to be morally responsible.

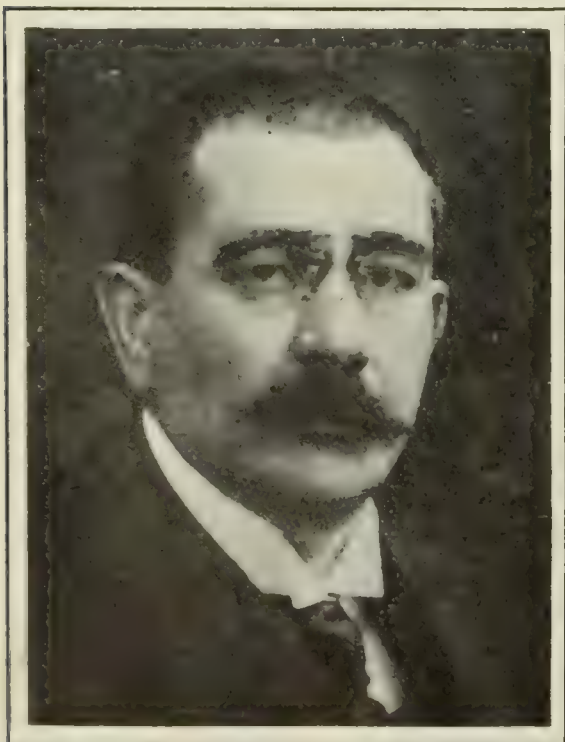
The view of the experts is that to demand more than about forty billions of Germany would so burden her as to impair her capacity for paying any considerable indemnity at all. If the forty billions were paid in yearly instalments during forty years, the total payments of principal and interest would aggregate eighty billions. It was reported on March 20 that the American delegates were in favor of reducing the amount to be paid by Germany to only twelve billions, believing that to be about all that could be raised.

#### The Solvency of Germany

The question of Germany's solvency is being much discussed at Berlin, perhaps with the object of inducing the Peace Congress to grant liberal terms in the treaty, but doubtless also because the question is really a serious one. Dr. Schiffer, the Minister of Finance, states that the national debt is now about \$42,500,000,000, on which \$5,000,000,000 will have to be paid each year for interest, sinking fund, etc. Before the war the debt was only \$1,250,000,000, and the entire yearly budget was not more than that. Apparently, then, the country must now raise at least four times as great a revenue as it did before the war, to say nothing of what it may have to raise for indemnity to the Allies.

#### Unrest in Germany

Much apprehension was expressed in Germany lest the revolutionary movement in Hungary should extend to that country and cause a more formidable renewal of the Spartacan outbreaks. This was so coupled with demands for food and for more liberal treatment by the Allies that there was



International Film



#### TWO LEADERS OF GERMANY

Gustav Noske (left) is known as "the iron man of the new republic." As Minister of Defense of the Ebert ministry he issued the order that all Spartacans captured by the Government forces were to be shot. At the right is the Food Secretary of the German republic, Robert Schmidt, one of the leading Socialists and a former member of the Reichstag.



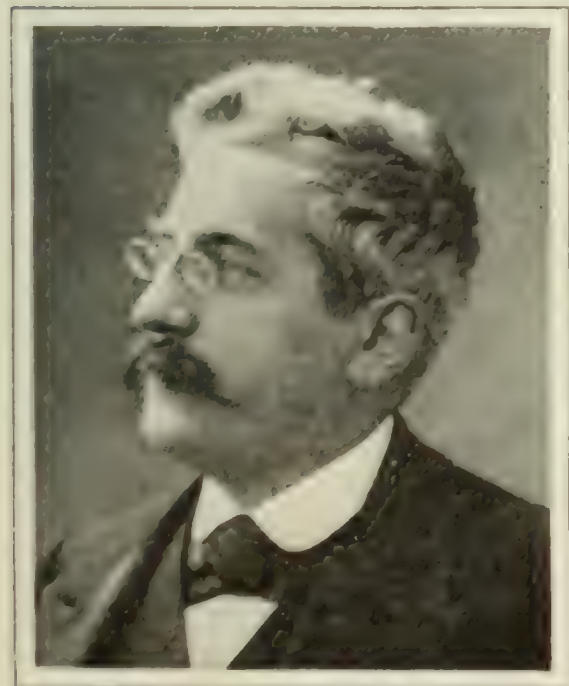
some uncertainty whether the fear of Bolshevism was genuine or was assumed for a purpose. Excepting for strikes and riots at Stettin, Luebeck and Breslau, however, there was no tangible response to the Hungarian call for revolutionary coöperation. Karl Radek, the Russian Bolshevik agent, who went to Germany surreptitiously in the middle of February, supposedly to aid in the Spartacan insurrection led by Karl Liebknecht, and who had long been imprisoned, was released on March 24 by order of the German Government on the ground that there were no charges against him which would warrant his further detention.

Three Spartacan agents were arrested at Coblenz on March 24, who confessed that they had come thither to organize Spartacan forces for an attack upon the American garrison and seizure of the banks and railroads, in the hope of provoking a general civilian uprising against the American Army of Occupation.

President Ebert is reported to have declared publicly on March 23 that the German Government could not and would not accept any terms of peace which gave Danzig to Poland, or which robbed Germany of any part of West Prussia or Upper Silesia. He added that the Government would assent to the neutralizing of the Vistula River and the making of Danzig a free port, thus giving Poland access to the sea.

#### The President Amid the Ruins

President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and other members of his party, spent March 23 at Soissons, Montdidier, the Chemin des Dames, and elsewhere where the war raged and great devastation was inflicted. He declared afterward that the day had been very instructive to him, tho in many ways very painful because of the distressing character of the things which he saw. But he added



International Film

#### THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

M. Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War in France, has been appointed by President Poincaré as Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, with headquarters at Strasbourg. The post was first offered to M. Charles Jonnart, whose portrait was published in The Independent last week.



U. S. Official

#### THE ONLY AMERICAN WOMAN ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

Miss Marcia Dunham has charge of the canteen in the Y. M. C. A. railroad train that goes from point to point serving the American and French and British soldiers fighting the Bolsheviks in Siberia.

that it had enabled him to have a fuller conception than ever before of the extraordinary sufferings and hardships of the people of France in the baptism of cruel fire thru which they have passed.

#### Clemenceau's Assailant

Emile Cottin, the would-be murderer of M. Clemenceau, was on March 14 unanimously sentenced to death by the military court which had been trying him. The court found that he had formed the idea of committing the crime in May, 1918, during a strike of workmen in aviation factories, and at that time began target-practise with a pistol. Cottin was able to earn more than \$7 a day, yet considered himself oppressed and wished in resentment to destroy society.

Rarely, said the court, had a crime been accomplished with more sustained premeditation, more mature design, and more implacable tenacity. Expert medical opinion declared Cottin to be entirely responsible for his acts. During his trial the prisoner declared that if he had escaped arrest after his attempt upon M. Clemenceau's life, he would have repeated the crime at another opportunity.

#### The Future of Luxemburg

The future of the little Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, a country which has often been an object of contention in European diplomacy and wars, is still uncertain. The Parliament on March 19 voted to submit to a popular referendum the question of the future form of government; whether the present dynasty should be retained, a new dynasty established, or a republic created, and immediately thereafter unanimously adopted a resolution expressing confidence in the neighboring powers and their loyal maintenance of the treaties protecting Luxemburg, and declaring it to be the will of the people that Luxemburg should retain its independence and self-government.

#### Operations in Russia

The Bolshevik forces were reported on March 20 to be making a new and formidable drive at Archangel, and to be making some progress against the small Allied army. The coming of spring will presently open the Dwina and Vaga rivers to navigation, when numerous gunboats belonging to the Bolsheviks will come into operation. It will be some time later before the Allied boats at the mouths of those rivers, further north, will be able to move.

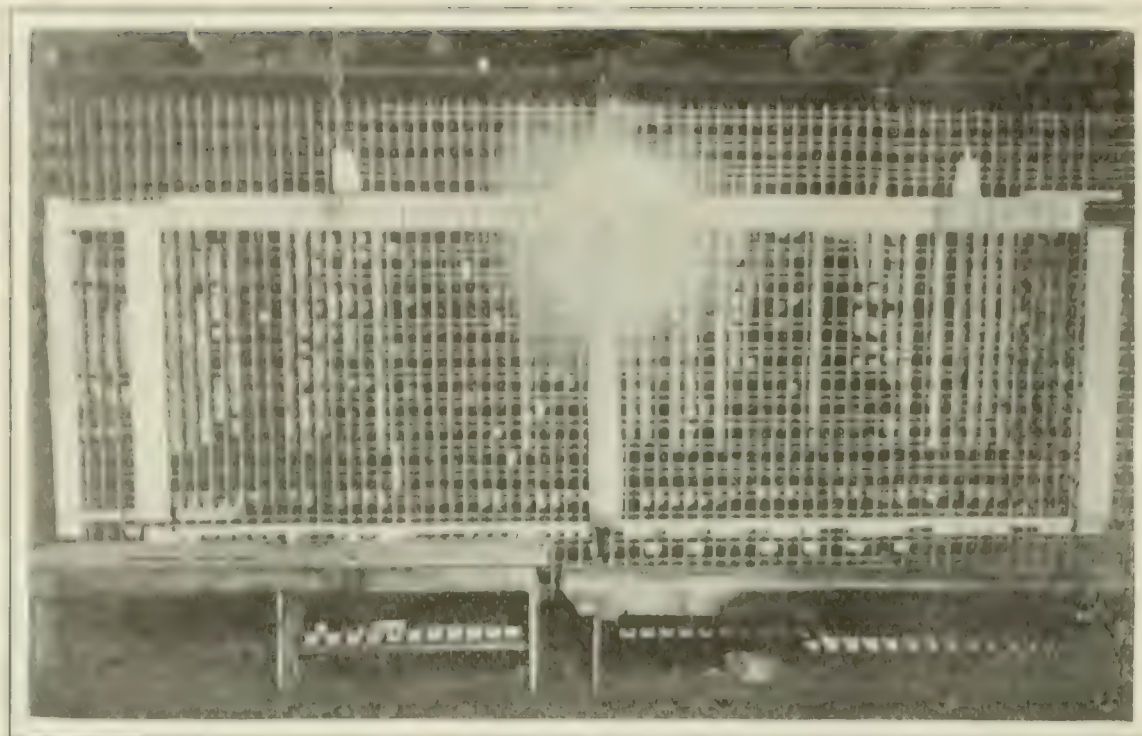
Meantime the Bolsheviks are reported to have changed their manner of warfare, abandoning the cruel and inhuman practises with which they have been charged.

Elsewhere there is considerable activity. The Bolsheviks were driven from Dvinsk, southeast of Riga, on March 20. They were also compelled by the Poles to retire from Pinsk, while Mitau, southwest of Riga, was captured by the Letts. In the Ukraine the Ukrainian forces under General Petlura were reported on March 21 to be making substantial gains and to have placed the Bolshevik forces in a precarious position. It was at the same time reported that the French troops were about to evacuate Odessa. This report was later declared to have been premature, tho it was admitted that the evacuation of Odessa was planned, leaving, however, an Allied garrison at Sebastopol.

News came on March 24 of important operations by the Siberian troops of the Kolchak Government at Omsk. These troops had passed the Urals and were advancing on a line from Perm to the trans-Siberian railway; they had advanced twenty miles on a fifty-mile front between Okansk and Osa; and had attained marked successes at Birsik, northwest of Ufa.

Russian police statistics report that smallpox, typhoid fever, "hunger plague" and other pestilences rage at Petrograd, where more than 113,000





KEEPING TRACK OF RATIONS FOR THE A. E. F.

The Quartermaster's depot at Treves has developed a simple system by this neatly charted board with movable pegs of keeping accurate account of the rations in all its warehouses and of being able to tell at a glance just how much of what is where.

persons, or more than 11 per cent of the population, died during the month of February. Similar conditions prevail at Moscow.

**The Polish Problems** The question of the boundaries of Poland continues to give trouble.

The Poles were well pleased with the proposal to give them the port of Danzig, with a broad strip of territory thru West Prussia connecting it with the mass of Poland. Germany, on the other hand, revolts against it, pointing out that there is a large and probably a majority German population in the territory which it is thus proposed to give to Poland. To this the Poles rejoin that, if such is the case, it is because that territory, historically Polish, was artificially colonized by the German Government with German settlers, in pursuance of Bismarck's policy of Prussianizing Poland.

The Peace Congress decided on March 25 to send home to Poland, to resist there the threatened Bolshevik invasion, the Polish troops who have been fighting in France. The German Government protests against their being sent by way of Danzig, on the ground that their passage thru West Prussia would "lead to an attempt bloodily to oppress the undoubted German majority" in that region. It was suggested that they be landed at Koeningberg, in East Prussia.

**British Strike Averted** The great strike of British miners, railway hands and trans-

port workers, which had been threatened for some time, was presumably averted on March 21, when all three bodies voted to continue at work, for a time at least, until the Coal Commission's report and other Government proposals could be carefully considered. The Coal Commission's report was presented on March 20, with a number of radical recommendations. These included the progressive reduction of hours of labor in the mines from

eight to seven, and from seven to six; an increase in wages; and the giving to the workers an effective voice in the management of the mines. It was declared that the present system of ownership and working was intolerable, and must be replaced by nationalization or by joint control by owners and workers. These recommendations, if adopted, would mean an increase of \$150,000,000 a year in wages. It was suggested that a penny a ton should be at once collected on all coal raised, to provide means for improving housing in colliery districts. This would produce \$5,000,000 a year.

It was announced in Parliament that the Government accepted and would act upon the report, and that this would involve the continuation of Government control of the coal trade for two years more, and a cost to the taxpayers of \$150,000,000 a year. It was chiefly because of this announcement by the Government that the three great labor organizations voted the next day to defer indefinitely the threatened strike.

The appalling need of reform in mining conditions and operations was shown in a supplementary minority report, which disclosed the facts that one-tenth of all the nation's children are born and raised in mining communities; that many families live in houses of a single room and a majority in houses of not more than two rooms; and that there are from 160,000 to 176,000 casualties a year, of which from 1500 to 1700 are fatal.

**Practising the Monroe Doctrine** Going back for its precedent to the Lodge resolution, adopted by the Senate in 1912 to prevent the purchase by Japanese interests of Magdalena Bay in Lower California, the State Department on March 21 issued a warning to the California-Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles that the Japanese purchase of American-owned land in Lower California will not be permitted by this Govern-

ment. The action of the State Department was based on telegrams from Senator Phelan of California reporting the alleged negotiations by Japanese interests to buy 800,000 acres of land in Lower California, just below the United States border. The State Department has had no other information concerning these negotiations and the Japanese Embassy denied having knowledge of any such attempts toward the purchase of Mexican land.

Senator Phelan made the affair an occasion for voicing California's protest against any proposal of the League of Nations to eliminate United States discrimination against Oriental immigration.

**The Mexican Puzzle** During the war Mexico dropt almost out of the news, except for sporadic

bursts of oil or German propaganda. But now the spotlight is swinging round to Mexico again and is bringing sharply into prominence the question: Can the Carranza Administration govern Mexico?

On March 15 a dispatch from Mexico City announced:

The State of Morelos is under control of Government troops after being overrun for ten years by bands commanded by Emiliano Zapata. A campaign conducted by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commander of the Government forces, has been successful, Zapata and a few hundred followers being driven into the mountains near Puente de Ixtla, on the boundary between Mexico and Guerrero. His capture is expected almost any day.

Morelos is a state of Mexico on the south descent of the great plateau. It is extremely productive of coffee, sugar and grains and had in 1900 a population of about 162,000. The same dispatch that proclaimed the control of the state by the Carranza Government went on to say:

There is regular train service over the National Railway of Mexico between this city and Cuernavaca, the capital of Morelos. and colonists and artisans are being taken there free of charge by the Government.

Cuernavaca, which has been held by Government troops for several months, is rapidly approaching a normal condition, altho the Zapatistas during their occupation of the town stripped the place of almost every stick of timber and unroofed nearly all the houses and public buildings.

The country between Cuernavaca and Cuautla is dotted with looted sugar refineries representing investments totaling millions of dollars. They are surrounded by sugar plantations which were allowed to run to waste by the rebels. Every stick of timber and every pound of salable metal was torn from the refineries by Zapata's men.

The Government's program of reconstruction went at the land problem first:

dividing up the great estates among the people, with the cooperation of the proprietors. The Government is determined to eliminate the old system, under which the whole State of Morelos (2776 square miles) was formerly divided into twenty-eight estates owned by fourteen families.

Schools are being opened but their capacity is entirely inadequate to accommodate the hundreds of children seeking admission.

Except for the extreme southwest section, where Zapata has taken refuge, the whole state is quiet and there has not been a single skirmish reported in weeks.

Only three days after this promising report of Mexico's quiet progress came



another Associated Press dispatch, dated from Washington:

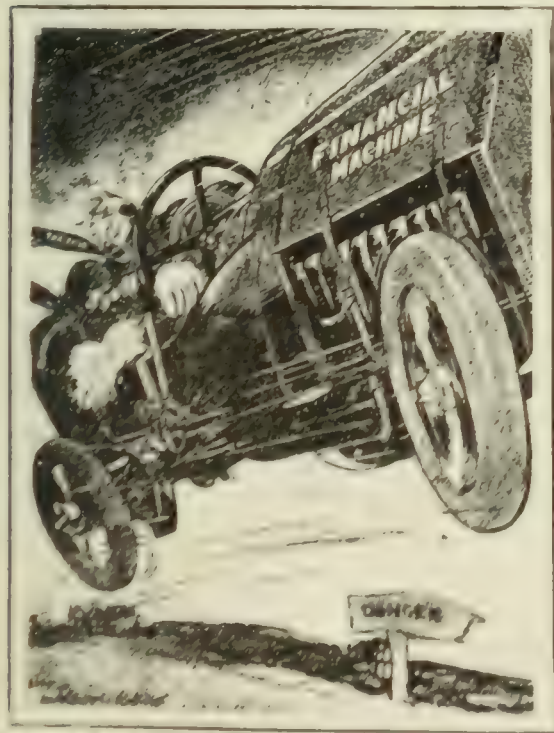
The American Embassy at Mexico City was instructed today by the State Department to request the Mexican Government to take every possible step to insure the protection of American citizens in the territory in Northern Mexico, where Villa bands again have become active.

The information available seemed to indicate that Villa was sounding out the attitude of the United States by raiding operations in Chihuahua and along the Mexican-Texan border. The capture of an American citizen, James Whitten, by Villista bandits, was reported at Las Cruces. The body of another American citizen, Oscar Wallace, who was kidnapped on his ranch near Progreso by Mexican bandits, was found on March 25. Three other Americans, similarly captured, were released by the bandits after the American Government had written the Mexican Government insisting upon their safe return.

Troops of the 8th U. S. Cavalry stationed at the border went into Mexico on March 23 in pursuit of Mexican bandits who had stolen cattle and horses from an American ranch at Nunez, Texas. The troops recovered the stolen property and in a skirmish with the thieves killed five Mexicans and wounded two.

Some of the strongest opponents of the Carranza Government, "men once prominent in the Mexican republic," united in a "National Alliance" organized in Los Angeles recently. The Los Angeles Times explains the alliance as follows:

The purpose of the alliance is to unite factions and interests opposed to the Carranza Administration and to work as effectively as possible thruout the United States for setting up a strong, constructive government in Mexico with men of ability and integrity at the helm. Members of the alliance say the Carranza Administration is an utter failure and must be replaced by an abler one if Mexico is to be rehabilitated.



Whitcomb in London Passing Show

#### THE DANGER PAGE

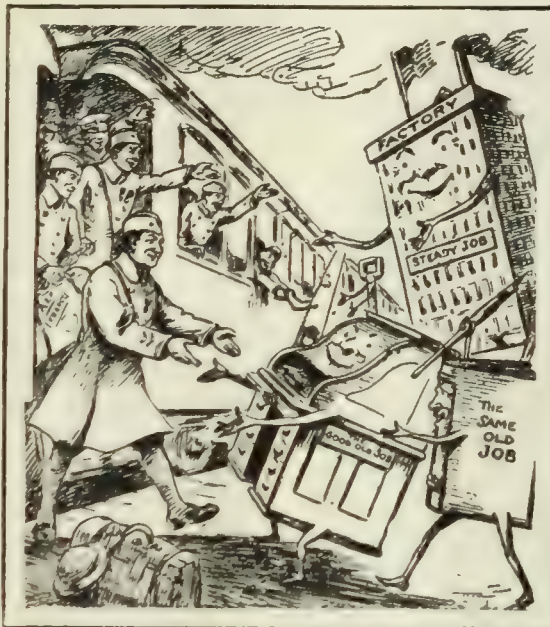
Taxpayer: "Here! For goodness' sake, stop! We passed the warning post nearly four months ago, and there's danger ahead!"  
Government: "Yes, but I can't stop the old machine!"

[The war expenditure is still costing the nation approximately seven millions a day, nearly \$200 a minute. Daily press.]

**Satisfying Everybody** The Fuel Administration announced on March 23 that a plan to promote public welfare by more effective co-operation between the Federal Government and the coal industry had been submitted in referendum form to the members of the National Coal Association by officials of that organization. Producing companies holding membership in the National Coal Association represent an annual output of approximately 400,000,000 tons, or three-fourths of the country's bituminous production.

In this plan, which is the outcome of conferences called by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, in which coal operators and mine workers participated, it is proposed:

1. That all facts relating to the industry or any question touching it, such as the cost of living, the cost of production, labor conditions, transportation facilities, and other factors entering into the cost of coal, be officially and accurately ascertained by some of the regular Government



Hulladay in Providence Sunday Journal

#### THE BEST RECEPTION COMMITTEE

agencies, since the Government is the most appropriate representative of the public.

2. That the public is one of the parties at interest, the other two being capital and labor, and that no action affecting any of the findings of fact be taken until all three parties, thru their duly qualified representatives, shall have had an opportunity to consider and discuss the proposals.

3. That the determination of facts, as outlined, and the formulation of administrative policy are two separate and distinct functions, and therefore should not be performed by the same agency of the Government.

4. That the findings of facts, thus proposed, should be submitted to a permanent department of commission of the Government. In this connection it is pointed out that the plan does not contemplate the creation of new agencies, but proposes to utilize existing permanent governmental organizations.

5. That the President designate some Cabinet officer, or other appropriate official, to represent the public in considering any policy proposed, and that as advisers to the commissioner there should be an equal number, say three, of representatives of operators and miners. The function of the commission would be the consideration of all the problems affecting the industry, and the formulation of policies to deal with such problems, the commission being a purely advisory body.

6. That the commission shall make recommendations to the President, who would thus be placed in close relation with the industry and all factors entering into it making for its prosperity or retarding its development.



Orin in Chicago Daily Tribune

#### THE AMERICAN LAOCOON

Dr. Garfield also suggested that such a plan, modified to suit diverse conditions, might be adopted not only by the coal industry, but by other basic industries of the country as well, in which event the Government would be placed in possession of intimate facts, figures, findings and recommendations in meeting industrial problems relating to any industry as such problems might arise.

**Custing the Owner** The dispute that began when government control gave to Postmaster General Burleson the administration of the telegraph and cable facilities reached a new climax on March 22 when the Postmaster General ordered Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, to resign from "all duties incident to supervision, possession, control and operation of said telegraph and telephone system." The reason given by Mr. Burleson for his discharge of Mr. Mackay and two other officials of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company was practically sabotage. The Post Office Department officially explained:

The order removing the president of the Mackay Companies, Clarence H. Mackay; its general counsel, W. W. Cook, and its secretary, William J. Deegan, from the operation of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company's land lines under Government control is made necessary by the fact that since the Post Office Department refused to grant that company the compensation asked for by them the officials have refused to follow out the instructions of the department in the management of the properties, and failed to put into operation promptly the wage schedule and the eight-hour day, and in various ways endeavored to embarrass and discredit the Government operation of the wires.

In place of Mr. Mackay, Postmaster General Burleson has appointed A. F. Adams, president of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company.

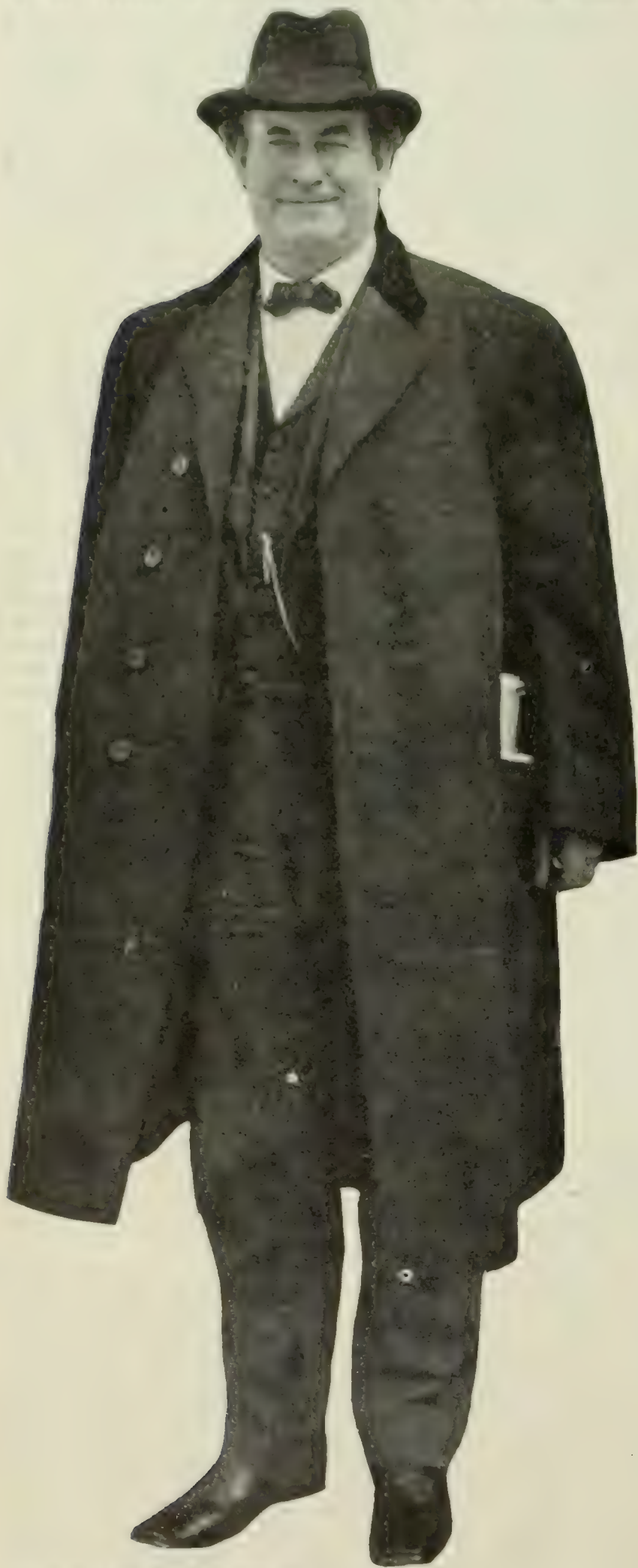
The Mackay companies have a suit now pending, contesting the authority of the Federal Government to take over their property. Their grievance against Postmaster General Burleson's administration is based upon his alleged unfair discrimination against the Postal Telegraph, and it was said that in appointing the directors of the service he practically put the Mackay lines into the hands of their competitors.



# THE RIGHTS OF RESIDENTS

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

*The question of what to do with the alien minorities that unavoidably will be included within the national boundaries now being drawn is one of the most perplexing before the Peace Conference. At a meeting held in New York on February 8 in behalf of Armenian independence Mr. Bryan, in the course of an eloquent speech, suggested a solution for the problem of Armenia that may be of general application and at our request he has elaborated it for The Independent*



c Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson

*The former Secretary of State in Washington*

“I entrust to the friends of Armenia an idea that has been growing in my mind for several years and which seems to me to be especially applicable to the present situation. The doctrine of self-determination is founded on the highest conception of justice, but its application is often rendered difficult by a mixture of races. The just administration of the government by the dominant element over large minorities of different racial characteristics is almost as difficult as it is for one nation to deal justly with another subject nation. No matter what boundaries are fixed to the Republic of Armenia the territory set apart for the new nation will, necessarily, be occupied by representatives of many races, and as the Armenians are scattered over a very wide area it is not possible for all of them to be included in any geographical division. It is to remedy this difficulty that I venture to make a suggestion. It is this: That the government of the Armenian Republic agree to purchase, at its present value, all the property, real and personal, belonging to any one of another race who does not desire to live under the new government. In the case of Armenia, this will have several advantages. In the first place, it will permit those to leave, without financial sacrifice, who, being unfriendly to the new government, would be discordant elements if they remained, and the property thus purchased could be sold to Armenians in other parts of Europe who would be drawn back to their home land by the promise of freedom and progress. Such a plan would not involve any net loss to the government because it is inconceivable that property should fall in price under the new conditions and any advance in price would make the transaction profitable to the government. It is entirely probable that most of the representatives of other races would prefer to remain, partly because of business advantages, partly because of intermarriage, but largely because they could find nowhere else so bright an outlook for the future. If they remained, criticism would be silenced; having the privilege of leaving without loss to themselves they could not complain that the change in government did them any injustice. I believe that the adoption of such a policy by the government of the Armenian Republic would not only be of very great value to it but that it would give to the world a just principle of universal application and make easier the adjustment of territorial disputes in every part of the world.”

The statement given above presents the subject as it was submitted to the guests assembled at the dinner recently given in the interest of Armenian Independence. The basic principle involved is that human beings, living upon land transferred to a new sovereignty, do not pass with the land, but have rights independent of, and superior to, the soil. The matter was brought to my attention some years ago when I was dealing with a boundary dispute between two of the smaller Latin-American republics. As is usual in such of the cases the decision, being in the nature of a compromise, was not fully satisfactory to either party. A part of the disputed tract was awarded to one nation and a part to the other. Each side complained of the injustice brought upon residents who were, without their consent and against their will, transferred to a new sovereignty. It occurred to me that the equities in the case might be adjusted by the application of the principle announced at the Armenian banquet; that is, that the government which extended its jurisdiction over these unwilling citizens could both protect itself and do justice to persons unwillingly brought under its jurisdiction by an offer that would enable them to remove from the land without financial loss. If the resident can dispose of his property without loss and remove to some other place, and thus be free to choose a residence in harmony with his desires and interests, the ground for complaint is largely reduced, if not removed, and the government at the same time protects itself by avoiding the complaint of one who, if he remained against his will, coerced into remaining by the pecuniary loss that he might suffer if he attempted to dispose of his property in haste, would naturally be dissatisfied. In the case that I had in mind, the purchases would not amount to much, and the



amount spent by the government interested would be approximately equal, and each government could sell what it bought to citizens of its own government who would desire to withdraw from the ceded territory.

As I revolved the thought in my mind the plan was developed until I saw in it an idea that seemed of universal application, but having no opportunity to use it, it lay dormant until the conclusion of the World War and the assembling of the Peace Conference in Paris. When I read reports of proposed boundary changes, and especially when the various groups pleading for the right of self determination made their statements showing a puzzling mixture of populations, the plan was recalled as a thing imperatively needed now.

Greece is asking for territory in which the inhabitants of Greek blood form the predominating element, but in each case there are large minorities of other races. It would greatly assist in the settlement of these disputes if in each case the new government announced its willingness to assist by the

proposed plan in the redistribution of population according to the desire of the residents.

Likewise, in the establishment of the new Republic of Poland. It will be made up of territory withdrawn from the sovereignty of Germany, Austria and Russia—territory in which Polish blood predominates, but in which there are considerable minorities unfriendly to the aspirations of the Polish people. It would make the work of the Polish Government much easier if it announced its willingness to buy out those desiring to remove to other countries.

Alsace-Lorraine returns to French sovereignty after being under German rule for nearly half a century. While it may be said with justice that Germans ought not to have taken advantage of their nation's wrong and made investments in a land torn from France by violence, still in this practical world we deal with situations as they are and not as they should be, and an offer by France to purchase the property of German investors who came into Alsace-Lorraine during German occupa-

tion, would relieve the French Government of many difficult problems, and at the same time would enable the French Government to furnish homes to those of its own people who will be glad to take the place of Germans who retire across the Rhine.

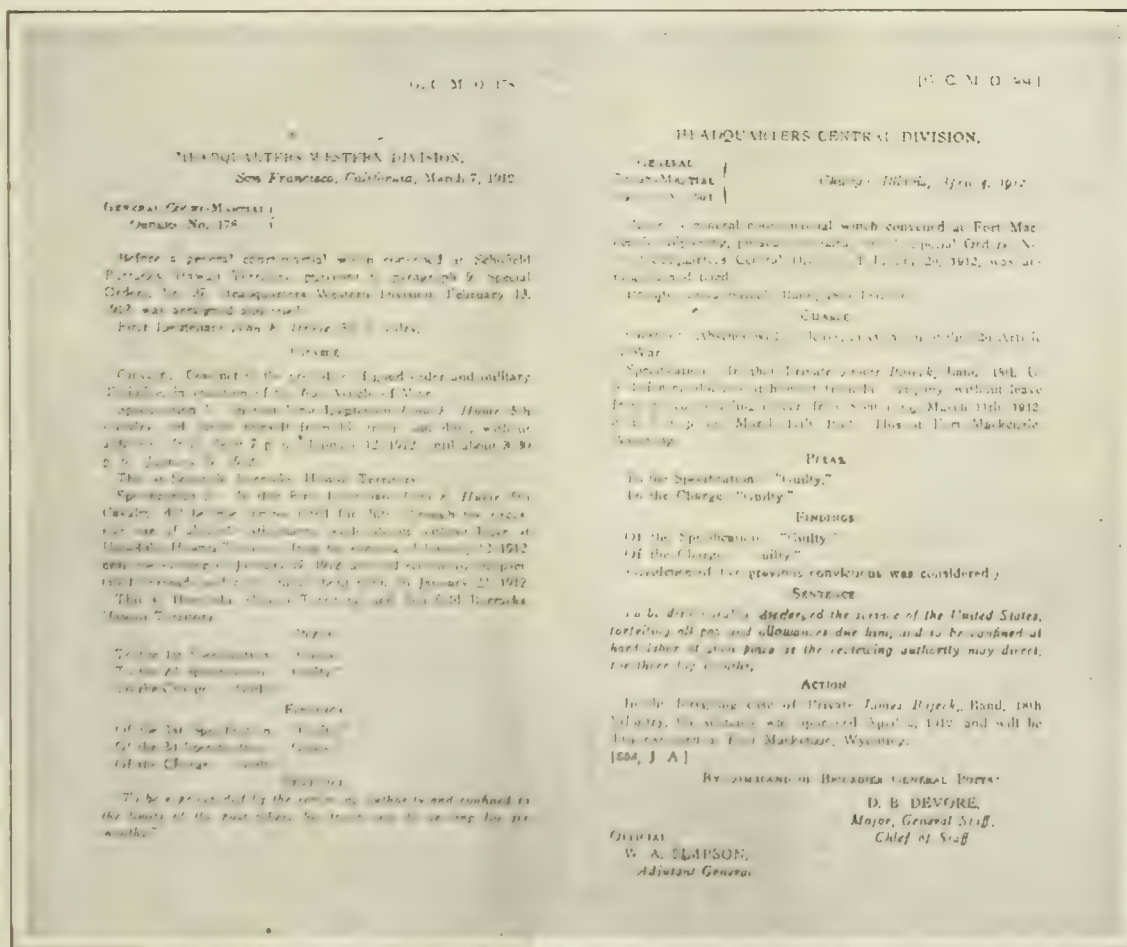
But beyond the immediate advantages to government and to individuals is the fact that it is a step toward justice in international affairs. The old ways are being abandoned and new ideals are being adopted. Ruthlessness is on the wane; the doctrine of brotherhood is gaining ground. Nations, instead of inquiring what they have the power to do, are asking what they should do. A world conscience is making itself manifest, and that conscience is challenging the methods that rest on force. Is it right? is the question upon which increasing emphasis is being placed.

The world longs for peace; the League of Nations is proof positive of this universal desire. The recognition of the rights of residents when their lands come under a new sovereignty will promote peace.

Mr. Post fought in the United States army as a private and later as a lieutenant during the Spanish War and for several years after was one of the officers directing military instruction in the Coast Artillery of the New York National Guard. When he wrote his series of articles for Harper's Weekly in 1914 on the injustice of the United States army court-martial system, Mr. Post had made an intensive study of court-martial law and of the cases in the official records of the War Department. The abuses he discusses here were recently brought to the attention of Congress by former Judge Advocate General Ansell. Secretary Baker has since started an investigation of military law

# WHAT IS A CRIME?

BY CHARLES JOHNSON POST



From Harper's Weekly

## FACSIMILES OF COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS

On the left is the case of a first lieutenant who was absent, drunk, for five days. Somebody else was paid for doing his work. He was merely reprimanded and confined to the limits of his post for a few months. A post is a complete social community in itself, so the hardship is purely rhetorical. To the right is the result of a court-martial punishing an enlisted man for being absent thirty-two hours without leave. All pay and allowances due him were forfeited, he was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to three months at hard labor.

WHEN Secretary of War Newton D. Baker recently stated that "during the time of peace, prior to the war, I do not recall that our system of military law ever became the subject of public attack on the ground of its struc-

tural defects," it indicated that he was probably the only official connected with the regular establishment of the War department who was not familiar with the exposure of the structural defects, abuses and inhumanities and injustices to American soldiers—amply

Crowder, all corroborate the shocking abuses in the administration of justice by the Judge Advocate General's Department in its court-martial system, and which I had previously attacked in exposures in Harper's Weekly.

Secretary of War Baker's statement

supported by unchallenged evidence from the War Department's own official files—under the court-martial system of the Judge Advocate General's Department, published in Harper's Weekly in 1914.

The recent arraignment by the president of the American Bar Association of the Judge Advocate's court-martial system and horrible injustices, the resolutions adopted by the American Bar Association, the scandals of the court-martial system revealed by the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and the courageous position taken by General Samuel T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army—since demoted and attacked by Judge Advocate General



aside from the fact that he might defend it on the ground that he had no personal recollection of the exposure of court-martial scandals—logically suggests in General Crowder's defense, that any abuses and conflicts made public by General Ansell and the Senate were incidental and temporary confusions merely due to the tremendous pressure of the war, and that in peace times prior to the war, Judge Advocate General Crowder's court-martial department was a model of fair, humane and American justice.

This, most emphatically, is not so.

Judge Advocate General Crowder's department of court-martial administration needs a drastic overhauling and revision; it needs a new system, a new heart, a new enlightened American principle and a Judge Advocate General at the head who is in sympathy with the modern concepts of justice and who has, in the field of American ideals, an understanding of our national spirit that makes us warlike but not military, and that demands a square-dealt justice for American soldiers.

Every effort is being made by General Crowder and the friends of bureaucratic militarism to make it appear, by absolutely ignoring the facts of the outrageous scandals and oppressions of the court-martial system, that the whole issue is nothing but a personal attack by General Ansell. On the contrary, it is an issue between justice and humanity on the one side and an outworn, surviving autocratic, military bureaucracy on the other—and Judge Advocate General Crowder defends the latter in his Judge Advocate's department.

For under our court-martial system the common soldier, volunteer or drafted, can be convicted and sentenced to ferocious terms of imprisonment without the right of appeal, or any orderly legal channels for securing justice even against the most shocking oppressions.

It is the common American soldier in the ranks, who is inarticulate and cannot protest, whom General Ansell is defending.

This is the issue; and to make this plain is what moves me to set forth the facts of the past and the present.

Secretary of War Baker said there had been no public attack of the "structural defects" of the court-martial system. Therefore it is interesting to refer to my five articles in *Harper's Weekly* on this point. I charged:

Offenses may be important or trivial at the unchecked whim of an officer; adolescent ignorance may persecute ability, unrestrained and unpunished.

The discipline of our army and the very life of an army is its discipline—is operated under a rambling, shambling collection of laws and regulations that defy coherent analysis or logical operation, but which shields incompetence and abuse.

Minor infractions are dragged out into pompous proceedings; the high-priced time of officers is devoted to the solemn weighing of the niceties of the dancing class; . . . while in the case of desertion—a peculiar and interesting class in itself—the ordinary decencies of common sense and of humanity are continually outraged.

The general court-martial, which is the military machinery for the administration of army law and its judicial processes, is a travesty on civilized justice which shelters favoritism and oppression. We will take up the instances shortly, and they can speak for themselves.

It (the court-martial) can try any offense from a dirty rifle to murder. It is responsible to no one for its acts. The only relief from any verdict or any sentence is by an appeal to mercy. Whatever flagrant wrong may have been committed, it is an uncertain charity alone, not justice, which can reach it. A court-martial can, and does, condone crimes and outrages in officers that saves them from justice; it can, and does heap oppressions and even illegal sentences upon the enlisted man from which only the accidents of charity or mercy can save him. (February 21, 1914.)

These were certainly public charges against the structural defects of the

Judge Advocate General's court-martial department. And I proved them by typical cases out of the hundreds shown in the official court-martial records.

Now listen to an army officer and his charge. On February 13 of this year, Acting Judge Advocate of the Army, Samuel T. Ansell, staked his professional army career in exposing the shocking injustice of the court-martial system during this war. He said:

The sentences imposed for slight offenses by the courts martial have shocked every sense of justice. They have reached the heights of injustice. The sentences in many instances bore no reasonable relationship to the offenses committed.

For forty years the army has been cursed with red tape in its courts-martial proceedings. Terrible injustices have been inflicted upon small offenders. The whole system is wrong.

I realize that I am arraigning an institution to which I belong. But I am doing it so that ample justice may be done the men in the ranks.

Could corroboration of my charges be stronger—General Ansell's condemnation is identical, except in its greater brevity.

I showed that a prisoner was not entitled, as a right, to counsel to defend him, but that it was permitted merely as a favor and that the interests of the prisoner were to be guarded only "so far as they are not inconsistent with military relations," this being the extract from the regulations governing the courts-martial. And the Senate Committee found that soldiers were given youthful, immature lieutenants to defend them from even the death penalty—one such officer-counsel naively advising the unfortunate soldiers to plead "guilty" to a charge in which a verdict of "guilty" meant death! I was peremptorily forbidden further access to the records of the department after it was discovered that these grave abuses were understood by me, in spite of the fact that the [Continued on page 40]



Bain Service

Former Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell



Press Illustrating

Judge Advocate General Enoch Crowder



**W**HEN Mr. McAdoo gave his famous slogan, "The Public Be Pleased," wings of publicity, he hobbled the Railroad Administration with a staggering handicap. He struck the wrong pitch for his associates to sing to; drew the wrong scale with which to measure their service. For "The Public Be Pleased" was not the point at all.

So, before nailing Government control of railroads to the cross with proofs of its failure as a "Public Be Pleased" campaign, wouldn't it be a good idea to recall just what the Railroad Administration really did start out to do, and then see how nearly it came to filling the order?

Notice how it strikes a nationally known railway executive now with the Administration but who, nevertheless, figures his bread buttered on the side of private control. He says:

"The expression 'The Public Be Pleased' was a misnomer that proved a high trump for our critics—and they have given it full orchestral accompaniments.

"But it wasn't 'The Public Be Pleased' with us—not for a split second! And the public discovered that in a hurry. It was 'Army and Navy First,' with Food Administration, Shipping Board, Fuel Administration and some hundred war industries next in line. After that we would do what we could for the public.

"The Government took over the railroads in order to win the war: not to improve their service to the shipping and traveling public. Therefore the only yardstick by which the efficiency of Government control can be measured is its actual service in this respect."

With this fact in mind the problem assumes another aspect. For the Administration to reduce passenger train service 47,000,000 train miles as fast as it could hack away was certainly a poor way to illustrate its "Public Be Pleased" theory. But, on the other hand, figures now available show that during the first ten months of 1918 our railroads had to transport over 6,000,000 troops, which required a total of 193,002 cars, including 167,232 coaches for draft and regular train movements. The special troop trains usually contained twelve cars and carried about 440 men. Add to this the fact that another 2319 of the passenger cars taken from public use were put to the daily task of transporting 205,587 workers to and from camps and industrial plants engaged in vital war work and you will understand why civilian travel felt the pruning knife.

It is one thing to remember that you were informed curtly by the Government that you could not ship your automobile to California for the winter

# A SQUARE DEAL FOR RAILROAD CONTROL

BY WILLIAM FLEMING FRENCH



© International Film

*Director General Walker D. Hines, under whose administration the railroads may be able to live up to "The Public Be Pleased"*

and quite another to discover that the space it would have used was urgently needed in our drive against the Kaiser. For you know now, of course, that whether the Hun overran the world or not depended upon the United States Railroad Administration's ability to keep a steady stream of food pouring into the hungry mouths of waiting ships.

Just one year ago Britain issued her ultimatum: if the United States did not live up to the promises of its Food Administration the Central Powers would win the war. Everything depended upon the American railroads. If they failed to get sufficient foodstuffs to the Atlantic seaboard for shipment abroad the cause was lost.

The Railroad Administration replied by rushing empty box cars from all parts of the country to the Southwestern grain states, where they were loaded and shot, at express speed, to the seaboard. Within thirty-five days after receiving the Allies' appeal the Railroad Administration had stuffed the holds of every available ship with food and accumulated at North Atlantic ports an excess on wheels of 6318 car loads of foodstuffs, exclusive of grain on cars and in elevators.

To accomplish this, traffic of all kinds was sidetracked, engines being jerked off and attached to grain trains, while promises for empty cars were broken like Hun pledges.

"The Public Be Pleased"? Hardly; but the Kaiser Be Dammed without a doubt.

Many a shipper found it most distressing to have his cars tied tight

with red tape while freight train after freight train pulled past his door. And when he asked why his cars could not be attached to such trains the answer was invariably the same:

"Oh, that is impossible! Those are T. M. N.'s."

T. M. N. or B. V. D.; it was all the same, to the shipper. He only knew that he was getting rotten service—and a stomach full of Government control. The Administration could not explain the meaning of the mysterious T. M. N. then—but it can now.

T. M. N. really means Train Movement Notice; certainly an innocent little phrase in itself. But inasmuch as T. M. N.'s are issued only on solid train shipments of war materials and supplies to be given right of way over all else and to travel according to their own schedules, to the minute, T. M. N. became known to the railroaders as about as dangerous to monkey with as T. N. T.

A T. M. N. might be issued on a train of steel from the mills to the shipyards of the West Coast, it might be on airplane spruce from Oregon

to the factories of the East, or meat from the Chicago packing plants to waiting steamers or on munitions from the Ohio region to the Atlantic. But whatever it was on, that train got the right of way.

In these Train Movement Notices (copies of which went to the traffic heads of every road over which the trains were to move) were listed the car numbers, their destinations, the route they were to travel and the schedule to apply. And, in the case of perishables, reports of progress must be issued every few hours, from source to destination.

That is why passengers fumed on sidings while freight trains puffed past. And these solid trains were given the preference in routing, too, having the shortest and most direct routes picked for them irrespective of how many different roads they might carry them over. Once the trains were started not a car in them dared be disturbed or for so long as an hour be tied up in transfer yards, except for repairs.

Heroic measures, these—but consider the results. Taking the oil trains for example, we find that for the last six months of 1918, 981 special oil trains (25,034 cars) were run in the Eastern region alone, with the result that the oil cars were made to show a 90 per cent increase in the mileage traveled. This means that under the solid train plan each oil car was made to perform practically twice its ordinary amount of work. And our munition industries, our navy and the navies of our Allies, were all dependent upon our oil supply.

By shipping via the shortest and



most direct route and doing away with terminal and transfer yard jams the Administration has saved months of time, millions of dollars, thousands of cars and engines and the toll of an army of workers.

As an illustration of how this works out let's follow a shipment of airplane spruce from Portland, Oregon, to an Ohio port. This was first saved 141 miles of travel by taking the shortest route from Portland to Chicago and then saved approximately eight days time by being transferred from the western to eastern lines via the "outer belt line" (the E. J. and E. railroad, which circles Chicago at a distance of thirty miles from the heart of the city) instead of reaching the jam of the transfer yards and one of the inner belt lines.

Under the old régime each railroad insisted upon hauling its traffic every mile possible before turning it over to "foreign" lines, and so the road bringing that shipment from the West to Chicago would have carried it into the Chicago yards, letting it there take its chances in the jam.

To transfer a car via the outer belt line costs approximately \$14 and twenty-four

hours' time; via the inner belt \$1.50 and about ten days time. Hence it was Hobson's choice with the carrier in the old days. But the Railroad Administration will have none of that now. Transfer jams are avoided irrespective of the miles of haul lost to the initial carrier.

In the matter of routing the shipper is considered not at all. But the Administration points to the saving it has effected on the ore cars of the Lake Superior and Lake Michigan districts alone, where it re-routed 64,770 cars with a net saving of 3,557,464 car miles. The re-routing records for the Eastern and Northwestern regions alone show a total of 16,863,633 car miles saved, which spells fuel conservation to the tune of about seven million dollars, besides increasing the efficiency and service of America's 2,500,000 freight cars approximately 28 per cent. This equals the addition of seven hundred thousand new cars.

In the table at the right are a few of the new routes and the savings, as taken from the Administration's files.

A train of fifty cars shipped from Chicago, Illinois, to Little Rock, Arkansas, via the short route of 633 miles instead of the long route of 1277 miles results in a haul shorter by 32,200 car miles, which spells a coal saving of about \$3100 and a time saving of approximately thirty five hours.

When such schemes for saving equipment, time and fuel were worked out the convenience of the public was not the primary consideration at all. It wasn't supposed to be. The railroads of the United States had one big job, to transport food and materials in such quantities and with such speed as to make possible the successful prosecution of the war. And to what degree

public welfare. Yet the railroads continued to handle our peace-time traffic.

This was made possible by compelling the elimination of non-essentials in shipping, by making the shipper cut out frills and fancies. Pointed hints dropt to manufacturers induced them to limit their output of fancy goods and cut down the number of styles of their products. The Administration even went so far as to suggest that the number of sample cases being carried by traveling salesmen be limited. High-handed? Very likely, but we are told that these little eliminations released some fifty thousand box cars for the transporting of food for our fighters and allies. It would require a generous

stretch of imagination to see this as public service, but it was certainly winning the war.

Then there is the Permit System—a plan as popular with the shippers as the toothache. It's a wonderfully effective little scheme that works in this way: A shipper has, let us say, ten cars of potatoes to ship from Minnesota to the markets of Chicago. After considerable delay the cars are awarded him, but before he can load he must get a permit. Nothing

unreasonable in this.

But suddenly, out of a clear sky, comes an order from the Regional Director's office in Chicago refusing that permit. Gently the local agent breaks the news, explaining that terminal conditions will not permit of the shipment.

Never such a thing as that was pulled in the old days! Certainly not, but whole trainloads of potatoes have frozen solid in the outer yards of Chicago, waiting a chance to reach the terminals or be transferred to other roads.

The Permit System, however, eliminates this possibility, or certainly in case the terminal is jammed with cars. Some conservative individual has estimated that five thousand carloads of foodstuffs were ruined in the famous terminal jam that kept New York coal-

less last winter. During that traffic knot, which had its source in the Northwestern states, 150,000 cars were "locked" thruout the country, the [Continued on page 38]



© Underwood & Underwood

"Within thirty-five days of the Allies' appeal, the Railroad Administration had accumulated at North Atlantic ports an excess on wheels of 6318 carloads of foodstuffs"

Government control has been successful can be measured only by the extent to which it has carried out this program.

To do this the railroads of this country had to deliver at docks foodstuffs and munitions enough to load a thirty thousand ton ship every ten minutes—which means, roughly, 150 cars of freight per ship, or fifteen cars a minute.

"The Public Be Pleased!" The public that expected to be pleased under such conditions ought to be in straight jackets. In order to keep the right of way open to the steady string of trains loaded with foodstuffs and war materials that streamed toward our ports, civilian traffic had to be sidetracked.

To supply the necessary cars to carry these goods the demands of the civilian shipper had to be subordinated to the

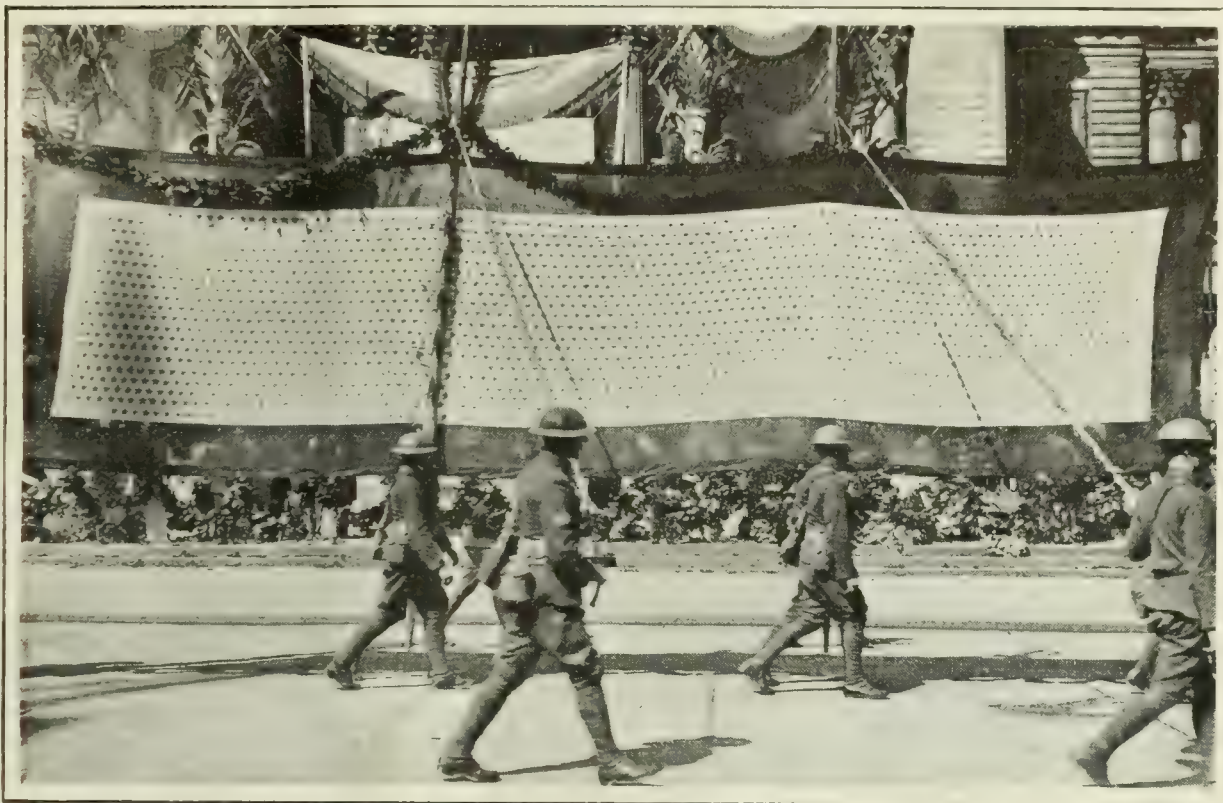
Between	and	Long Route	Miles	Short Route	Miles	Saving
Duluth, Minn.	Chicago, Ill.	C. B. & Q.-N. P.	606	Soo Line	465	141
Chicago, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Soo Line	145	C. M. & St. P.	85	60
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.	C. R. I. & P.	1277	C. & A.-M. P.	633	644
Chicago, Ill.	Minneapolis	C. R. I. & P.	524	C. & N. W.	408	116
Minneapolis	Omaha, Neb.	C. B. & Q.	736	C. St. P. M. & O.	377	359
Minneapolis	Des Moines	C. B. & Q.	614	C. R. I. & P.	270	344
Portland, Ore.	Ogden, Utah	S. P. Lines	1339	U. P. Lines	857	482
Billings, Mont.	Butte, Mont.	G. N.	405	N. P.	236	169
Butte, Mont.	Great Falls	C. M. & St. P.	387	G. N.	171	216
Chicago, Ill.	Clinton, Ia.	C. R. I. & P.	259	C. & N. W.	138	121



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

## WHILE MILLIONS CHEERED

*It was the greatest military parade the United States has ever seen. And it was the proudest day in New York's history. For the men who marched were the returning veterans of the 27th, the division made up of the old New York State Guard, who went overseas last summer and on September 29 went forward in the Allied attack that broke the Hindenburg line. The service flag with 1942 gold stars, carried at the head of the parade, showed what those battles cost. And behind it for nearly an hour before the marching men came by there was a steady procession of automobiles filled with the 27th's wounded. Then came the parade proper—25,000 veterans in tin hats and full equipment. At Madison Square had been erected a great triumphal arch and line of columns gay with fluttering colors and symbols of victory*







Press Illustrating

### THREE THOUSAND MILES FROM HOME

*These men of the 77th in France may be reminiscing of the battles they won—or they may be wondering when their transport leaves*



© International Film

### ON A SIGHT-SEEING BUS IN BELGIUM

*A week or so after the armistice was signed an army photographer snapped this picture of two doughboys out to do the town of Thie-*



## FRIENDLY ENEMIES

To these German youngsters the American army means candy—sweet chocolate preferred—and, if they can get them, cigarets. In every village the Army of Occupation finds the children eager to make friends. If this be fraternization, make the most of it, says Sonny's grin



Paul Thompson

International Film

### KARL AND MINNA BRIBED TO POSE

They each have a slab of American chocolate and an enthusiastic friendliness for the Yanks. But Karl is still wearing a souvenir apron decorated with a Zeppelin bombing a quiet town



International Film

TEN LITTLE PRUSSIAN'S WHOSE WARDROBES ARE PATCHED OUT WITH DISCARDED ARMY CLOTHES



# ARE YOU FIT TO BE A FRESHMAN?

**W**HEN we went to college the entrance examinations, painful tho they were, were simple in their implications.

We hazarded little pieces of Latin or Greek, feverishly wrestled with geometry, sprayed callow criticism over selected English "masterpieces," and prayed for an air of authority in our halting French or German. If we had good memories and had applied ourselves with reasonable diligence in school, and were not given to hysterical lapses, we passed. Otherwise we failed.

The examinations served very well to indicate whether we had learned, temporarily or otherwise, an assortment of desirable facts and processes. But they were faulty in that they asked the question, "What have you learned?" instead of the more pertinent one, "What can you learn?" As a rough approximation of one's fitness to go on learning, they were helpful, but they were unsatisfactory in two important respects. They tended to limit candidates for admission to college to boys and girls of a rather stereotyped preparation; and they failed after all to throw much light on the fundamental qualities of intelligence which really determined the answer to the question, "Is this boy or girl really worth teaching, since we can at best teach only a picked minority? Is he likely to pay dividends to the community on the cost of the education he seeks?"

The examination system, in other words, was at once too exclusive and too catholic. It discriminated geographically against students of the Western states, who find the college entrance examination outside the normal educational scheme of things in their home states, and often let the fear of it stand in the way of their free choice of a college or university. It is a good thing for boys and girls to go afield for a college education; that makes for national solidarity and intersectional sympathy. Such an artificial barrier to the interchange of students ought not to remain if some equally or more effective way can be devised to separate the promising candidates from the lame ducks.

The examination system does not perform this sifting process any too well. A sharp line is drawn, in school ethics, between honorable cramming and dishonorable cribbing, but one

BY GEDDES SMITH

is about as destructive as the other to the significance of an examination. Candidates stuffed with dates are bad for the digestion of any college, but the examination does not strain them out.

So Columbia has established a four-fold test of fitness for admission to the undergraduate college for men. A candidate is judged by

1. His school record, which must show how well he has handled the everyday job of learning such fundamentals as English, mathematics, "a foreign language, either ancient or modern" (how the fathers would snort at that!), science and history.

2. His character and promise, as indicated by his school record, personal recommendations and, whenever possible, an interview with the admissions officer or his delegated representative.

3. His health record, and

4. "A test of mental alertness and power."

How measure mental alertness and power? The entrance examinations were a crude approach to a test for these qualities, and for the present the college will accept them in lieu of a newer test. But the example of the United States Army, which made itself a huge psychological experiment station incidentally to beating the Kaiser, pointed the way to the better plan, the "intelligence test," which candidates for admission next September may elect.

When psychologists first began to try to measure intelligence they believed it could be done only inferentially, so they measured nervous reactions — both sensory and motor — by sticking compasses into the back of one's hand, and timing the subject while he speared contiguous squares with a lead pencil, and various other interesting experiments which yielded a lot of not very relevant statistics. No doubt general intelligence was likely to be accompanied by nervous delicacy — but that was about as far as they could go along that line.

But Alfred Binet, of the Sorbonne, attacked the problem more directly in 1905. He believed that tests arbitrarily devised to reflect such aspects of intelligence as familiarity with normal phenomena, plentiful and well-defined concepts, a rationality adequate to cope with every day choices and detect fallacies, and a serviceable memory, could be so standardized by repeated trial that a scale of mental proficiency could be established. Accordingly he worked out a set of graduated tests for children and adults, shifting them back and forth until he had distributed them in such a way that the results at any age were in accordance with the laws of probability. Thus he was able to determine borderland cases of both subnormality and genius with an accuracy unknown before. Other psychologists have extended and modified the tests, and now that they have served to detect feeble-minded children, and potential corporals in the draft army, they are to be applied to sub-freshmen.

1. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

2. ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○

3.

4. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP

5. ○ ○ ○ MILITARY GUN CAMP

6. 34-79-56-87-68-25-82-47-27-31-64-93-71-41-52-99

7. 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

8. 

7F	4	3	5A	8	2	6	9B	3
----	---	---	----	---	---	---	----	---

9. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

## PAGE 1 OF THE ARMY'S ALPHA TESTS

*Below is the key which shows how new soldiers were expected to show their mental qualifications thru quick answers to the puzzles on the chart.*

*Imagine it before you on a desk in a room with 500 others, and here is what you would be called upon to do with the above chart:*

1. "Attention!" says the examiner. "Attention" always means 'Pencils up.' Look at the circles at No. 1. When I say 'Go!' but not before, make a cross in the second circle and also a figure 1 in the third circle—'Go!' (Five seconds to do this.)

2. "Attention! Look at No. 2, where the circles have numbers in them. When I say 'Go!' draw a line from Circle 2 to Circle 5 that will pass above Circle 3 and below Circle 4—'Go!' (Not more than five seconds for this.)

3. Make a figure 1 in the space which is in the triangle, but not in the circle or square, and also make a figure 2 in the space which is in the square and the circle, but not in the triangle. (Ten seconds.)

4. Cross out the letter just before D, and also draw a letter before the second letter before I.

5. Notice the three circles and the three words. Make in the first circle the last letter of the first word; in the second circle the last letter of the second word, and in the third circle the third letter of the third word. (Ten seconds.)

6. Cross out each number that is more than 30 but less than 40. (Fifteen seconds.)

7. Notice that the drawing is divided into five parts. Put a 3 or a 2 in each of the two smaller parts and a number between 4 and 7 in the part next in size to the largest part. (Fifteen seconds.)

8. Draw a line thru every odd number that is not in a circle and also thru every odd number that is in a circle with a letter. (Twenty-five seconds.)

9. If 6 is more than 4, then cross out the number 5 unless 5 is more than 7, in which case draw a line under No. 6. (Ten seconds.)



The army tests, fragments of which are reproduced on the preceding page from the *New York Times*, were given to the men at many of the cantonments chiefly to aid

In the discovery of men whose superior intelligence suggests their consideration for advancement.

In the prompt selection and assignment to Development Battalions of men who are so inferior mentally that they are suited only for selected assignments.

In forming organizations of uniform mental strength (or of superior mental strength) as needed.

In the army, of course, use must be made of all but the very lowest mental types, and it was an interesting application of these tests to form well-balanced units—that is, units which had no more than their share of keen-witted men and their full share of dull ones, so that the leaven and the dough should be divided share and share alike. The officers of an engineer regiment reported a year after the companies had been evened up in this way, with the help of psychological tests, that the efficiency of the whole organization had been increased 100 per cent. At college, the aim is different. The lame ducks go into outer darkness, for the usefulness of a college is limited by its endowment and it must make maximum returns on the community's investment.

The Columbia tests will naturally be more exacting than these. Of all the army tests, they most resemble those for aviation officers, which, like the present series, were the work of Prof. E. L. Thorndike, of the university. There will be no advance announcement of their exact content—there is to be no ill-advised "boning" for them—but their general character may be gleaned from the various intelligence tests now in print. Professor Terman, of Leland Stanford, gives a whole series of modified Binet-Simon tests in his book on "The Measurement of Intelligence." The Columbia tests will be similar in their general character to Professor Terman's, but they will be different in many particulars. They will not involve a detailed knowledge of subject matter, but will show the candidates' facility in dealing with everyday ideas and situations such as form the common fabric of school and college study—his ability to detect a fallacy, or to handle generalizations such as are involved in a fairly complicated series of inequalities, and the like.

Prof. Adam Leroy Jones, who has been standardizing and rationalizing admissions at Columbia for ten years,

is sponsor for the plan. He experimented with similar tests when Columbia was picking students for its S. A. T. C., and believes that while the present ratio of admissions to applications (about five to six) will not be materially changed, the sifting process will be much more accurate in its results. Boys deterred from applying at all, under the old system, because of tardiness in

Are you fit to be a freshman—on such a basis? Or do you even claim to be a "superior adult?" Borrow some of Professor Terman's tests and try yourself out.

First for vocabulary. Take a small dictionary and try to define the first word on every third page, say. Figure out your percentage of successes, and multiply the whole number of words in the dictionary (if the editor happens to tell how many there are) by that percentage. This, very roughly, gives your total vocabulary. There should be at least a hundred words in your list, and if your vocabulary figures out at 13,500 words or thereabouts you qualify on one count for a "superior adult."

Second, for "constructive visual imagination." Get some one to fold a square of paper in half, and then fold it again in half, and cut a nick in the side of the folded paper where there is only one fold. Now, while the paper is held in that position against the wall or table, without unfolding, take a pencil and another sheet and draw exactly what the paper will look like when it is unfolded.

Third, for memory of digits. Have some one read to you, a little faster than one per second, eight digits well mixt up. Repeat them in the same order as soon as he has finished. Try three different series. You should be able to repeat one whole series without error.

Fourth, for comprehension of abstract passages. Have your interlocutor read you a couple of thoroly abstract paragraphs of eight or ten lines each, and see whether you can repeat, in any words, the chief ideas in approximately their correct order. Here is a sample passage:

Tests such as we are making are of value both for the advancement of science and for the information of the person who is tested. It is important for science to learn how people differ and on what factors these differences depend. If we can separate the influence of heredity from the influence of environment, we may be able to apply our knowledge so as to guide human development. We may thus in some cases correct defects and develop qualities which we might otherwise neglect.

Fifth, memory for digits reversed. Have some one read three series of seven digits each, just as in the third test, and try to repeat each series, as it is completed, in reverse order. About half the "superior adults" who were tested by Professor Terman could get one series right.

Sixth, ingenuity test. Solve these problems: [Continued on page 37]

On each line of dots write the word which makes the best meaning.

- 1 The sky.....blue.
- 2 We are going.....school.
- 3 The kind lady.....the poor man a dollar.
- 4 The.....plays.....her dolls all day.
- 5 Time.....often more valuable.....money.
- 6 Boys and.....soon become.....and women.
- 7 The poor baby.....as if it were.....sick.
- 8 The.....rises.....the morning and.....at night.
- 9 It is good to hear.....voice.....friend.
- 10 She.....if she will.
- 11 The poor little.....has.....nothing to.....; he is hungry.
- 12 The boy who.....hard.....do well.
- 13 Men.....more.....to do heavy work.....women.
- 14 It is a.....task to be kind to every beggar.....for money.
- 15 Worry.....never improved a situation but has made conditions.....
- 16 A home is.....merely a place.....one.....live comfortably.
- 17 It is very.....to become.....acquainted.....persons who.....timid.
- 18 To.....many things.....ever finishing any of them.....a.....habit.
- 19 One's real.....appears.....often in his.....than in his speech.
- 20 When one feels drowsy and....., it.....happens that he is.....to fix his attention very successfully.....anything.
- 21 The knowledge of.....use fire is.....of.....important things known by.....but unknown.....animals.
- 22 .....that are.....to one by an.....friend should be pardoned.....readily than injuries done by one.....is not angry.
- 23 To.....friends is always.....the.....it takes.
- 24 One ought to.....great care to.....the right.....of habits, for one who.....bad habits.....it.....to get away from them.

*This test is not a speed test but one of quality. Half an hour is allowed. The average eight-year-old can just do the first two; the average nine-year-old the first four; the average ten-year-old the first six; etc., up to the average college freshman, who can just do the whole test. This is known as Trabue's Completion Scale A*

shaping a preparatory school program toward the requirements of the examinations, or because of unfamiliarity with the whole scheme of entrance examinations, will find the opportunity to prove their fitness less formidable. And the lame duck will be unable to hobble in with the aid of a crammer.

Quick, clear thinking, with nimble fingers, is essential to complete success in such tests as these. Necessarily they will all be written, and they will be so standardized that they may be given thruout the country. It has been suggested that the meditative boy whose mental processes are slow but fruitful may be at some disadvantage under the system, but at the worst his interests are protected by the complementary entrance requirements, and it may be questioned whether he is any worse off in such a test than in the hasty scribbling of the ordinary examination room.



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING BETTER HOUSES BETTER ROOMS BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## PLANNING THE OUTDOOR ROOM

BY HAROLD A. CAPARN

THE average small suburban or country place is a kind of outdoor room with one large and dominant piece of furniture. In the indoor room this is likely to be a table or grand piano. In the outdoor room, it is the house. The garage might represent a secondary piece of furniture, say, a sideboard. The chairs, sofas and so forth become shrubs and trees out of doors as far as the effect of furnishing goes.

Not only this, but the walls of the room themselves with their paint, papering, hangings and pictures are translated into the terms of outdoors by shrubs and trees. The carpet out of doors is, of course, the lawn, the ceiling the sky and the windows the openings between the planting.

Indoors there is always some kind of order, due to the fact that the room must be livable, and for this, one must be able to move about in it comfortably. This means that the large table must be placed so that people can get around it easily, and the chairs and sofas, in a general way, are relegated to the sides.

Because of this, people have gotten used to the look of a room arranged in an orderly way, and almost every housewife and housemaid knows, more or less, how to place the furniture to good advantage.

More than that, many people know not only how to place furniture well,

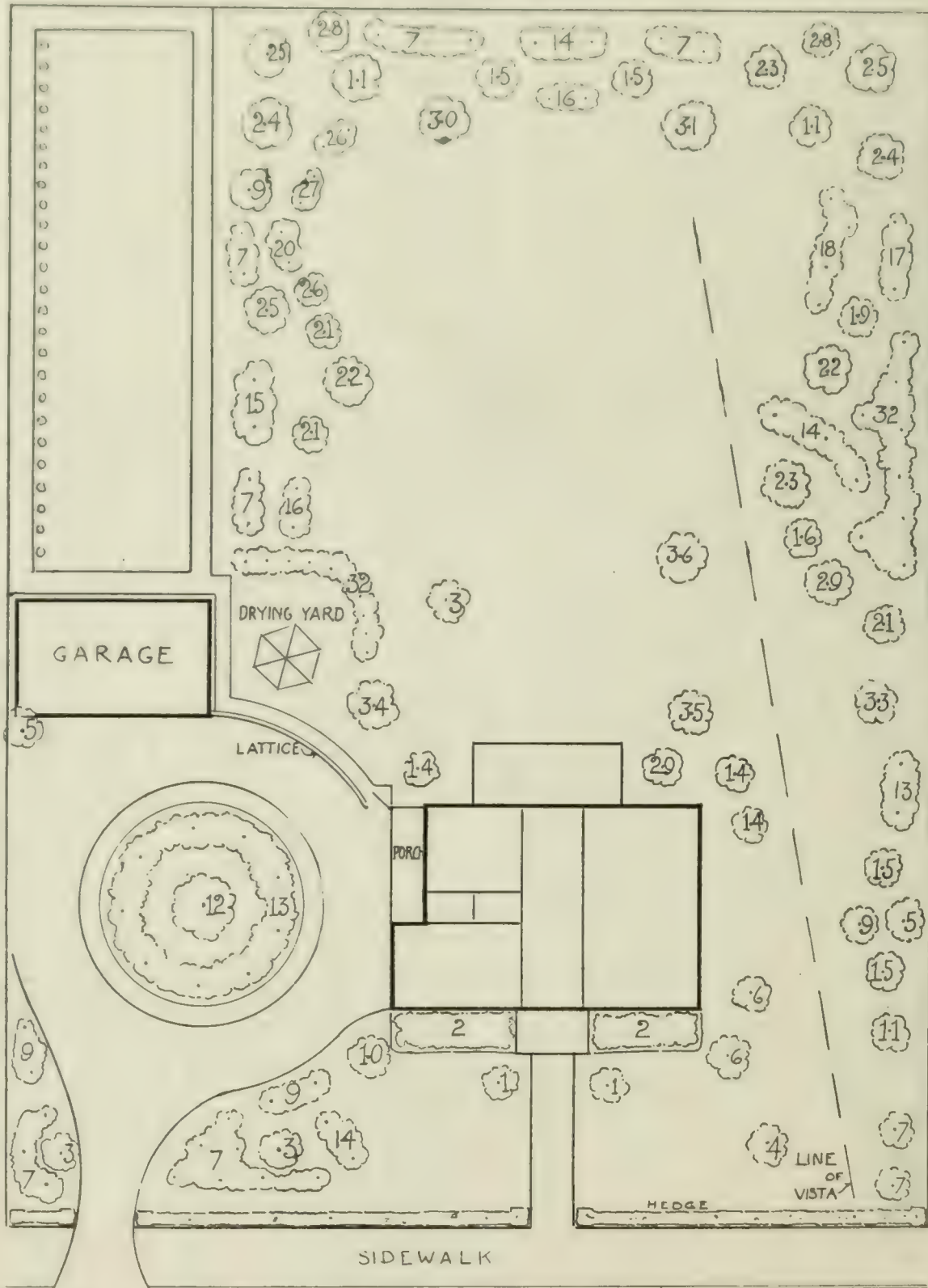
but how to choose it for its harmonizing with other furniture. Few of us would buy a new chair, table, settee, picture or curtain without considering how it would go with the other furniture, or whether there was a good place to put it.

Consequently there are many well furnished indoor rooms. But there are relatively few well furnished outdoor rooms. This is because the same kind of economy of space does not seem necessary to most people out of doors, and because they have not learned, in a general way, what to look for.

Thus, tho there may be plenty of neatness in the outdoor room, there is probably little real order. Trees, bushes and flower beds are put around, not where they will best contribute to the ensemble and enhance the beauty of each other, but because people love trees, bushes and flowers and put them in wherever an open space appears. The net result is one of more or less disorder, with the open spaces spoiled, both from the point of view of utility and beauty.

Broadly speaking, a lawn should be kept open with the planting along the boundaries. This is because you can neither use nor see properly a lawn space that is cluttered and because a lawn, to be effective, must have a frame or setting.

The arrangement



1. Catalpa Bungei, Box, or Bay Tree. 2. Rhododendrons or deciduous shrubs. 3. Scarlet Oak. 4. Small-leaf Linden. 5. American Elm. 6. Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). 7. Iboia Privet. 8. Fragrant Honeysuckle. 9. Philadelphus coronaria (Syringa). 10. Magnolia stellata. 11. Dogwood. 12. Norway Maple. 13. Upright Honeysuckles. 14. Large Growing Weigelas. 15. Viburnum tomentosum. 16. Spiraea Van Houttei. 17. White Fringe Tree (Chionanthus). 18. Deutzia Lemoinei. 19. Aralia Japonica. 20. Hydrangea p. g. 21. Euonymus alatus (Cork Barked Euonymus). 22. Oriental Spruce. 23. White Spruce. 24. Colorado Blue Spruce. 25. Austrian Pine. 26. Weigela, Eva Rathke. 27. Rose rugosa. 28. White Birch. 29. Forsythia viridissima (Golden Bell). 30. Pyrus floribunda (Flowering Crab). 31. Acer palmatum (Japanese Maple). 32. Lilacs. 33. Halesia (Snowdrop Tree). 34. Magnolia Soulangeana. 35. Magnolia conspicua (Yulan Magnolia). 36. European Mountain Ash.



of an outdoor room is a good deal like that of an indoor room, with the principal features, the buildings, set where they can be reached to the best advantage, and where they will best permit the other features, the lawns, gardens, etc., to serve them, and with the other furniture and decorations disposed along the sides.

To give some idea of how this works in actual practice, we print a plan of a suburban place of about three-quarters of an acre, as nearly typical of such places as may be. Many lots of such dimensions can be found in towns and suburbs. The house is set near the street to give as much privacy and free space in the rear, where it will do most good, and to give up as little of this valuable area as possible to arid, dusty and expensive roads and paths. The garage and kitchen entrances are not much more than fifty feet apart, but this is not

dodendrons, shrubs of moderate growth such as berberis Thunbergi, spiraea Van Houttei, or Lemoine's deutzia may be used.

Nothing brings a house into the picture and into relation with the ground so well as trees. Nothing else is really in scale with it. So we put trees on either side of it, which will serve to screen the garage and kitchen, and on the west side of the house



*The Vale of Cashmere in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is a famous example of shrubs and trees grouped for an ensemble*



*Here is an arrangement of shrubs that produces real scenery*

a serious objection compared with the economy of space and convenience of layout obtained thereby.

To begin our planting scheme at the front entrance: We will assume that the front lawn is to be used as a foreground to the house and seen from the street. With a symmetrical house like this, a pair of sentinels, box, bays or catalpa Bungei, would be appropriate. Box and bay are expensive, box is of uncertain hardiness, and bay must be taken indoors in winter, while the catalpa is cheap, hardy and rapid growing. Despite its naturally formal shape it needs to be pruned every two or three years.

Low growing foliage along the front porch would look well, and unless there is lime in the soil, and if there are trees on the street to cast some shade, rhododendrons would be very suitable. Instead of the

to frame the vista thru the property. One tree, a Norway maple, goes into the middle of the circle. Some day it will crowd out all the bushes and furnish the whole turn. Another, an elm, set into the corner, will occupy almost no space on the ground, but a great deal overhead, and will shade and help to screen the garage. All those shrubs toward the front of the place

are put there to help set the house, to make a frame for the front lawn and to screen the drive, kitchen porch, turn and garage from the front of the house. They are in the nature of undergrowth, and will tend to disappear as the trees come to maturity and crowd them out.

The drying yard is surrounded by lilacs set about three feet apart. They will grow in-

frame the large lawn back of the house. In doing this, the difficulty is to avoid sameness and tameness, the general look of a single or double band of bushes all around. Also to avoid the appearance of shrubbery patches, which is common enough and may be as bad, or worse.

So as we sit on the back porch in reality, or in imagination, we decide that we want an irregular border of planting, and that the projections should be in such and such places. In these places we will put evergreens, pines or spruces, because of their striking forms, and their green foliage in winter. Every one likes to see the snow on the evergreens. Two of these accents are in the far corners, where they will help to give a generally concave form to the skyline along the far boundary.

Supplementing the evergreens, we use some small trees, dogwoods and flowering



*It is trees that really bring a house into the proper relation with its grounds and that determine the scale of the setting*



*The most effective lawn is open, with plants along the boundaries*

to a handsome untrimmed hedge, and become part of the general shrubbery frame.

Two magnolias are placed where they will do the most good as accents on either side of what we will call the rear house front. Some smaller bushes behind them will furnish the base of the house and set off the magnolias.

We now have to

crabs to give mass and solidity. The intervening spaces are filled with shrubs, singly or in groups, chosen for their size and habit of growth to suit their location. In a general way, of course, the taller ones go at the back, tho not invariably. Shrubs like weigelas and forsythias are used for their roundish forms, viburnums for their uprightness, and all are arranged to produce variety and picturesqueness of grouping without eccentricity or restlessness. A note of striking variety in deciduous foliage will be given by the aralia Japonica (Devil's Walking Stick). Taller planting appears on the projections, lower in the recesses, not around the projections as is often done, which is really a negation of the projection. Two trees are set in the lawn. Seen between them, and [Continued on page 39]



# SUMMER CLOTHES FOR THE HOUSE

BY AGNES FOSTER WRIGHT

It is curious how much more enthusiastic and interested women are to do their summer furnishings than those for winter. I presume it is because the gay colorings which begin being displayed in late February are so bright and fascinating, and because the decorators by then have a thousand and one new ideas and combinations with which to allure you—ideas that had never entered your head, accustomed as you are to drab Holland covers as the mark of summer's arrival. Holland covers, American walnut of the 1860s, body Brussels—we endured these horrors in our childhood, but Heaven save us from them now!

With the advent of Easter week we should put up our new summer hangings and put on our summer slip covers. It is a shame to delay making up the covers and curtains 'way into June, when the weather is hot and inertia takes the place of the energy of March and April. Even if we plan to close the winter home and go to the shore or the country house, it is well to start early with the summer furnishings when one has the pick of the first importations and time to try out two or three combinations of materials to get those best suited for the summer home.

First let us plan for those who refurbish winter homes for summer use. Put the hangings and heavy covers away. There are the formal ornaments to be packed on shelves and their place taken by vases for flowers and plants. Eliminate everything possible both because it will afford the refreshment of change and because space gives a cool feeling to a room.

Next decide what is needed for curtains and slip covers. Sometimes one set of curtains will do, but I find an economical and attractive scheme is to have inexpensive scrim made up for glass curtains all over the house and to be used just for summer as protection against dust and glare and to make the house look more homelike. Uncovered glass is so hard and unattractive. Over these scrim curtains, which may be used year after year to replace our fine net or gauze, we can put up simple side draperies of cretonne. There is no economy in getting a cheap quality, as it will not launder nor will it hold its color, and the same amount of labor is put in as for a really good quality of imported chintz or linen. While it is richer and wears better than cotton cretonne, linen has to be lined and thus is rather an expensive proposition, for summer hangings only. Lovely cool flowered chintzes are the best value. A French design in a formal repeat makes a fine dining room summer hanging, and the same material can be used for chair seat covers and for little half slips over the tops of the backs. This protects our clothes in the heat of summer and gives a fresh, cool appearance to the room. The bottom should be scalloped and edged with

a tiny cotton fringe, and snapped on at the back. The same scalloped fringe should be used on valances for the curtains.

A cool cream and blue glazed chintz would be attractive for the dining room, with the chintz made up into roller shades to replace the Holland shades. With a long, thin, stunning tassel and a valance,

pattern. This will save having to use new pattern material with each chair.

Do not use a fine stitch on upholstery or curtains; the long, loose stitch does not pucker.

For the living room, where we need a plain material for curtains and where denim and sateen are too cheap looking, an excellent effect is gotten by canton flannel dyed a lovely shade of dull reseda green or mahogany, and using an under curtain of cotton casement cloth in beige edged with a mercerized fringe of the over curtain color. This looks well from the street and it is quiet and dignified for any library or living room.

Sateen seems to me to offer great possibilities if the upholsterer's soft quality is used. Dress sateen has too much surface finish. There is a Parma satin of such good quality and pliable texture that it can be used wisely for permanent slip covers and even upholstery. This is an excellent material for summer home covers when one wishes to introduce

design only in the curtains. Pick out in the cretonne at the windows two of the colors which you want to emphasize in the room. Try old rose sateen covers, corded in mauve, and use crisp, soft, yellow cushions or lamp shades. In rooms where the walls and woodwork are ivory this scheme ought to work out very well.

Voile, as well as sateen, should be more used. It requires a finish—like ribbon binding—to give it style. Also, there is a silk and cotton georgette which has great possibilities. Peacock blue under curtains with sapphire blue sateen over curtains with a deep, machine hemstitched hem, would make a cool, unusual living or dining room. A touch of deep yellow and heliotrope is needed to brighten up the combination.

For bedrooms, little checkered or striped ginghams or percales are full of possibilities, when combined with pipings of one plain color. Dotted grenadine makes the best bedroom under curtains. These can be edged with a tiny rose ruche in a room where a combination of rose and yellow gingham are used as bed cover, dressing table, slip cover and chair seats.

On the sun porch and breakfast room I think the best material made is linen gauze, as it can be seen thru from inside, and protects one absolutely from outside. Used in conjunction with a linen, the most interesting effect is had by putting on the edge of the curtains a short, full worsted fringe in blocks of three or more colors of the cretonne. Use the cretonne or linen for short shaped valances and edge them with the fringe. For curtain pulls make long tassels of the worsted. Use the cretonne for upholstered covers for the wicker or reed furniture and edge the odd round or oval cushions with the fringe. And if one adds a painted piece or so, get the colors from the fringe.



"Flowered chintzes are best for covering, giving the room a fresh, cool appearance"

edged with sateen to hide the unattractive roller, and chair back covers, a dining room would be quite smart and cool.

A fresh curtaining is to have muslin made with a wide, quilted ruffle; hang the curtains so that they cross over at the top, and use muslin tie backs. These have to be laundered at least once a season, tho, unless one lives in a very clean spot. The double thickness of muslin protects us somewhat from that disagreeable strong top light. If this curtaining is used, the furniture should not be shabby, such fresh curtains requiring that everything be spic and span. An English white glazed chintz with a small design can be used as slip covers, or a black glazed chintz cover would look well in such a room. There is a smart crispness to glazed chintz that is very charming, and it is particularly adapted to summer curtains and covers. A blue chintz with a tiny taffeta binding of deep purple would be good looking, too.

There are many charming little block designs for summer bedrooms. These can have the edges scalloped and bound with gingham and the slip covers corded with the gingham. One good combination would be gray and yellow block with a tiny bouquet, and bound with yellow; or gray and rose piped with bright blue sateen; or plum and yellow with a tiny band of green. All these combinations add interest to the room for summer.

For the amateur slip cover maker I should advise the following. Get strong, unbleached muslin and fit the largest chair or couch by careful pinning and readjusting. Then lay the perfected pattern on the cretonne and cut out the slip cover, either binding, cording or French-seaming the edges. I should advise the first, as it is easiest and gives a chance to introduce a contrasting color. Then take the next smaller piece and fit that with the muslin



# WHEN YOU PLAN TO BUILD

BY EUGENE CLUTE

EVERY one who contemplates building a house probably has a vision of it as a place of comfort and cheer. But unless a number of practical things that are often overlooked are kept in mind, this vision will not be realized.

It does not take many faults in the planning to mar seriously the owner's enjoyment of the new home, and they may easily be faults that will not wear off with the newness of the building, but will last as long as the house stands, becoming more and more annoying as time goes on.

Fortunately these troubles can be avoided by a little attention to certain details during the planning.

One is very likely to give the necessary thought to the effect of the main rooms, to planning for, say, a living-room that will have an air of spaciousness and quiet, homelike dignity; for a hall that will produce a favorable first impression; for a dining-room that will add to the geniality of the family gathered about the table and give a sense of hospitality to guests.

Such details as the graceful ramps of the stair-rail, the fan-light over the front door and the design of the mantel in the living-room are of absorbing interest, and rightly so, for they have much to do with the pleasure and pride the owner takes in his home.

But if the kitchen is so badly planned that the mistress of the house is worn out every time she attempts to prepare a special dish, or the cook is in an ill temper that she takes little pains to conceal by the time dinner is served, who knows or cares whether the proportions of the panels on the dining-room wall are right or whether the built-in china closet in the corner has leaded glass doors. If the interior architecture of the room is harmonious, not one of the occupants is conscious of the fact after the nervous irritation generated in the kitchen has been communicated to the family group. Matters are often made worse by a badly cooked dinner, a thing it is difficult to avoid, housekeepers say, when the kitchen is hard to work in.

Still it is a comparatively easy matter to have a well-planned kitchen. The principles of good arrangement and their application are simple enough.

Efficiency in the kitchen, so far as the room and its equipment are concerned, is largely a matter of arranging the different fixed and movable pieces of kitchen equipment in such relation to each other that all the principal operations can be performed by the worker without retracing her steps too often, without stooping or reaching and without walking any farther than is absolutely necessary. The basic idea is to apply to kitchen work a principle widely adopted in manufacturing plants, namely, that of continuous travel of the product. This simply means taking in the raw material at one end of the factory and passing it always forward as it goes thru the successive processes, until the finished product is delivered at the other end. This does not mean that a kitchen should be long and narrow. The line of travel may follow around

the walls of an approximately square room, so long as it is always forward.

Any housekeeper can analyze the processes of preparing the different kinds of food and of washing the china and cooking utensils, and putting them back into their appointed places.

There is no ideal arrangement suitable for all kitchens, so simply study your kitchen plan with this principle in mind. This should be done before the building is begun, for the placing of windows and doors must agree with the arrangement of the equipment, in order that there may be a good working light where it is needed, that there may be unbroken wall-spaces of the right length at the right places, and that the doors communicating with the pantry or storeroom, with the serving pantry and with the entry containing the ice-box may be at the proper points on the system of circulation about the room.

It is not intended to suggest that an arrangement of equipment shall be decided upon arbitrarily and the architectural openings made to conform to it. In that case, a stereotyped scheme of arrangement applicable in all cases might be presented. What is suggested is that where a study of the plan reveals obstacles to good arrangement, all possible adjustments on either hand be made while the whole scheme is still only on paper.

Is the kitchen on the cool side of the house? Are the windows and doors so placed that there may be a free circulation of air to keep it cool in summer? Is there a place for the ice-box outside of the kitchen where it will not be reached by the heat from the range and where the ice can be put in without entering the kitchen? These are things to consider.

From the kitchen to the front hall is quite a jump, but does the front door swing the right way? Does the visitor have to walk around the maid to get into the room? If so, it is awkward. Or, when she steps back, is the way clear for him into the reception-room and partly blocked toward the family living-room?

Speaking of doors, do the bedroom doors swing so that the whole room is exposed to view when the door is partly opened? If two doors are close together in any part of the house, are both of them hung to

swing the same way, so that they will not interfere?

If any part of the house extends over a porch, provision should be made to keep the cold from coming thru the floor of the room, unless the house is in a part of the country where there is practically no winter weather or is only for summer occupancy. Filling between the floor beams with mineral wool is a good way to stop the cold.

Is the proposed heating plant of ample capacity? It should not be necessary to force it even on the coldest days. Are the inlets for heat or the radiators placed on or near the cold side of the room in every instance? They should be so placed.

It is well to make sure that the bedrooms permit a satisfactory arrangement of furniture. Cutting out small pieces of cardboard of the dimensions of beds, dressing tables, etc., in the same scale as the house plan, and arranging them on the plan, is an expedient that has been found helpful by some home builders.

Are the windows so placed as to provide a circulation of air thru the rooms? In order to insure greater quiet, clothes closets are sometimes placed between bedrooms, one opening into each room.

An open fire can do more to make the living-room cheerful during the months when people are indoors than any other one thing, but if it sends smoke into the room and gives out little or no heat, as many open fires do, it is merely a source of annoyance. A great many people seem to be resigned to the belief that this condition is unavoidable. But if the fireplace opening and the size of the flue are properly proportioned, the throat of the fireplace correctly formed and the chimney of sufficient height above the roof, an open fire need not smoke and can be made to give a great deal of heat, besides being a center of attraction on evenings at home. All chimneys, by the way, should be of sufficient height above surrounding roofs to avoid a down draft. Chimneys frequently are built too short.

Much annoyance is caused by rain-water and the water from melting snow leaking thru where dormer windows join the roof, where the roofs of wings meet the main roof and around chimneys. This is caused by poor flashing, the sheet metal used to make the connection at these points not being properly applied. This is one of the most frequently slighted parts of the work.

It is well to decide upon the designs of the electric lighting fixtures before the wiring of the house is done, in order that the outlets may be properly placed and necessary switches put in.

Chimneys should be vertical thruout their length, running straight from the footing in the ground thru the roof and should be free to settle at a different rate than the floors, something they are sure to do.

The aspect of the rooms should be taken into consideration, the points of the compass they face. Naturally a living-room is pleasanter on the sunny side of the house, and a dining room, if it is used as a breakfast room, should receive the first sunlight.



The well arranged kitchen saves retracing of steps by having all equipment and utensils placed in proper relative position to one another





*The second transplanting into pots is due at the first cradling*

**I**N garden making the point where other people's experience can be of use to the beginner only to a limited extent is reached when the time for actual planting arrives.

The art of planting, like so many other things, can be really learned only thru actual experience. One day's work in the garden with some one who knows how to garden will teach the beginner more about garden making than a whole bookful of instructions. There are, however, some things that can be taught by the written word—some in fact which a good many of those who have had only their own practical experience to guide them often do not know about.

It is possible, for instance, to save the gardener with a limited experience the loss and disappointment caused by putting in certain things too early in the season or by planting others at a time when they will not succeed or would not have time to mature before being killed by frost. It is also possible to explain pretty accurately how much seed of different things should be put into the foot of row in order to get a full "stand" without wasting seed or having to do a good deal more thinning out—which is very tedious work—than should be necessary. The accompanying table gives the results of actual experiments in sowing vegetable seeds. The amounts recommended are less than those mentioned in many seed-sowing tables, but they are ample where good seed is used

# GETTING THE GARDEN INTO THE GROUND

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

and the conditions of soil, etc., are not unusually bad.

One of the first things which the new gardener is likely to lack information on is just what is meant by the instruction on the seed packages or in catalogs for planting in "drills," "rows" or "hills." These terms have been used somewhat indiscriminately. In the following paragraphs planting in "drills" refers to the sowing of seed in a continuous row where the plants are only a few inches apart, such as lettuce, onions, beets, carrots, etc. Planting in rows means the sowing of seed or setting out plants at regular intervals in rows such as cabbage, cauliflower, celery, etc. "Hills" refers to planting in which the vegetables are planted at regular intervals usually several feet apart each way, as cucumbers, corn, melons, egg plant, etc.

With the advent of the wheel-hoe, which has so largely replaced the old-fashioned hand-hoe for garden cultivation, the practice of planting in hills has been more and more abandoned. Corn or cucumbers or pole beans or even melons will grow just as well in rows as in hills. In fact, as the plants are not crowded together as they must be in hills, there is more chance for the individual plant to develop, and less chance for insects or diseases to get a start without being recognized until it is too late to check them. Pole beans or tomatoes planted in rows and trained up to a trellis will give a much better yield than if planted in the old-fashioned way and trained to poles, as the bearing surface is very much more evenly exposed to the sun.

Of course the two most important operations in garden making are seed-sowing and transplanting. With both of these, as suggested above, the only teacher who can put on the real "finishing touches" is old lady experience. There is certain information, however, which will serve to guide one in the right direction and prevent the making of disappointing mistakes.



*Second transplanting means fruit as soon as the plants are set out*

The first thing to keep in mind is that planting, either of seeds or plants, should always be done on a surface that is freshly prepared. In last month's article directions were given for getting the entire garden forked up and raked and ready to plant as soon as the condition of the ground would allow. Any soil that has lain for a few days after being prepared, no matter how mellow and clean it may look, should be thoroughly raked over again just before planting. There are several reasons for doing this. The first is to kill every weed seed which may have sprouted, and there will be thousands of them in the cleanest soil you are likely to find; the second is that moisture is one of the things required to effect quick germination and only fresh, moist soil should be covered in over the seeds or placed about the roots of plants. Ground that has been lying, even for a few days, will have dried out on the surface and if this dry soil is filled in directly over the seeds or placed around the roots of the plants, it may serve as an insulating layer between them and the moist soil with which they must come in contact to sprout or to take root.

The importance of having perfectly straight rows is often overlooked even by those who have had considerable gardening experience. Getting your rows straight is not merely a matter of good craftsmanship—altho that alone would justify the slight extra trouble required to do it. Every time you use a wheel hoe in your garden a



*The transplanting from seed bed into hills*



*On hot days shade the newly set plants*



*Press the soil down to hold the roots firmly*





Opening the furrow to receive the compost

crooked row will mean loss of time, poor work and injury to plants that would have been obviated by the slight trouble required to make your rows straight.

The depth to which seed should be covered is another thing which proves a problem to most garden makers. Nature can afford to be wasteful with her seeds, where the gardener cannot, or should not. And the gardener who has some object in his work other than producing a certain number of pecks of beans, or dozens of green onions, will find a most absorbing study in the way things happen in his garden. And from being a student of Nature he will find himself becoming, almost unconsciously, a successful side-partner; will find himself beginning to acquire that "magic touch" in growing things, that he may have wondered at, and envied, in others.

That seed should not be covered very deep is one of the first things which the observer in Nature's workshop will discover. An examination of some of the weeds which will begin to sprout in a few days on any piece of ground that is dug up and raked over will show the seeds very near the surface, altho they may have been lying for months or even years in the soil before it was disturbed. So you can't take a hoe and open up a furrow and plant small vegetable seeds and then expect them to come up properly, no matter how good that seed may be. Most packets of seed bear instructions as to proper depth of planting; but you must be very careful with small seed, or that depth will be exceeded, maybe doubled or trebled. And if your soil is wet or rough and lumpy you cannot possibly cover the seed lightly and evenly, which is just as important. It is much easier to rake the surface over three or four times, if necessary, to get it perfectly smooth and finely pulverized, than to plant in poorly prepared soil and have to plant over again later or be satisfied with a poor crop.

Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, lettuce, onions, radishes and turnips are all small seeds and should be covered about a quarter of an inch deep, not over a half. Celery and parsley are not only very small, but very slow to germi-



For a clean surface rake the bed smooth



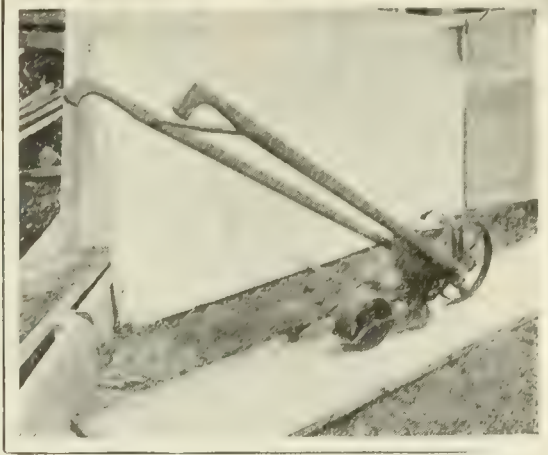
Mix the fertilizer thoroly with the soil

nate and should be barely covered, preferably with light, sifted soil; soaking the seed for two or three days before planting will help to secure quick germination. Beets, chard, okra, parsnip, salsify and spinach form a third group, a little larger in size than those in the first, which should be covered a half inch to one inch deep. Cucumbers, muskmelons and small-seeded watermelons and squash require about a half inch, while pumpkins and large-seeded squash and watermelons should be put down about an inch; in heavy soil an extra precaution may be taken by putting them pointed edge down. Beans, corn and peas are the strongest growing of the vegetable seeds and may be covered some two inches deep. Lima beans and the English "broad beans" should be put on edge, *eye down*.

As covering the seed properly is such an important part of right planting, great care must be taken in making the drills or furrows in which the seed is to be sown. For the smallest seeds the end of a hoe or rake handle may be used, but a pointed stick is better, as it makes a narrower mark and the depth can be kept more even. For medium sized and large seeds, a furrow is opened with one end of the hoe blade. The "Warren" hoe, with a heart shaped blade, is made especially for planting. Or a furrow can be struck out with a cultivator tooth, or the hoe attach-

QUANTITY PLANTING TABLE

Vegetable	No. of Feet in Row 1 oz Will Plant	No. Seeds to Plant per Foot
Bean	15	5 to 7
Bean, pea	20	7 to 9
Bean, lima, large	8	3 to 4
Bean, lima, small	20	4 to 5
Bean, lima, horticultural	20	4 to 5
Beet	75	15 to 20
Beet, sugar	100	10 to 15
Cabbage	—	—
Carrots	350	30 to 40
Corn, 1 oz	25	4 to 5
Corn, salad	750	15 to 20
Collard	300	25 to 30
Cress	500	30 to 40
Cucumber	200	6 to 8
Endive	500	20 to 25
Kale	400	15 to 20
Kohl	400	15 to 20
Lettuce	500	30 to 40
Melon, Musch	200	6 to 8
Melon, Water	200	3 to 4
Mustard	1500	20 to 100
Okra	75	6 to 8
Onion	200	25 to 35
Parsley	500	20 to 30
Parsnip	300	20 to 25
Pea, 1 oz	15	12 to 15
Potato	300	25 to 30
Radish	100	20 to 25
Rotabaga	300 (100)	5 to 30 (20 25)
Salsify	100	25 to 30
Spinach	100	20 to 25
Squash	150	2 to 3
Szech Chard	100	10 to 15
Turnip	300	25 to 30
Willoop	500	20 to 25



Test the drill on a board before planting

ment on the wheel-hoe. In either case a perfectly straight row should be marked off with the garden line first. Large gardens are usually planted with a seed drill, which performs the several operations of opening the drill, dropping and covering the seed, rolling down the soil over the seed, and marking for the next row, all at one time. Last year a new combination drill and wheel-hoe, designed especially for the small home garden, was put on the market and has given excellent satisfaction.

The condition of the soil and the season of the year should be taken into consideration in planting. Very early in the spring the seed should not be covered as deeply as it may be later on. If the soil is at all dry when planting, it is very important to press the earth down firmly over the seed; this can be done with the back of a hoe, "tamping" gently along the row after the seed is covered.

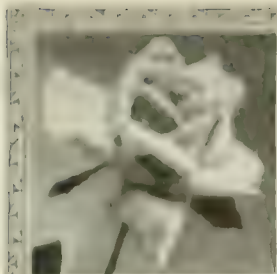
Transplanting is, next to seed sowing, the most important accomplishment in successful garden making. Transplanting is the art of taking a plant from where it is growing and transferring it to another location. When you have learned to do that so successfully that the plant doesn't know it's been moved—or at least feels happy enough about it to go right on growing—then you may consider yourself eligible to the World Fraternity of Gardeners. Transplanting, as an art, like seed sowing, must be learned by practice. There is a certain feeling you will get in your finger-tips when you are master of the art, a sort of sixth sense by which you will know just what can be done and how to do it, in each transplanting problem that arises.

In the first place, no matter how gently the operation may be attempted, there is a tremendous shock to the whole plant system. A large part of the roots will be broken and torn off, including practically all of the delicate "feeding" roots; and the flow of nourishment is stopped. Under favorable conditions a new set of feeding roots may be established in two or three days. But meantime the greatly depleted root-system cannot support the whole leaf surface it did formerly. If it is forced to attempt it, the [Continued on page 33]



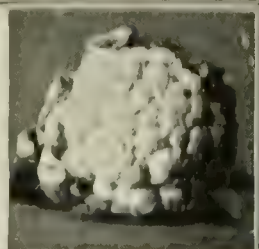
Cover the fertilizer well with a wheel hoe





# What to Do in April

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY



## NORTH Flower Garden

Locate your flower garden in a sunny spot where the soil is a garden loam and well drained. Apply a heavy coating of decayed horse or cow manure to the soil, and mix in a little fine bone meal. Allow the manure to stand in the soil 1 to 2 weeks before planting. Never use fresh manure or manure mixt with shavings or sawdust.

After the soil is fit to work, plant **Bulbs** out the dormant lily of the valley pips. Remove all the litter from bulb beds. Plant out gladiolas the last of the month in a rich loam. Bulbs should be set from 4 to 6 inches deep. If the month is open and the soil fairly dry, plant dahlia bulbs about 8 inches deep. Mix a little sand with the rich garden loam before planting. Plan to set out more crocus and snowdrops on the lawn this year. It is not too late to plant bulbs. Don't plant shriveled bulbs. Plant out cannas, dahlias and gladiolas the last of the month.

**Sweet Peas** Dig a trench 12 inches deep and the width of the spade. Fill in 6 inches of decayed cow manure, shredded, decayed sod and a little sand. Spade this into the trench and fill in with fine garden loam. Sow the seed about 4 inches deep.

**Perennials** Do not apply lime to the lupin bed. In digging in a little of the manure and litter applied last fall, be careful not to injure the crowns of the perennials. Seed of perennials sown this month will bloom by next fall. Separate and transplant all clumps of perennial stock before the buds begin to grow. Help to make the countryside beautiful by giving away all surplus roots.

**Roses and Shrubs** Remove all winter protection. Prune all hardy roses. Dig into the soil considerable decayed cow manure and coarse bone meal. Spray the roses with whale oil soap by the end of the month. Keep on hand Bordeaux mixture to spray for fungus. Prune all fall flowering shrubs. Don't prune early blooming shrubs. A little pulverized chicken manure is of greatest benefit to early flowering shrubs.

## Vegetable Garden

**Seedage** As soon as the severe frosts have passed and the soil is workable, sow the seed of celery, carrots, beets, endive, lettuce, leeks, onions, parsley, parsnips, radish, salsify, spinach, turnips, Swiss chard, smooth peas, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and cabbage.

**Roots** Plant out the new roots this month. Dig over the surface soil of the old bed about 4 inches deep. Work in some pulverized manure and bone meal. Break off the stalks near the surface. In cutting them, many of the shoots close by are destroyed. Cultivate between the rows. Coarse salt applied to the rows will keep the weeds down. Plant out rhubarb roots in a rich, deep soil. Remove all litter from the old plants and dig in a little manure around the plant.

**Greens** Remove the straw from dandelions and spinach. Cut out the largest plants and allow the small ones to mature. If the plants are frozen, thaw in cold water.

**Plant Out** The last of the month, transplant a few early cabbage plants to the garden, providing they have been hardened off.

**Diary** Start this month to keep a businesslike diary. Keep a record of all garden costs and returns, the weather conditions and the comparative

value, in flavor and production of the crops grown. Keep all rows labeled with date of planting and name of variety.

## The Greenhouse

### Hardwood Plants

Keep moist the soil of hydrangea, azalea, lilac, pot-roses, genista, etc. Spray the wood if the buds have not opened. Keep the walks moist and the house warm if the bloom is to be rushed for Easter.

### Roses

Keep the red spider in control by spraying with a strong force of clear water. Rose plants in benches for next year should be allowed to rest. Allow the soil to dry and remove all leaves as soon as they drop. Increase the ventilation. Fumigate after sundown, and preferably on damp evenings, by burning tobacco stems. This will keep in check the green and white fly.

### Vegetables

Sow the seed in the greenhouse or hot-bed of egg-plant, tomatoes, peppers, celery, lettuce and cauliflower. Sow in strawberry baskets, paper pots and earthen pots, cucumbers, corn, snap-beans and melons to be transplanted after all danger of frost has passed.

### Repot

Shift cyclamens to a larger pot and keep in a cool house. If placed in the frames, put a floor of ashes coated with lime before placing the pots. This will prevent the action of earthworms and snails.

### Cuttings

Continue to put in cuttings of coleas, antirrhinum, geranium, abutilon and other bedding plants. Shade the glass or bed. Keep the house well ventilated. Make cuttings of the late varieties of chrysanthemums now.

### Vegetable Crops

Top dress the cucumber and tomato beds with pulverized sheep manure. If the cucumbers are of a poor quality and poorly shaped, apply an application of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of nitrate of soda dissolved in 7 gallons of water. Tap the wires to aid in fertilization before the morning watering and while the plants are dry.

### Palms and Ferns

This is the month to wash the palms and ferns with whale oil soap. Never use oil to make the foliage shine, since this fills up the breathing parts and causes the plant to smother to death. Keep the beds and walks moist. Shade the glass by coating it with a little clay and lime mixt.

## Fruit and Berries

**Pruning** Last call for pruning before the buds start. Remove all dead wood and sufficient branches to allow a free circulation of air. Smooth the wounded edge of the large limbs with a sharp knife so as to aid the healing. Paint over all wounds over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Prune the peach, cherry and plum very little.

### Spray

Use the first summer spray on the apple tree when the bud starts to show the pink, to destroy the codling moth. Mix lime sulfur solution for scab, 3 pounds of arsenate of lead paste to 50 gallons of lime sulfur. Spray or cut down the hawthorn, Japanese quince, wild plum and wild rose with lime sulfur. This is to destroy the San Jose scale that infests the fruit trees. The solution should be 1 part lime sulfur to 8 parts of water.

### Cultivation

Remove all weeds from the wire guards about the young trees. They only encourage pests. Cultivate the orchard where it is practical. Keep the grass short on hill side orchards. A little coarse bone meal worked into the soil will be of great benefit to the trees. Never use chicken manure or nitrate

of soda. These two fertilizers cause a rapid and weak growth which encourages fire blight.

### Planting

On planting out young fruit trees, prune back the tops and cut off all injured root. Never crowd or bend the roots. Fit the rich soil about the roots and place the poor soil on the surface.

### Strawberries

Cultivate freely. The last of the month place the straw mulch under the foliage. An application of tankage or pulverized sheep manure will show in forming healthier plants and larger berries.

### Blackberries and Raspberries

Plow a furrow, throwing the soil toward the canes. Prune back and cultivate freely. Do not remove the winter covering, but dig or plow it into the soil. Remove all dead wood and burn. Tie up before the buds start.

## SOUTH

### Upper South

Virginia, North Carolina, Northern Georgia, Northern Alabama, Tennessee.

### Middle South

Lower South Carolina, Southern Georgia, Middle and Southern Alabama, Mississippi.

### Far South

Southern Louisiana and Florida.

### Upper South

Plant the early Irish potatoes (Irish Cobbler). Sow in the open ground the seed of cabbage, lettuce, beets, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips. The latter part of the month, plant out early corn, snap beans and the wrinkled variety of peas. Plant out asparagus and rhubarb roots. Artichokes may also be planted in the open. If protectors are used, put out the last week in April, cantaloupes, cucumbers, melons and squashes. This is a good time to set out a new strawberry bed. The soil should be rich and free from weeds and witch grass. Plant in well-drained soil the gladiola bulbs. For fall bloom, sow aster seed and transplant after the third leaf appears. Most of the flower garden seeds may be sown now. Pansies may be set out. Spray peaches,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water.

### Middle South

Plant out in rich soil, bush, pole and lima beans. Plant the broad beans with the eye down to a depth of from 2 to 3 inches. After all danger of frost has passed, set out egg-plant, tomatoes and peppers. Apply a little nitrate of soda about lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower plants just before a rain. Cultivate freely after this application of fertilizer.

Plant out Swiss chard, as it makes a very good summer green. Sow the seed of summer lettuce (Hanson's Improved). Sow a succession of beans, corn, peas, beets, etc., so that there will be a supply of fresh vegetables thruout the season. Arrange for a homemade irrigation plant. Plant out petunia, verbena, geranium, nasturtium, zinnia and sweet alyssum.

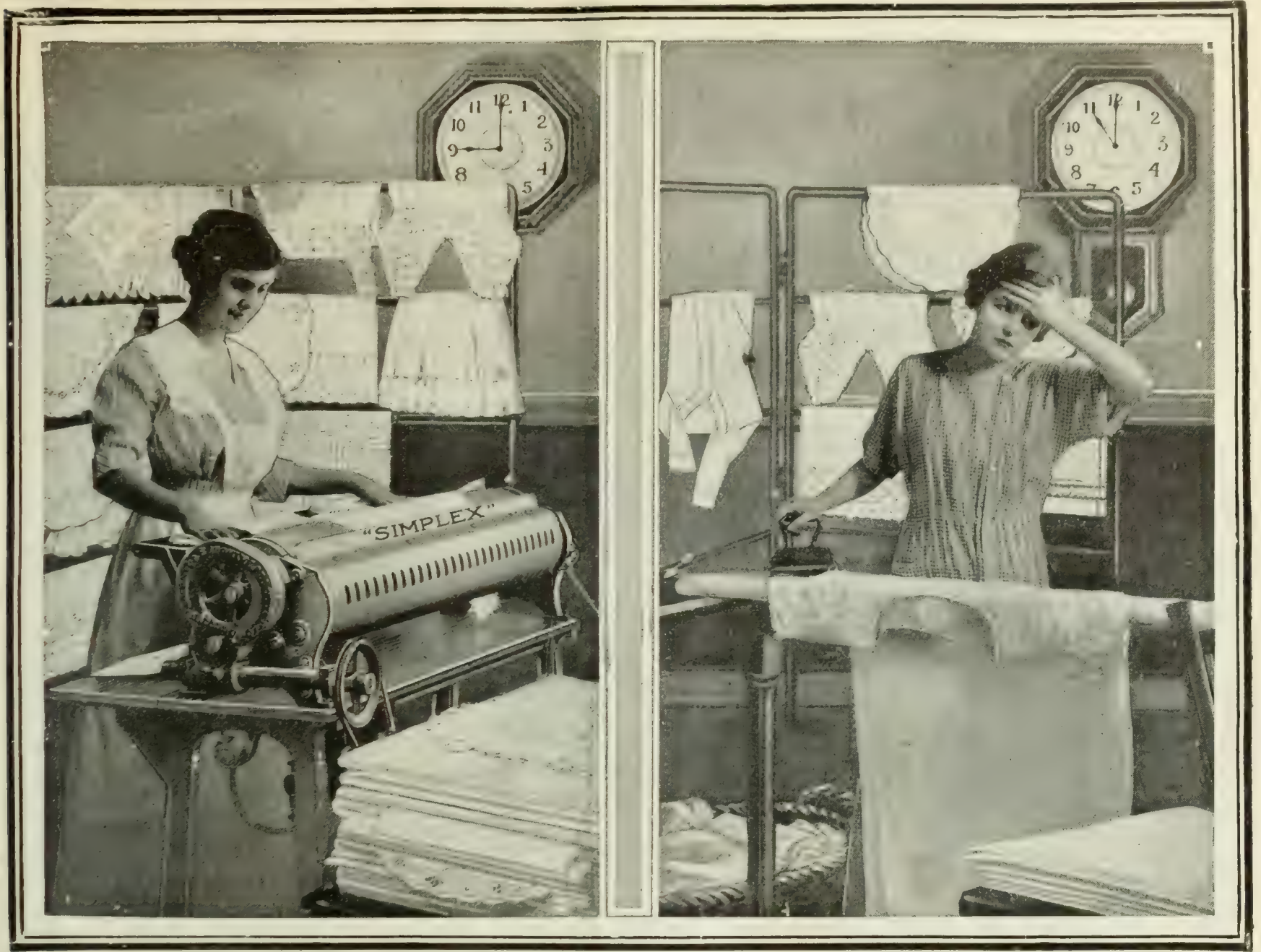
### Far South

Sow the seed of radish in a cool, moist place. With the planting of watermelons and cantaloupes, put out some popcorn and peanuts. Sow the seed beans, corn, celery, endive, mustard, summer lettuce, melons, squash, pumpkins. In spraying potatoes for blight with Bordeaux mixture, add 2 pounds of paste arsenate of lead to destroy the potato beetle.

Keep your roses cultivated, and spray for the rose bug (chafer), with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound powdered arsenate of lead to 10 gallons of water. Spray after cutting off the bloom. Put your fruit, berries, vegetables and flowers on the market in an attractive form.

The South as well as the West should have a standard grade and standard pack.





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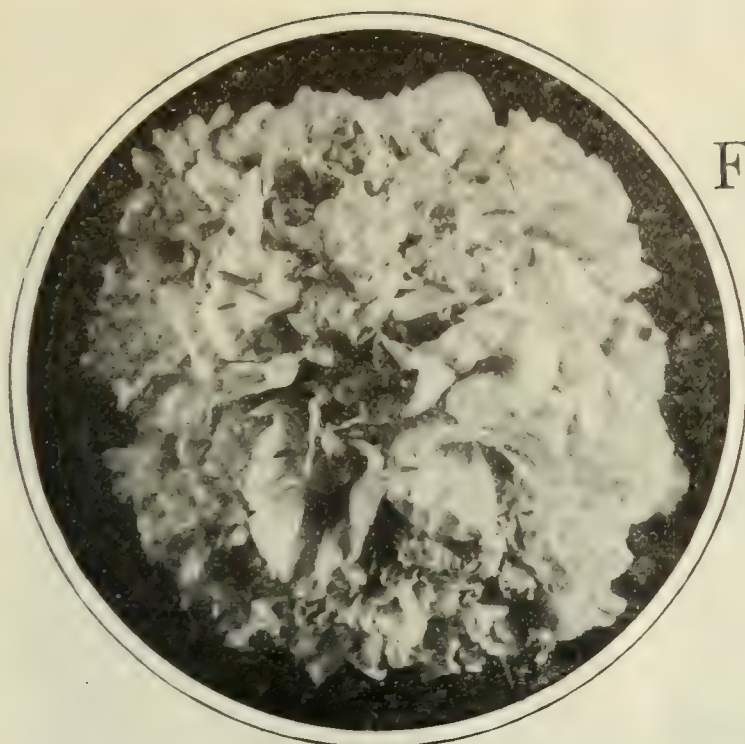
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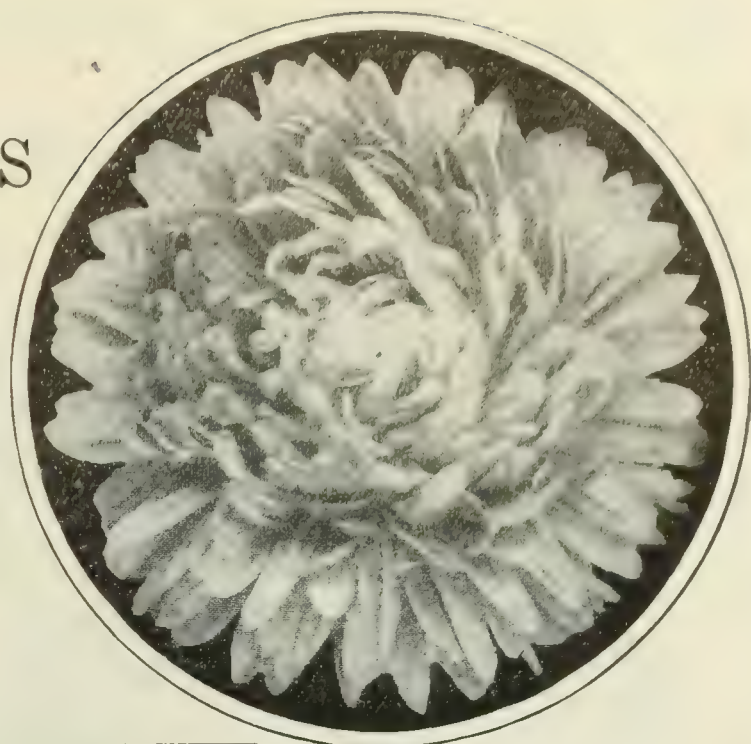


### MALMAISON CARNATION

Over three inches in diameter, this new French carnation (now grown here on imported French soil) can be had in purple, yellow, white and half a dozen shades of pink. These carnations are gorgeous in coloring and make a striking display when arranged in a vase by themselves, or they add strength of color and variety of form when in combination with other blooms. Having, too, a strong lasting quality and pleasant fragrance, the Malmaison is high among florist's favorites.

### PREMIER ROSE, PINK PERFECTION

A real American-raised rose, this, parented by Ophelia and Russell. In color it follows Russell, and in quick growth, free habit and splendid foliage it resembles Ophelia. This rose has great promise of popularity as it becomes more widely known. Its delicate pink tint insures it a welcome place in gardens and the rich deep blush of blooms grown under glass give it an enduring winter existence.



### ENCHANTRESS, A PINK ASTER

This glorious aster, which has resemblance to a chrysanthemum in some ways, produces immense flowers, four to five inches in diameter, on strong upstanding plants that all gardeners will take pride in. In tint it is a charming delicate pink which does not lose or fade out. Seeds may be planted from July to September. Don't over-enrich the soil, as, if you do, you are likely to increase disease among your plants. Lime and wood ashes are good for aster beds.

### SWEET PEAS, TRUE BLUE

For your 1920 sweet pea bed, you will be able to get seed of this early True Blue bloomer. This is a shade not too common among these fragrant flowers of early summer. It would be possible to make a good red, white and blue sweet pea bed with other colors of allied suggestion combined, but mostly sweet peas grow in friendly fashion without class distinction—just a jolly romping riot of colors.



### FIERY CROSS CANNA

Well named—this large flaming flower of burning red and yellow that stands stately on strong stalks and by its showiness compels attention and admiration. Not so long ago the canna was grown in masses for its foliage, the blossom being but little considered, but of late the blossom has been developed rapidly and now we have truly remarkable cannas that in groups of three or four or even singly can give a very good account of themselves.





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## THE POULTRY YARD IN APRIL

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

IT is an undoubted fact that our grandmothers raised chickens on corn mash and other soft mashes, but how they did it is a puzzle to modern poultry keepers. Undoubtedly there must have been a great many losses, but in those days all poultry keeping was carried on in a happy-go-lucky way, and losses were taken for granted. The up-to-date way of raising chickens is to use dry feeds entirely. A much larger proportion of chicks can be grown to maturity, and they will be more likely to begin laying early if systematic feeding is begun at the start and persisted in thruout the season. It is a common plan to use hard boiled eggs for the first meal, but stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry is better.

As a matter of fact, tho, the chicks will get along very well if given a finely cracked commercial mixture from the very first. The use of a dry mash containing buttermilk or skimmed milk is recommended. One prime cause of disaster is overfeeding. It is best to keep the chicks always a little on the hungry side. The food must be clean and sweet, and is best given in a hopper which the chicks cannot easily climb into.

Fresh air is even more important for growing chickens than it is for human beings. The brooder house must have good ventilation. On the other hand, dampness is likely to be fatal. It is better not to try to raise chickens at all than to keep them in a damp house. When a hen is being used to brood the chicks, it is most important to keep her confined, altho the chicks themselves may have their liberty.

If you are raising chickens with a hen, keep a close watch for vermin. You can keep the hen free from lice by using lice powder, and a bit of lard on the head of each chick will subdue the large head lice, which are particularly troublesome. Often, tho, especially after the weather gets warm, red mites collect in great numbers on the inside walls of the coop, and crawl upon the chicks and the old hen at night. The best way to avoid this danger is to paint the inside of the coop with carbolineum, or some similar material, the moment the mites are discovered.

If you are using a brooder be sure that your chicks are not crowded at night, for if they get too hot and then become chilled you are likely to lose them. You may find it necessary to separate them with the hand after nightfall. Use some kind of litter in your brooder; cut clover or alfalfa is good. Chaff from the barn loft is to be avoided because fine particles get into the eyes of the chicks and cause trouble. The ideal litter is composed of dried peat, and is to be found on the market under various trade names.

Get rid of all your roosters as soon as you have broken up your breeding pens, unless you have a bird which you consider valuable enough to carry over another year. It isn't necessary to have a male bird with the laying hens in order to get a good egg yield. On the contrary, the eggs will keep much better if they are non-fertile. By getting rid of the surplus males you will save on your grain bill.

Be sure that your poultry yards are kept in a sanitary condition. This is made possible only by plowing or spading them. It is often a good plan to work in a covering of lime. The ideal plan is to have double yards in one of which you can grow a crop of rape, oats or rye while the hens are using the other.

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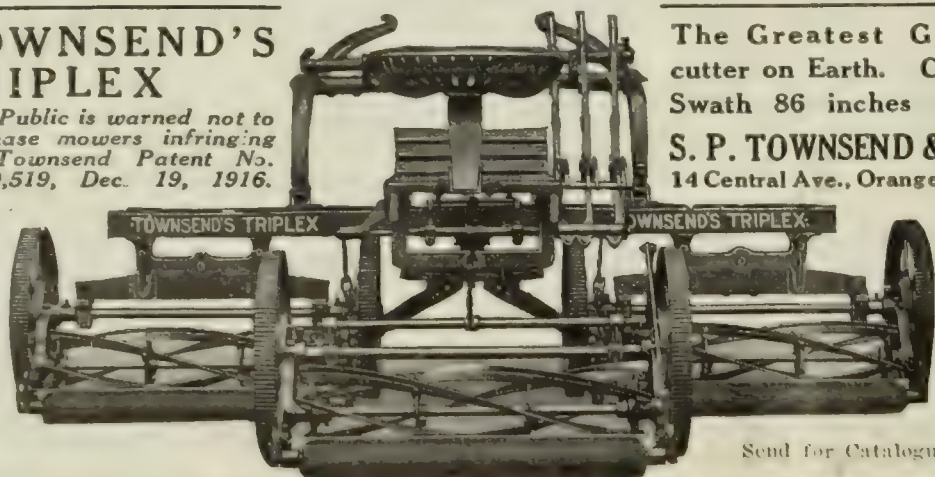
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## GETTING THE GARDEN INTO THE GROUND

(Continued from page 27)

leaf tissue, which continues to evaporate water, collapses: that is, the plant "wilts." Wilting is not always fatal, but it always does mean a severe check or setback to the plant, which it will take several days at least to recover from. And if dry weather or other unfavorable conditions arise, the plant may die. If, on the other hand, the leaf surface is reduced in proportion to the roots, wilting may to a great extent be avoided; and the chances of success are greatly increased; and growth is resumed.

For these reasons the delicate, gloved handling which most beginners, and especially women, give to plants in the operation of transplanting, is all wrong. What is needed is a quick, sure, severe treatment.

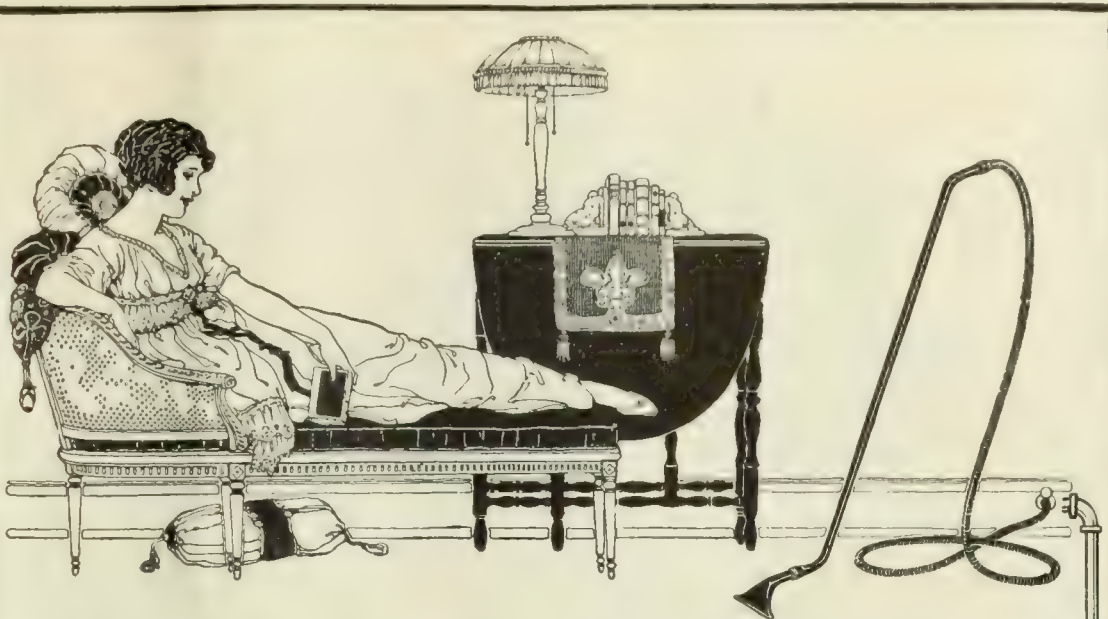
But everything you can do to make conditions favorable for a quick recovery should be done. First, have the plants in the best of condition, free from weeds, well thinned out, so they develop sturdily; and perfectly clean—if aphids or any other insect or disease appears, keep well sprayed. Second, give a thoro watering several hours before transplanting—long enough ahead so the dirt won't be sticky.

Of course plant development depends upon food supply. As the object of transplanting is to secure stronger growth, we can do something special in the way of food supply by using fertilizer or compost directly where the plant is to be put out. Make holes with a hoe where the plants are to be set, or open up a deep furrow. Then *mix thoroly* with the soil at each place a small handful of bone, or tankage and bone mixt together; or a good sized handful of compost. Then cover with fresh soil, and everything is ready for setting the plants.

Take up the plants with care—but not too gingerly!—securing as good a ball of roots as possible with each. Very long, straggling roots are better cut off near the plant. Cut back the larger leaves a third to a half. This is not so necessary with potted plants where the roots are disturbed comparatively little, but even with such plants it helps.

Plant as soon after taking up as possible, before the roots get dried out in wind or sun. Plant firmly! Loose, delicate fingered, lady-like planting is the cause of more failures than any other one thing! Unless the soil is very moist or heavy, it is better still to firm the earth even more by pressing it down with the feet about the newly set plant. If the soil is very dry, use water in the bottom of the hole before setting the plant—not, as is usually done, to make a puddle on the surface, after planting. In very hot, dry weather, or with large plants that may show a tendency to wilt badly even when cut back, shading from the sun for a few days after transplanting will help greatly to reestablish growth quickly. It is often impossible to prevent wilting just after transplanting, even with every precaution; but the leaves should have "picked up" by the following morning, if all is going well. It is much better if the work of transplanting can be done on a showery, or at least a cloudy day; otherwise, do it late in the afternoon.

Follow the suggestions above as closely as you can; but remember that, after all, you cannot be taught gardening—you have to learn it! To make your gardening absorbingly interesting as well as more successful, get into the habit of watching and studying the results of everything you do or that your neighbors do. And experiment continually, but on a small scale only with each new thing at first.



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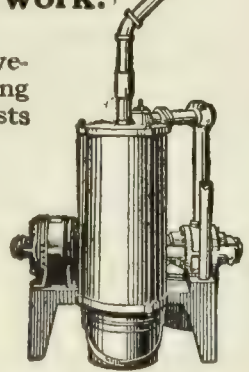
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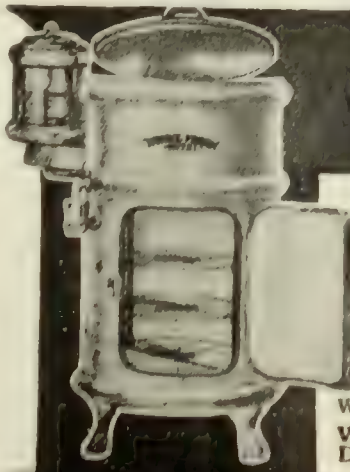


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# THE NEW BOOKS

## Why We Went to War

HERE is a book that is even more interesting now than the war is over than before. *Why We Went to War* gives us an opportunity to review the causes of the war and to see in the clearer light of retrospect how logical were the successive steps that led to our final participation in the world conflict.

Certain "fundamental antagonisms" of German and American thought existed in the beginning—the opposing and irreconcilable forces of autocracy and democracy which "are not differences which admit of present or peaceful adjustment. The gulf which divides the United States and Prussia is too deep and too wide to be easily bridged." Going on from these basic differences, Professor Gauss traces the causes, remote and immediate, direct and indirect, of the European conflict and then shows with the utmost lucidity the various occurrences that made it impossible for us to stay out of the war, from the earliest hostility of thought and action on the part of the German people to the final challenge of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Many have argued that we stayed out of the war too long, but Professor Gauss shows most convincingly that the scant two years between the "Lusitania" episode and our entrance into the war was a short time indeed to allow for the complete upheaval in American sympathies and the entire change in viewpoint which were necessary before we could wholeheartedly and sincerely cast in our lot with the Allies. We were bound by a thousand ties to the traditional Germany which we confused with the far different Prussia of the present. The leaders of our economic and philosophic thought were German-trained; there was a predominant German and German-sympathizing element here and, finally, in our idealism we were unwilling to believe that a nation from whom we had learned so much of good could be guilty of such depths of perfidy as the Germans. Two years for us to get into the war—but every single episode of those years was necessary so that, in the end, we should go in as completely a unit as was possible in a heterogeneous country such as ours.

This is a book of abiding worth—one of the best short accounts of the causes of the war that has been written. Of the greatest interest to the general reader, it can be used with advantage by the student on account of its bibliography of original sources.

*Why We Went to War*, by Christian Gauss. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

## Industrial Democracy

THE world is well on the road toward political democracy. The next thing upon the nations' program is industrial democracy. The industrial problem is immediate and pressing. We must solve it at once. This is no time for theory. We must have a practical and speedy solution.

Industrial democracy—not as an idea or even an ideal, but a practical plan for labor adjustment—is what John Leitch offers. It is practicable. He has made it work. In twenty-odd plants he has stopped strikes, gotten from 30 per cent to 300 per cent increased production, secured larger wages for labor and larger profits for capital, and finally has made labor and capital

friends instead of hereditary enemies. This sounds like an industrial fairy tale instead of cold facts, but his method has been comparatively simple. He has taken the ideal of political democracy and applied it to industry.

This then is what I call Industrial Democracy. The organization of any factory or other business institution into a little democratic state, with a representative government which shall have both legislative and executive phases.

In other words, give labor a voice in the business, make it feel a personal interest in the profits, teach it to work *with* capital instead of *for* it and achieve industrial democracy!

A Cabinet of the higher executives, a Senate of subordinate executives and a House of Representatives of the workers, the three working together on the same principle as the legislative and executive bodies of the Government—economic dividends to the worker of 50 per cent on the saving effected by the new plan and finally constant striving on the part of both employer and employees to get each other's point of view; this in brief is industrial democracy.

We have been slow to realize that the unrest of labor was due to the same instinctive causes that led to the French Revolution and the successive political uprisings of the nineteenth century. Capital has dealt with labor as an autocratic monarch with his subjects, generously often and wisely but on a fundamentally wrong principle. The results have been disastrous. Why not try out really democratic principles in industry and see what happens? John Leitch has done it. So can others.

*Man to Man. The Story of Industrial Democracy*, by John Leitch. B. C. Forbes. \$2.

## Psychology and Efficiency

PSYCHOLOGY has begun to come out of the box labeled "Research for the Sake of Research." The distance it has come and the distance it still has to come is shown in Swift's new book on the more useful side of the applications of psychology. The vocabulary is largely technical, with many of the idioms peculiar only to this science. Yet the thought is clearly set forth in a manner which the lay reader with an extensive grasp of words will enjoy.

The book shows definitely the effectiveness of science to lighten human abilities, giving examples of everyday procedure, and of the better type which is necessary to progress in human affairs.

When we ask what determines the selection of the plan or method of meeting difficulties that arise in business or in the professions, we come upon an important fact in human psychology. The obstacle that confronts us must be overcome, and the method employed is commonly the first one that promises to attain the desired result. The situation is urgent and there is always a tendency to meet it with an economical use of energy. Now it is significant for efficiency that the method unconsciously adopted, in the unreflective adaptation of which we have been speaking, is not always the best.

This mode of overcoming obstacles is the "trial-and-error" method. The term was first used to designate the manner in which animals attack a problem. They do not stop to think the matter over, but go right at it, trying one way after another in rapid succession until they either obtain the desired result or become discouraged and stop. The trial-and-error method is not without results. It is the means, as we have said, by which the experience of the race has been achieved. The amazing advance of the natural sciences during the last quarter of a century is due to a new plan of campaign. Scientists no longer wait for the tedious, unintelli-

gent elimination of mistakes. They set definite problems, study the conditions, and then plan their investigation so that the errors of earlier workers may be eliminated. But the scientific plan has not been generally adopted.

Psychology is not commercialized in this book. Nowhere, perhaps, does Swift's position between the older embalmer of psychological discoveries and the new spirit of practical commercial usage show itself more clearly.

The later chapters epitomize a good deal of the work which has been going on recently. The presentation here is new and very attractive. Some titles are "Testimony and Rumor," "Our Varying Selves" and "The Psychology of Digestion." The last is especially important in war-days when economy is the war-cry which outcalls most of the gentler pleas. We find here a way to make economy not only productive but graceful. The book will prove absorbing to any one whose interest in psychology, in efficiency, or in modern human development has been awakened.

*Psychology and the Day's Work*, by Edgar James Swift. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

## Bird Men and Women

A formal review of Algernon Blackwood's latest novel would be like breaking a butterfly upon a wheel. *The Promise of Air* is pure fantasy, light as a bit of this-tledown blown by a fairy's breath. "The New Age" is to be the "Age of the Air": we are to live as the birds do, care-free, winging our way, unconscious, full of joy in mere living and at last:

Death is nothing more or less than slipping back into your own subconsciousness, and so becoming greater and finer and more active—more useful, too, and with grander powers—than we ever had in our limited imperfect bodies. Life is nothing but an episode in our universal life. . . . Death is just a change of direction then, really; that's all.

cries the bird-like little Jean, who is the central figure of this curious story. The metaphor of flying is strained to the breaking point and reiterated to wearisomeness—but man's partial conquest of the air makes the simile an arresting one.

*The Promise of Air*, by Algernon Blackwood. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

## The Mirror and the Lamp

WE have learned to expect serious work from the author of "The Guarded Flame" and "Mrs. Thompson." W. B. Maxwell, in his latest novel, *The Mirror and the Lamp*, shows no trace of his experiences on the fighting front in France, unless the very avoidance of the war is an indication of how deeply it has seared into his consciousness. The struggle of his clerical hero, an orthodox product of the Anglican Church, dropt into one of the foulest slum districts of London, is a conflict of the spirit, rather than a material one. Loss of faith and courage seem to have been inevitable with a youth so reared in the narrowest of circles; so blinded by his great love for his mother to her selfishness and bigotry; so sensitive to beauty; compelled to live amid squalor and unspeakable brutality. His faith was so much of a hot-house flower, it could not endure the harsh outside air.

Mrs. Churchill, the mother, is marvelously well drawn, her refinement that made such an appeal to her sons, and her narrowness and snobbishness that they could



not see, are not exaggerated, but indicated by masterly touches, so that the reader is ready to cry: "Heaven defend men from such mothers!" and yet be able to see why Edward loved her. The defects of the English marriage and divorce laws are shown by the unnecessary wreck made of three lives, mitigated by a slow redemption; altho perfect social rehabilitation would be impossible in real life, however abstractly just it may seem. It remains to be seen how long the new England will leave the unjust law upon her statutes.

*The Mirror and the Lamp*, by W. B. Maxwell  
Dobbs Merrill Co. \$1.75.

## The Story of Westinghouse

THERE is romance enough for a dozen novels in the biography of *George Westinghouse, His Life and Achievements*, by Francis E. Leupp. From his six-year-old tantrums that always got him what he wanted, to the answer he made at sixty-eight to a friend who accused him of never knowing when he was beaten: "Oh, yes, I should have known if I ever had been beaten, but I never have been!" Mr. Westinghouse proved triumphantly the theory that nothing succeeds like success. The story of how he invented the Westinghouse automatic air brake, proved it by hard tests, had to fight for years against stupidity and prejudice to gain it recognition, and yet by the time he was thirty-five had established manufacturing plants thruout Europe producing enough air brakes to equip 300 locomotives and 1200 cars every month, is an inspiring example of achievement. But Mr. Westinghouse never rested on his laurels. Experiments with natural gas, the use of electricity for street lighting, improvements in turbine engines, railroad electrification were all undertaken and worked out during his busy lifetime. "Westinghouse was a strong believer in the virtue of having his own way"; but he was exceptional in having his results justify his belief.

*George Westinghouse, His Life and Achievements*, by Francis E. Leupp. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, \$3.

## Battle Cries and Litanies

A faculty for friendship and a taste for the trail, responsiveness to the lure of the sea, the woods and the wilds, with a quickened heart-beat for the gallant line, the courageous stand, must characterize the man who would search out, and preserve, and gather into a book, the splendid virile verses that make up *Songs of Men*. It is a little book, and friendly; its home is the pocket, or the wallet. With it one forgets the weary train journey, the evening alone, the stormy night. He who reads will be led Up the mountain, down the valley to the sleepy harbor-side. Where a score of eyes are blinking and a schooner waits the tide—

and so adventuring companioned by Romance and Reality, he fore-akes the sentimental, to take unflinchingly the bullets of a rough way, with its calls to joy, its contrasts, its snarls and its mirth; he will meet lonely wanderers and gaily pilgrims; he will land within low walls, he will sleep beneath the stars, he will face the prairie tree, but all the time his heart will sing.

Here is one of the poems that vibrates with understanding, with the human note. Then give ear the clear blue sky overhead, and the lone road to my feet.  
And a dog to my side, and a brother  
travels to meet.  
And the years may take their toll of me till I  
come to the weary West.  
And I look for good in the world's own inn,  
a wayfarer, waiting guest!

*Songs of Men*, an anthology by Robert Frothingham. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.75.



## The great American ailment is indigestion

RAPID eating, keeping the brain constantly at work during meal time, and bad cookery—these lay the foundation for the conditions that nine out of every ten Americans suffer from. The food is imperfectly masticated, there is an insufficient flow of saliva, and the inevitable result is seen in the various mild forms of indigestion with which we are all familiar.

To relieve these conditions there is nothing better than the routine use of my original pepsin chewing gum. It stimulates the salivary glands, insures sufficient saliva, relaxes nerve tension, and aids the digestive processes.

Thousands have obtained relief from their digestive troubles by the simple expedient of chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum for ten to twenty minutes after each meal.

*J. C. Beeman*



AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

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San Francisco



# THE BANNER YEAR OF TOURS BEGINS

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

**I**t is spring to the motorist. Because of the mild weather conditions of the past three months it may well be considered the beginning of summer, especially in the case of the motorist who may now imagine the short trips that serve as a prelude to the more extended tours starting in June and continuing well into the fall.

The roads are now in the condition that they generally attain some six weeks later, after normal winter weather. What little frost there was in them has largely disappeared and warm weather and sunshine has dried them out. In fact the motorist in most sections will find better road conditions in the next few weeks than will be the case later, when extensive highway repairing work is undertaken. Then closed roads and numerous detours will be encountered not infrequently, because more work on the roads is scheduled for this year than has been the case heretofore.

Reports from touring bureaus of various automobile clubs and organizations indicate that 1919 will be a banner year for automobile travel. This prediction is based largely on the volume of requests already received for information on road conditions, desirable routes, when various resort hotels will open for the season and such data essential to the motor tourist in planning a trip.

It would seem that the majority of motorists are planning to make up this year the mileage lost during the touring season of 1918, when the patriotic impulse to curtail even health bringing pleasures brought a marked decrease in automobile touring.

Managers of touring bureaus not only report a noticeable increase in the tendency to tour by motor car, but a further inclination on the part of motorists to plan and undertake trips over considerable distances and to far-away points. Such traveling comes under the head of transcontinental touring, and in fact most eastern automobilists desiring to see new country and to travel far afield set out for the Pacific coast, while those of the West and Far West generally turn their cars eastward with some point, or even a tour, along the Atlantic seaboard as the objective. As an indication of the tendency to tour across the continent, A. L. Westgard, the veteran transcontinentalist now attached to the touring bureau of the American Automobile Association in New York City, states that on a single day recently he had ten different callers, each of whom was arranging and securing the necessary information for a trip this season to California.

**L**ONG distance automobile touring in the United States is also increased thru the fact that it will be impossible, this year at least, to tour thru Europe. It will be remembered that prior to the outbreak of the war hundreds if not thousands of motorists took automobile trips abroad each year. Now their field is largely limited to this country and parts of Canada, and this is helping materially to realize the slogan, "See America First." And incidentally many are learning that this country has no peer as a scenic playground. Not only can the United States duplicate practically everything in the way of mountains and lake scenery which is to be found in the Alps or the Highlands of Scotland, but it has many features of a more or less exclusive character.

For example, where in Europe is a replica of the far famed petrified forest in Arizona, or the prehistoric cliff dwellings which dot that section of this country? The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, the geysers of Yellowstone Park and the glaciers of Glacier National Park are unequalled abroad. And is the Arab a more interesting study than our native Indians on their western reservations, or the Slavic races than our Mexican neighbors?

Another thing which is serving to popu-



*A party of tourists that has made one of the beautiful national parks its objective*

larize transcontinental touring with motorists is the growing realization that there are no real difficulties to be met in traveling by automobile thru the sparsely inhabited regions of the West. The proof of the pudding is in the eating and hundreds made the long journey last year without unusual trouble.

As to personal safety there are a score of cases where women have made the trip without male escort. The motorist taking a trip across the continent for the first time will be more surprised by the amount of good road found in the unsettled regions than he will be by the difficulties of negotiating some of the bad stretches.

There are three main routes across the continent. Each has its eastern terminus

in New York City, the Lincoln Highway running to San Francisco by the way of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago (there is at least one other equally good route to this point), Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Lake Tahoe, and Sacramento; the National Park Highway, which leads to Seattle via Chicago, Minneapolis, Yellowstone Valley, Yellowstone and Glacier national parks, and Spokane; and the National Old Trails, which terminates in Los Angeles, and passes thru Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Trinidad, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Flagstaff and Needles. The three include a wide variety of climatic, scenic and historic conditions, and of hunting, fishing and camping.

The reports show that there is also a marked increase in the number of motorists who camp out on long tours instead of stopping at hotels. The growth of this kind of automobile touring is especially prevalent in the West and many cities and towns have provided free camping sites within their confines for the nomadic motorist. For example, Denver, Colorado, has made such provision in one of its parks, and on a single night last summer there were four hundred automobile tourists camped there, whose routes led them the next day to every point of the compass. On such a camp site running water, electric light and adequate sewerage are provided.

**I**N considering the three best routes across the continent for a summer tour the inexperienced automobile traveler will at once shy away from the National Old Trails. He follows on the map the southern route thru New Mexico and Arizona and multiplying the July heat of his northern home at least tenfold, exclaims: "No furnace jaunt for me."

As a matter of fact this route is the coolest of the three thruout the entire summer, and mosquitos are almost unknown. West of the Mississippi River the National Old Trails route crosses a plateau averaging some 7000 feet above sea level, while the other two routes dip down thru the river valley where the summer heat is felt most. Also the crossing of the desert is shortest on the southern route, where it is a run of only 160 miles, always made at night, when it is cool. It is a graded road all the way across, well marked, so there is no chance of losing one's way.

It is along this route that the motor tourist encounters the picturesque Indian tribes of the great Southwest, the Mexican living in his native environment, the rarest colorings of landscape, and many historic ruins of a civilization antedating the discovery of America.

The White Mountains of Arizona, said to be one of the best hunting and fishing grounds in the entire United States, can be reached by a side trip off the National Old Trails of less than thirty miles.

There is one essential for the motorist who sets out to travel thru such parts of this country as those described briefly above, and that is accurate information covering every important detail. Such information is procurable at any of the six hundred clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association, or at the main offices of the national organization in New York and Washington.

*Ask the Motor Efficiency Service anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product*



## ARE YOU FIT TO BE A FRESHMAN?

(Continued from page 21)

You have two measures, a 3-pint and a 5-pint measure. You are sent to get exactly 7 pints of water. Using only these measures and without guessing at any quantity, how will you do it? Begin by filling the 5-pint vessel.

You have two measures of 5 and 7 pints, respectively, and you are to get exactly 8 pints. Begin by filling the 5-pint measure.

You have two measures of 4 and 9 pints, respectively, and you are to get exactly 7 pints. Begin by filling the 4-pint vessel.

To qualify you should be able to work out at least two of these in five minutes each.

These tests are stated very roughly, without the refinement and commentaries which Professor Terman gives them, but they will serve the purpose. Of course, if you *don't* demonstrate that you are a superior adult you can just blame it on The Independent for not quoting them exactly.

### Pebbles

"If life in these days of high prices

Is worth living," said Hannibal Horr,  
"Think of the bargain it must have been  
In the days before the war."

—*Boston Transcript*.

Belle—What is the best way, do you know, of preserving a good complexion?

Nell—I don't know a better way than keeping the jars air-tight.—*Baltimore American*.

Mrs. Flatbush—Is your husband a good golfer?

Mrs. Bensonhurst—Well, he doesn't swear, if that's what you mean.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

"It is the unexpected that always happens," observed the Sage.

"Well," commented the Fool, "if this is true, why don't we learn to expect it?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

One night a wild, ravaging leopard,  
Was fired at by a bold sheopard;

Next morn it was found

Lying dead on the ground,

The leopard the sheopard had peopard.

—*London Opinion*.

"What's coming off out in front there?" asked the proprietor of the Tote Fair store in Tumlinville, Arkansas.

"A couple of fellers from Straddle Ridge swapped mules," replied the clerk, "and now each is accusing the other of skinning him."

"Well, then, why don't they trade back?"

"I reckon they are both afraid of getting skinned again."—*Kansas City Star*.

"John," announced Mrs. Stylover, "I'm going to town tomorrow to see the new hats."

"You forget," her husband reminded her, "that tomorrow is Sunday. The shops will be closed."

"Who said anything about shops? I'm going to church."—*Memphis News-Scimitar*.

The abolition of the submarine as a fighting unit appears certain:

Farewell a long farewell, oh submarine!  
No more will you appear upon the scene

To stop our meaning.

At times, our fare was scant, I must confess,

But ne'er again may we or you possess

"That sinking feeling"

—*London Opinion*.

"My ideal husband," said the girl who had been reading cheap novels, "must be a strong, silent man, full of grit, and able to bear the heat and burden of the day without flinching—one who will not hear a word said about me, and who will not utter an unkind word himself."

"What you want is a deaf and dumb coal heaver," murmured her friend.—*London Opinion*.



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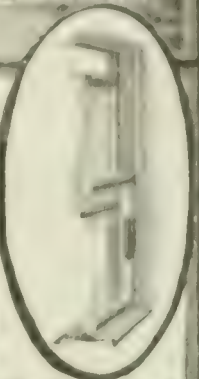


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**EQUIP NOW** with Chamberlin strips and bar drop draughts, weather-street door and window seal that will readily impress through cracks around your windows. Lighten your heating. Protect your furnishings. Deaden outside noises. Prevent rattling and sticking of windows. In summer also keep out the heat when desired.

More widely used than all others—this proves them the best, simplest, most weather-tight and trouble free. Will outlast the building.

Guaranteed 10 years and installed by the oldest, largest, most experienced weather strip makers, with a quarter-century reputation for reliability.



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## DREER'S 1919 GARDEN BOOK

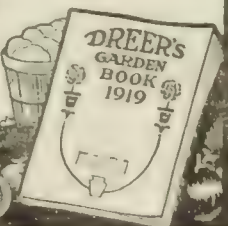
**YOU** would have to read a score of books on gardening to acquire the knowledge contained in DREER'S GARDEN BOOK for 1919. Just what you want to know about Vegetables and Flowers, arranged alphabetically for quick reference.

Over a thousand photographic illustrations in the 224 big pages and four color plates.

Mailed free if you mention this publication.

**HENRY A. DREER**

714-716 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.



## A SQUARE DEAL FOR RAILROAD CONTROL

(Continued from page 16)

congestion having cleared back and clogged the main lines of the Middle West.

But to get back to the pained potato shipper of Minnesota. One case I have in mind when permit to ship was refused was due to the fact that an extra urgent demand for flour was made by the Food Administration for delivery at the Atlantic coast at the earliest possible moment. It was found that a half dozen flour trains must be rushed from the Twin Cities with out delay. It was done, but had the effect of sweeping that particular district clean of locomotives, especially as grain trains were rolling into Minneapolis from the Northwest for immediate shipment eastward. In result, for several days traffic not directly connected with Government orders was at a standstill in the transfer yards of the Twin Cities. Consequently permit to load perishables for shipment to or thru that point was refused.

How many thousand times this system of controlling traffic at its source instead of permitting it to tie transportation in a knot at destination has been worked on the patient and long suffering shipper no one is prepared to say, but the Administration does tell us that to have permitted all sorts of traffic to come rolling down the narrow transportation lanes into the East would have settled once and for all our chances of fulfilling our food pledge to the Allies.

All this leads back to the original proposition: that you cannot judge the success or failure of our experiment in Government control of railroads from testimony furnished as to its service to the general public. To use the expression of one practical railroader: "The public got the leavings. But if they hadn't, Kaiser Bill would have."

There are certain little inside facts concerning Government control that the public in general has likely never dreamed of. Take the Administration's Scrap Utilization drive, for instance. The railroads of America sell yearly about seventy million dollars' worth of "junk," or worn out railroad materials. The Railroad Administration, however, set out to learn just what could be done toward reclaiming such scrap. They discovered that while two or three railroads were reclaiming and utilizing these materials, that others were selling them to the junk man. Instructions were issued concerning the proper methods of reclaiming and utilizing such scrap and each road was required to form a Scrap Reclamation Committee. The net saving from this work is now set at about eight million dollars a year. The most important consideration in this matter, however, is the fact that by repairing and putting back into use worn and discarded railroad materials our railroads have been able to bridge the dangerous shortage of steel, copper, zinc, tin, etc.

They went into the wood utilization question, too—appointing wood utilization experts and erecting timber and tie treating plants.

The consolidation and coöperation of purchasing departments also accomplished a material saving and secured better results all around.

In blowing its own horn the Railroad Administration points to economies of operation that total about \$100,000,000 a year for the seven regions, whereat the exponents of private ownership and control offer a few definite remarks concerning a net loss of something over that amount, to say nothing of increased revenues due to the raising of rates. Without becoming per-

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**Dodson Blue-Bird House**  
4 compartments, 21 in. high, 18 in. in diameter.

Price \$5



## The Birds Are Coming —Heralds of Spring!

Like a flash of sunshine the first courageous little bluebird arrives; others appear: radiating happiness and presaging glorious Spring days to follow. Spring will disappear, but you can keep these little feathered friends if you properly welcome and prepare for their comfort.

### Dodson Bird Houses

will bring them and keep them all summer. These houses, scientifically built by a bird-lover, whose knowledge and understanding of birds is unlimited, offer sheltered inviting homes for the little songsters. Dodson Bird Houses are an investment, paying invaluable dividends—protection of crops and shrubs from insects, and assurance of a cheery, artistic environment.

**Order Now**—let the houses weather, blending into the foliage and assuming an appearance of habitation. Free Bird Book sent on request, illustrating Dodson line, giving prices; also beautiful bird picture free.

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762 Harrison Ave. Mankakee, Ill.  
Dodson Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these noisy quarrelsome pests. Price \$7.00.

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Chicago New York  
San Francisco



sohal the Administration drops a hint or two regarding sweatshop labor and quotes the figures that during 1917 over 50 per cent of the railroad employees of the United States received seventy-five dollars a month or less, and that 80 per cent of them received a hundred a month or less, reminding also that it cost the Administration between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 to increase the workers' earnings to a living wage.

But to compare the results and costs of Government control as against private control of railroads cannot be done fairly without taking into consideration the difference between wartime and pre-wartime expenses. The costs of railroad building and operating during the last year have increased from 15 to 60 per cent dependent upon the materials and class of labor used. For example, altho the railroads decreased their coal consumption by over 10 per cent, the cost of the fuel for the past year has increased \$140,000,000, while the cost of cross ties and lumber, upon which they have also economized, has increased approximately \$65,000,000. The cost of other materials have climbed proportionately.

Wages to the 2,000,000 workers of the railroads amount to about \$5,500,000 a day now, as against less than \$4,000,000 a year ago. This increase, plus the higher costs of materials, accounts for the \$9,000,000 a day costs now as against the \$6,500,000 of private control.

However, war service is not peacetime service and comparisons of the two can hardly be considered a fair basis on which to judge the performance of our sample of Government control.

## PLANNING THE OUT-DOOR ROOM

(Continued from page 23)

under their branches, the other planting would gain distance and variety.

This planting will not begin to group for two or three years after it is set out, and if quicker effect is desired, more plants of the same kinds could be set in between. But, as it is, the ultimate effect would be better, and each one having room to develop, preserves its individuality. In fact, this planting is arranged to show that shrubs and trees may be used for their own sakes, yet each one doing its bit toward the general effect.

The spaces within the waving line should be kept cultivated and free from weeds until the shrubs cover the ground. No attempt should be made to grow grass between them. None but the commonest material is used, as this is not a treatise on rare plants, but only a sketch of some general principles of shrubbery arrangement. A plan like this requires a minimum of upkeep, and an ordinary hired man can easily take care of it, his principal tools being a hoe and a lawnmower.

"What is that string around your finger for?"

"That is to remind me that I forgot something my wife tied it there for me to remember." — *Baltimore American.*

A pessimist is a man who believes that it will take centuries for the world to recover from the blow to civilization; and an optimist is a man who retorts that there will be plenty of centuries. — *Rochester Post Express.*

"Well," said Uncle Bruggins, after a solo by a fashionable church choir tenor, "if that ain't the roughest thing I ever saw. Just as soon as that young man began to sing, every other member of the choir stopped. But he went thru with it, and I must say I admire his pluck." — *London Opinion.*

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**Foiled—**

**By the Yale Protected Closet**

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IN through a window he goes and quietly takes his pick of jewelry, money, furs and valuables scattered around the house. Even while you may be happily at dinner, totally unconscious of danger.

Make one place *within* your home safe from the burglar who may get in through a window. Select *one* closet. In it place those articles of value you used to leave unguarded in many parts of the house.

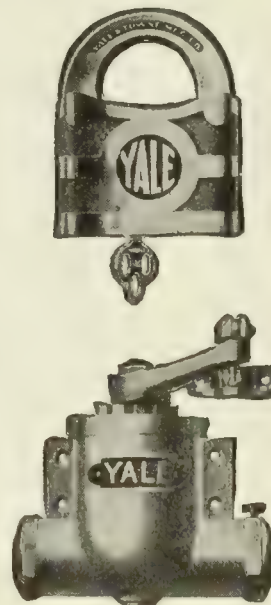
Put a Yale Cylinder Night Latch on that closet door and you have a real safe deposit vault—a deadline against the porch climber, slinking intruder and the pilfering servant. They cannot pick, force or tamper with a Yale Cylinder Night Latch—and they *know* it.

See your hardware dealer today. Ask him for a Yale Cylinder Night Latch. Make sure that the trade-mark "Yale" is on it, install it on the closet door selected—and you have reduced the danger of loss to a minimum.

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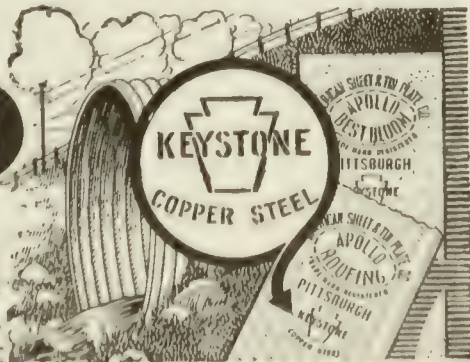
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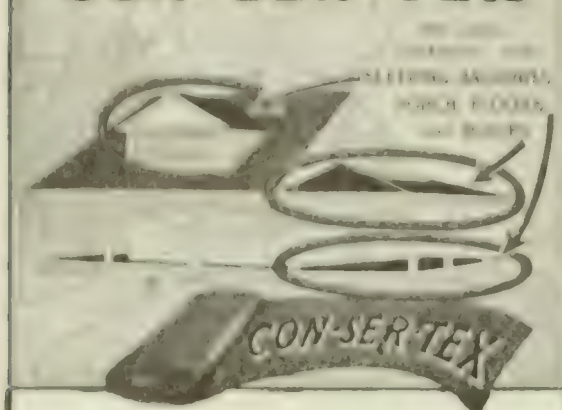
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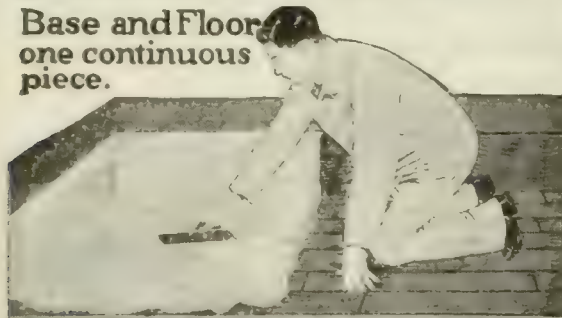
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On the market 10 years.

## WHAT IS A CRIME?

(Continued from page 14)

court-martial trials were public and that the records thereof were undeniably public records which the public has a right to examine. But I had already secured the evidence.

I charged that officers were shielded from imprisonment for felonies when enlisted soldiers were sent to jail for identical crimes—not infrequently less flagrant. For example, a private soldier in the Philippines who had embezzled approximately \$14 was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to prison for one year. Another soldier who embezzled \$160 was given three years in prison. Then a certain Captain Augustus H. Bishop embezzled \$135 of the trust funds belonging to the soldiers of his company; he was tried by court-martial and merely dismissed from the army.

A private in the Coast Artillery refused to cut grass and he was sentenced to hard labor in prison for two years, and after his conviction it was found that when he had enlisted he had a wife and child, of which fact he had not informed the army authorities; and for this unrelated fact he was given six months additional imprisonment.

A soldier from the Third Battalion of Engineers committed an infraction of discipline for which, according to the army regulations, the punishment is \$12 forfeited pay and one month's confinement. He was sentenced to prison for two years.

A squabble between two non-commissioned officers, started by their wives, and which would have been settled by an ordinary justice with a reprimand, sent a sergeant of twelve years' faithful army service to prison for three years.

A soldier of the Fifteenth Artillery was sentenced to two years in prison for desertion. But while awaiting trial for that desertion he attempted to escape, changed his mind and surrendered himself. He was given an additional court-martial for the attempt and on two charges, (a) desertion (altho a prisoner!) and (b) attempting to escape; altho both of these charges were admittedly descriptions of the identical act. He was found guilty on both charges and sentenced to two years more in prison, or four years in all.

A soldier prisoner while serving a year's sentence attempted to escape. He was charged with abandoning his prison clothing and, because he used a boat in attempting the escape, with larceny of the boat. The maximum sentence under the regulations was five months for abandoning clothing and one year in prison for escape. The court-martial found him "not guilty" on the charge of larceny, but "guilty" of the specification of stealing the boat—an amazing verdict—and sentenced him to four years' additional imprisonment.

I charged that officers were shielded, and as a startling example cited the case of First Lieutenant Howard K. Loughry, of the Coast Artillery, who was tried for a violation of an important regulation regarding inspection of ammunition; he was found guilty and sentenced to the loss of ten numbers in his numerical grade—a delayed promotion of no particular seriousness. But there was not a whisper in the charges that a gun burst following such slackness and the corporal of the guard in charge of the gun was killed—yet that was what had actually happened. In civil law this is manslaughter.

Another officer, a Captain Reed, was court-martialed for being drunk when he, Captain Reed, was the presiding officer of a court-martial called to try soldiers for drunkenness and other offenses. He was found "not guilty" by his brother officers

on the charge of drunkenness, altho the fact was admitted that on the same night on which he was charged with being drunk in the court-martial, he had been admitted to the post hospital suffering from alcoholism.

Another officer who beat and tortured his men during a period of three weeks, tying them to posts in the sun of the tropics and forbidding any one to give them water or food, and tying a private in his company to a tree stump at the water's edge in such a manner that he had to stand on one foot, and that in the water, for hours, was merely dismissed.

A private soldier of the Twelfth Cavalry while drunk forged his lieutenant's name for ten dollars for further drink, intending to pay it out of the pay then due him. He was sentenced to two and a half years in prison. Another officer of the Ninth Cavalry uttered checks for \$300, assigned his pay to others and then collected it *himself*; and he was merely dismissed from the army.

These are simply a few cases that I quoted in illustrating the favoritism and injustice of the court-martial system of the Judge Advocate General's department. And those were peace times, just before the great war.

Now, then, for war times and the court-martial system. Acting Judge Advocate Ansell quoted to the Senate inquiry the case of twelve non-commissioned officers in the army who had been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment of from ten years to twenty-five years each, for "a minor disagreement" in one of the army camps with some West Point officers. General Ansell, after going into the evidence, set the sentences aside and restored the men to duty.

General Ansell further cited the case of a boy who had been in the army but a few days and was assigned to kitchen duty. A lieutenant demanded that the package of cigarettes he had been smoking be surrendered, and the soldier refused. This boy was tried by court-martial, convicted and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and *forty years in prison!* The commanding officer, it may be said, as an act of great leniency, reduced this sentence to merely ten years in jail. This is General Ansell's own comment:

The facts must be considered as they were to get an insight into the matter. Here was a raw recruit, new to army life, in the turmoil of a kitchen, quite likely upset by a reproof that might have been harshly made and letting his temper get the better of him. For this he was sentenced to *forty years in jail*. In many instances—I am not citing exceptions—the same brutally excessive sentences have been imposed for trivial offenses.

Another instance he cited was that of a soldier who had deserted from the army at West Point, remaining away from duty for five months. He was sentenced to death. General Ansell found on the evidence that the boy had gone home fearing that things were not well and found his father dying from paralysis. "The day after," said General Ansell, "he reported back for duty." On General Ansell's investigation the death sentence was set aside.

Another soldier, from Alabama, with a wife and aged parents, and with an excellent soldierly record, went home on a three days' pass and found his father desperately ill. They were very poor and in extreme need. He remained until his father's death and two days thereafter returned to camp. He was sentenced to *fifteen years in prison*.

Four soldiers in France were court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, two for sleeping at post and two for disobeying an



order to drill. A second lieutenant, without any knowledge of law, was assigned to their defense. He permitted them to plead guilty to capital offenses, altho the two accused of refusing to drill made a plea to the effect that because of long exposure for many days to the cold of the mountainous sections of France they could not drill, and the other two charged with sleeping at their posts made the plea that for twelve hours each night for six nights in succession they had been on sentry duty in the front line trenches, that no sleeping could be had in the day time because their dugout was used as a place for chopping wood, and that they were physically exhausted. In spite of their extenuating circumstances, Judge Advocate General Crowder insisted on the death penalty and it was only by action of the President that these sentences were fortunately set aside.

The fact is that the present court-martial system is archaic and impossible of operation in conformity with the decent standards of American justice and American manhood. The court-martial was the first court in the United States. It was taken over in our Revolutionary days from the British army and has remained substantially unchanged even up to the present day. The court-martial was rigorous and brutal in those days because the armies of Europe were recruited by press gangs from the lowest scum of population and such recruits were beaten into the ranks and into a state of sullen discipline. Let me quote again from my court-martial exposure series in *Harper's Weekly*:

Then the gentleman and officer was as far removed from the common soldier as the human from the animal. From those days there has come down to the army of today neither arms, standards of equipment, tactics, nor men of like condition; the only things that have been preserved are the customs and abuses as archaic as the feeble black powder and the stone cannon ball. Under these formulas (court-martial) that are cherished by the army of today, men, young men, are tossed into prison degradation—not for crimes, but for infractions of discipline determined by a brutal age when the common soldiers of the army were recruited riffraff and the products of press-gangs.

Judge Advocate General Crowder has defended himself on the theory that he has not the power of review of court-martial cases. This is disingenuous. For the Judge Advocate General's department administers the justice and discipline of the army thru courts-martial under the organic law passed by Congress. Under the organic law, chiefs of great Government departments are empowered to promulgate such regulations as will assist in carrying out the purposes of the organic law.

Therefore, it is for the Judge Advocate's Department itself to decide whether it has the power of review or has not the power of review in these court-martial cases and in the inhumanities and injustices which they commit.

When Judge Advocate General Crowder says that he has not the power of review, there is no one to gain say him, and no one, if he should say that he has the power of review. Judge Advocate General Crowder, all pettifoggery and clouding of the issue turned aside, is simply stating that his opinions when once made are sacrosanct, even from change by himself, a position of stiff and pompous absurdity.

The fact is that General Crowder has proved himself, by his record, utterly out of sympathy with anything but the out worn and archaic customs of the army. In so far as I have knowledge, he has never denounced the question of the justice or inhumanity committed by the courts-martial of his department nor shown the slightest interest in condemning them—and his official record in the cases that I cited five years ago, and that General Ansell quotes, is absolute corroboration of this. He wants



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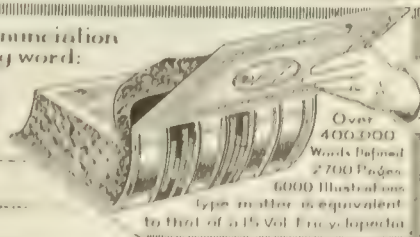
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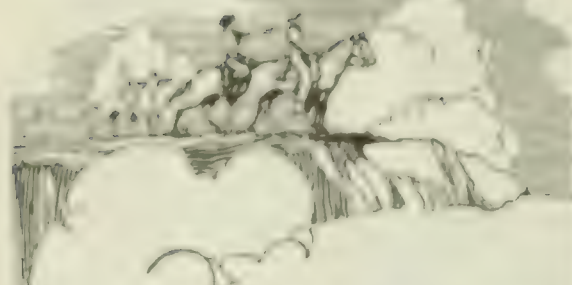
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ed to kill where General Ansell stepped in and saved life not as a charity but as simple justice to a common American soldier and his family.

Over two million splendid, patriotic young Americans, volunteer and drafted, are now, on the threshold of peace, at the mercy of a feudal system of court martial discipline; a court martial system that gives them neither security from oppression nor right of appeal no matter how shocking may be the abuse.

The court martial system that holds the keys on our splendid American soldiers was born in a brutal, semi-feudal age, under political conditions that gave a common soldier rather less protection than any Board of Aldermen now gives animals—and none at all from the hereditary gentlemen officer caste that composed the court martial itself.

The court-martial system needs to be reorganized and revised, the reactionaries who would condemn American boys to a feudal bureaucratic militarism without decency or justice and which made of Germany a living horror must go root and branch—and it is to such thoro, humane, decent and just reorganization, on the basis of our American sense of justice and the square deal, that Judge Advocate General Crowder lends, and has lent, the energy and weight of his persistent opposition.

### Remarkable Remarks

**MR. HERTZOG**—What we Nationalists want is a free republic for South Africa.

**CANON HAY AITKEN**—I cannot repeat the Athanasian Creed without telling a distinct and definite lie.

**DR. I. NITOE**—Democracy is the predominant idea of the day and it is spreading with alarming rapidity.

**FRANK H. SIMONDS**—Britain has brought its ablest and its wisest and its noblest and its wickedest men to Paris.

**CANON MACLEAN**—In all the music halls a song is being sung, the principal line in which is "To hell with your creeds!"

**REPRESENTATIVE CONNALLY OF TEXAS**—The Irish question is one which liberty-loving people all over the world long to see solved.

**REV. DR. McELVEEN**—A Christian may be almost as much a missionary of God in the politics of America as in the jungles of Africa.

**MAJOR W. GUINNESS, M. P.**—Since the days of Mahomet no prophet has been listened to with more superstitious respect than has President Wilson.

**E. W. HOWE**—When with a party of ladies you don't know very well, do not criticize Christian Scientists: the chances are that at least two of them will be Scientists.

**GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER MICHAELOVITCH**—I thought I should find justice and sympathy at the peace conference, but I found only personal intrigues, party politics and national egotisms.

**MARGARET PROCTOR**—The successful business man has learned that the girl who lunches on an anemic jelly sandwich and a questionable cup of coffee 365 days in a year does not make a competent worker.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—No intelligent student of our time can or will dispute the great truth that all governments become cruel and autocratic in their character and bearing in the same ratio as one part of their people is elevated and the other deprest.

**SENATOR MANN**—If the only heritage which this generation gives to those who come after it is an indebtedness of billions of dollars for them to pay at least the interest on, and part of the principal, without at the end of the war doing something to prevent future wars, we will not in the future receive the blessing of mankind, but its condemnation.

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## A FIGHTING PACIFIST

As our readers will have observed we have a preference for real pictures over the imaginary conceptions of an artist as illustrations for The Independent, and even in the case of a cover design. The photograph of the "Freckle-faced Yank" on our issue of March 22 may not have been so enticing as the paintings of the pretty girls and idealized soldiers that adorned some of our esteemed contemporaries, but it has an interest of its own, for it was taken on the spot and showed how a real hero looked. It makes you want to know more about him, and his former teacher tells us:

Perhaps you will be interested to know a little about the "freckle-faced Yank" whose picture decorates the cover of The Independent. He is Lieutenant William A. Dietz, of 114 North Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York. As his name indicates he is not many notches removed from the Fatherland. Despite which fact, he was never a neutral, but always intensely pro-Ally. April 6, 1917, found him a sophomore at Columbia, where he was working his way. He held decidedly pacifist views, but like many of the rest of us who still cling to that much abused name, he believed that the first step toward any kind of permanent world peace must be the crushing of the Hohenzollern. Almost immediately upon the declaration of war, he enlisted and like many of the early recruits was sent to fill a replacement in the regular army. As a private in the 7th Field Artillery he went across with Pershing's men, in the summer of 1917. After seeing active service in several places with the artillery, he was transferred to the 344th Tank Corps. He was at St. Mihiel and the Argonne. At Varenne he had a miraculous escape, wounded, from a baby tank, stalled on fire, and under bombardment from a nest of German machine guns. He not only made his "getaway" but brought in a captive Boche.

The photograph, reproduced on your magazine cover, was taken a few hours later by a military photographer. When exhibited by the New York Public Library it bore the legend, "Winged, but what of it!"

He returned to this country a few days ago and is now at Camp Merritt awaiting discharge after almost two years under the colors. He is now twenty-one years old. He chose the artillery because, like many another, he felt that if he ever shot a man and saw him fall, he could never shoot another. Transfer to the Tank Corps deprived him of even this small solace, and he had to learn, like the rest, to look upon the horror that his own hands had wrought, with steeled nerves. His comment upon the League of Nations was, "If you people here had the faintest notion of the hell we've been thru, you'd stop talking and ratify at the first chance."

CLARA FITZ GERALD MANN

Mount Vernon High School, New York

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"No, not Army—Old Age Pension, I mean." — *London Opinion*.



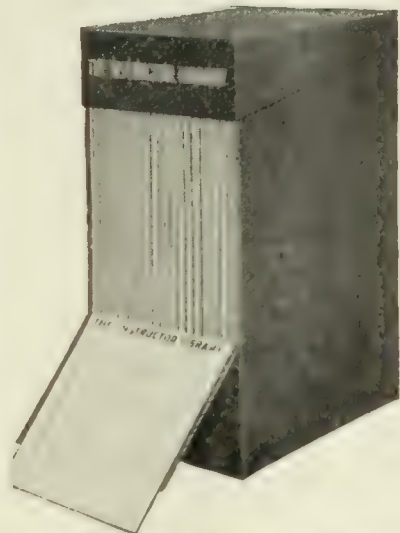
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HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

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1. Imagine that you are a member of a club that meets regularly to discuss current events. You have been asked to give a talk on the following topic: "The Recent Work of the Peace Congress." Give the talk as you would give it at the meeting of the club.
2. Give a full explanation of the difference between punishment and reparation.
3. Point out examples of punishment in books that you have studied in your school course: "The Ancient Mariner," "Ivanhoe," "Silas Marner," "Julius Caesar," "Macbeth," and other books.
4. Write an impassioned speech in which you show that it is not possible for Germany to make full reparation for the evils inflicted upon the world.
5. Give a clear explanation of the reparation that it is possible for Germany to make.
6. Read the article entitled "British Strike Averted." Imagine that two men, in conversation, give each other the facts presented in the article. Write what each one says, use direct discourse, punctuate your work carefully, give the dialog coherence, and write it so that it will rise in interest.
7. Draw on the blackboard a map that will aid you in explaining the following words: Adriatic, Fiume, Hungary, Jugoslavs, Croats, Italia Irredenta. Give a full explanation of every word. Show the importance of the demand for Fiume. Make your talk illustrate the principles of good exposition.
8. Explain in what respects the revolution in Hungary is like the French Revolution as described in Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities."
9. Write an original narration founded on the revolution in Hungary. Center your narration around two persons. Describe each of the persons sufficiently to make your readers interested in them.
10. Select the topic sentence of every paragraph in "The Story of the Week."
11. Point out examples of single words, phrases, or subordinate clauses that have been used in place of sentences, in order to give "The Story of the Week" in condensed form.
12. Write a short article concerning school news. Make a definite attempt to imitate the article outlined in accordance with the previous question.

#### II. Editorial Articles.

1. Write a single composition in which you give a short summary of every editorial article. Introduce your summaries by writing a formal introduction to the series. Close your article by writing a formal conclusion.

#### III. Are You Fit to Be a Freshman? By Geddes Smith.

1. Explain the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words that occur in the article: implications, callow, lapses, approximation, stereotyped, catholic, solidarity, ethics, alertness, lieu, incidentally, relevant, fallacies, interlocutor.
2. Give an interesting talk in which you explain exactly what points the article makes.
3. Imagine that you are an examiner. Call three of your classmates to the front of the room. Give them some form of test that will show proficiency and quickness in the correct use of English.

#### IV. The Rights of Residents. By William Jennings Bryan.

1. Write a formal brief of the points made in the article.
2. Write an interesting biographical account of the author of the article.
3. Imagine that you are chairman at a meeting at which Mr. Bryan is to speak. Give the speech you would make in presenting Mr. Bryan.

#### V. What Is a Crime? By Charles Johnson Post.

1. Write an outline of the entire article.
2. Point out examples of specific instance. Explain the value of specific instance in an article of any kind.
3. Give a full explanation of the relation between discipline and efficiency in army life. In school life.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The Peace Conference—Story of the Week.

1. According to the news item what changes are apt to be made in the constitution of the League of Nations?
2. How will the economic problems which have grown out of the war probably be settled by the Peace Conference?
3. If Germany were required to pay all the Allied countries for war debts incurred could this payment properly be included under the head of reparation? Upon what basis will the amount of money to be paid by Germany probably be settled?
4. Why, in some ways, may the question of the disposition of Fiume be regarded as the most difficult problem now before the Peace Conference?
5. Suppose Germany and the other Central Powers refused to accept the terms offered by the Allied powers, what would be the result?

#### II. The Hungarian Revolution—"The Second Hungarian Revolution," "Revolution in Hungary."

1. Why is what has happened in Hungary "what might have been expected"?
2. "According to present plans 80 per cent of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is to be taken away." Indicate on a map the facts which justify this statement.
3. What relation has the above fact to the Hungarian Revolution?
4. Comment on the next to the last paragraph in the editorial.
5. What are the plans of the new Soviet Government of Hungary as regards (a) internal affairs, (b) external relations?

#### III. League of Nations—"The League or Bolshevism?"

1. "The issue before the world therefore is a League of Nations or Bolshevism." Why?
2. Why is it absolutely essential that America join in guaranteeing the peace?
3. Why should the Covenant be adopted now without waiting for amendments?
4. Do you agree that "the Covenant is the greatest document since the Declaration of Independence"?

#### IV. Italy's Share—"Italy Becomes a Great Power."

1. How did Italy share in the war (a) in 1914, (b) in 1915, (c) in 1917, (d) in 1918?
2. Do the facts justify the statement: "Italy has won her spurs"?
3. What difference does it make whether Italy is recognized as an equal by France, Great Britain and the United States?

#### V. The American Court Martial—"What Is a Crime?"

1. Discuss briefly the controversy now going on in the War Department which led Mr. Post to write this article.
2. Do you agree with him that this is "an issue between justice and humanity on the one side and an outworn, surviving autocratic military bureaucracy on the other?" If so, what changes ought to be made?
3. What, according to Mr. Post and General Ansell, are the specific charges which can be brought against our present system of courts-martial?
4. What is the historic reason for the rigor of the system of courts-martial as they at present exist? Why is such rigor no longer necessary?

#### VI. Railroad Administration—"A Square Deal for Railroad Control."

1. Why, according to the author, was the slogan "The Public Be Pleased" a poor one for the period of the war?
2. "The Government took over the railroads to win the war." Give some of the facts that prove that in this the Government was successful.
3. Study the table of routes given at the bottom of page 16. What comments does this lead you to make?
4. Discuss some of the economies that were effected by the Railroad Administration. Would such economies be possible under private control?
5. How many of the war regulations could profitably be carried over into times of peace?



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# The Independent

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**JOHN CORBIN**—Will a cat eat meat at night?

**MARSHAL FOCH**—I have but one merit, that of never despairing.

**NIKOLAI LENIN**—Famine does not threaten us. It is here.

**BRANDER MATTHEWS**—We are all slaves of our personal equation.

**REV. KINGSCOTE GREENLAND**—Hating sermons is not a sign of depravity.

**LYOYD GEORGE**—I believe the House of Commons is the finest assembly in the world.

**ISRAEL ZANGWILL**—We in England have lived after Christ, but not in the Christian Era.

**VLADIMIR BOURTSEFF**—Every act of the Bolsheviks is full of lies! lies! conscious lies!

**BELA KUN**—The hour has struck in which the expropriator is being expropriated.

**J. G. HUNEKER**—The human sensorium is savagely assaulted at the twentieth century circus.

**AUGUST WINNIG**—Bolshevism in practice is no political system; it is politically organized crime.

**JOHN WACHHORN**—It is not Wilson's, or Lloyd George's, or Cecil's League of Nations, it is Christ's League of Nations.

**GEORGE ADE**—An American must go to England in order to learn for a dead certainty that he does not speak the English language.

**LUTHER BURBANK**—No one has ever told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth more faithfully than Upton Sinclair.

**COUNT KAROLYI**—What has happened is a natural result of the blindness and ill will with which it was sought to assassinate Hungary.

**MRS. M. FULTON**—There are three royal roads to happiness: a good digestion, a capacity for enjoyment, and a rooted distaste for settling accounts.

**GENERAL HOFFMAN**—Immediately upon signing with the Bolsheviks we discovered that we had been conquered by them, instead of having conquered them.

**FRANK H. SIMONDS**—Fundamentally this League of Nations which the English and the Americans are now agreed upon amounts to an Anglo-American Alliance.

**PREMIER HUGHES**—There can be no open door policy in German New Guinea. There should be a barred and closed door—with Australia as the guardian of that door.

**CORONEL ROBERTS**—The Russian people have the right to have the kind of government that the Russian people want and no government set up by foreign rifles will ever be maintained except by foreign rifles.

**LOUIS BUCHHARTER**—We are witnessing a League not merely the overthrow of militarism, but the overthrow of social order and of all the means by which man has with slow and painful effort emerged into civilization.

**DESS OF MANCHESTER**—The daughters, especially of well-to-do homes, today resent the idea that they must sit at home and wait to be married. They are eager to

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## THE TRUTH ABOUT POLAND

In the chaotic strife between classes, races and religions now prevailing in Poland it is very difficult to get at the truth from such fragmentary and conflicting news as comes thru the devious channels of communication. We are glad, therefore, to present to our readers this authorized statement from the Director of the Associated Polish Press:

With every appreciation of the hold which Poland has on the sentimental as well as the political hearts of the world, Germany has embarked on a campaign to create a feeling of distrust of the Poles, to visualize them as a warring, quarrelsome, imperialistic people, which, if successful, in a war-weary world will easily deprive them of public sympathy.

Only a few weeks ago Germany succeeded in spreading thruout the country a brutal report of a dispatch from the *Berliner Tageblatt*, describing pogroms in Poland. It was printed everywhere and did incalculable harm to the Polish national cause. Then after the harm had been done for the German side the pogrom stories were dissipated by the arrival of a number of French and English newspapermen on the field in Lemberg and other cities, who failed to find facts substantially describing the stories and who so advised their newspapers.

Germany is now making a new demonstration, and the Poles are now being accused of marching on Berlin and the worthy Germans are horror-stricken at the idea of this violation of what they consider the terms of the armistice. Perhaps one thought is worthy of being borne in mind at this time, that is, that French ships at the present time are transporting Polish troops to Danzig and that an English military commission accompanied Mr. Paderewski on his visit to Posen. Frankly, if the assertion of their nationality by the Poles in German Poland is a violation of the armistice, then both the French and English governments were cognizant of it and perhaps some of the disapprobation with which American newspapers are belaboring the Poles should be devoted to our cobelligerents who were assisting in this.

From advices received from abroad, it is now possible to advise the American public that what the Poles are doing is simply what the Germans did in Bavaria, what the young Queen has done in Luxemburg and what the German people have done in other former German states, in short, they have simply asserted their nationality and are planning their new government. In as much as the creation of a new and independent state has been pledged to them, not only by President Wilson but by the Allies, they surely can be considered within their rights.

JAMES C. WHITE  
Washington, D. C.

be up and doing, and to be of some real service to their generation.

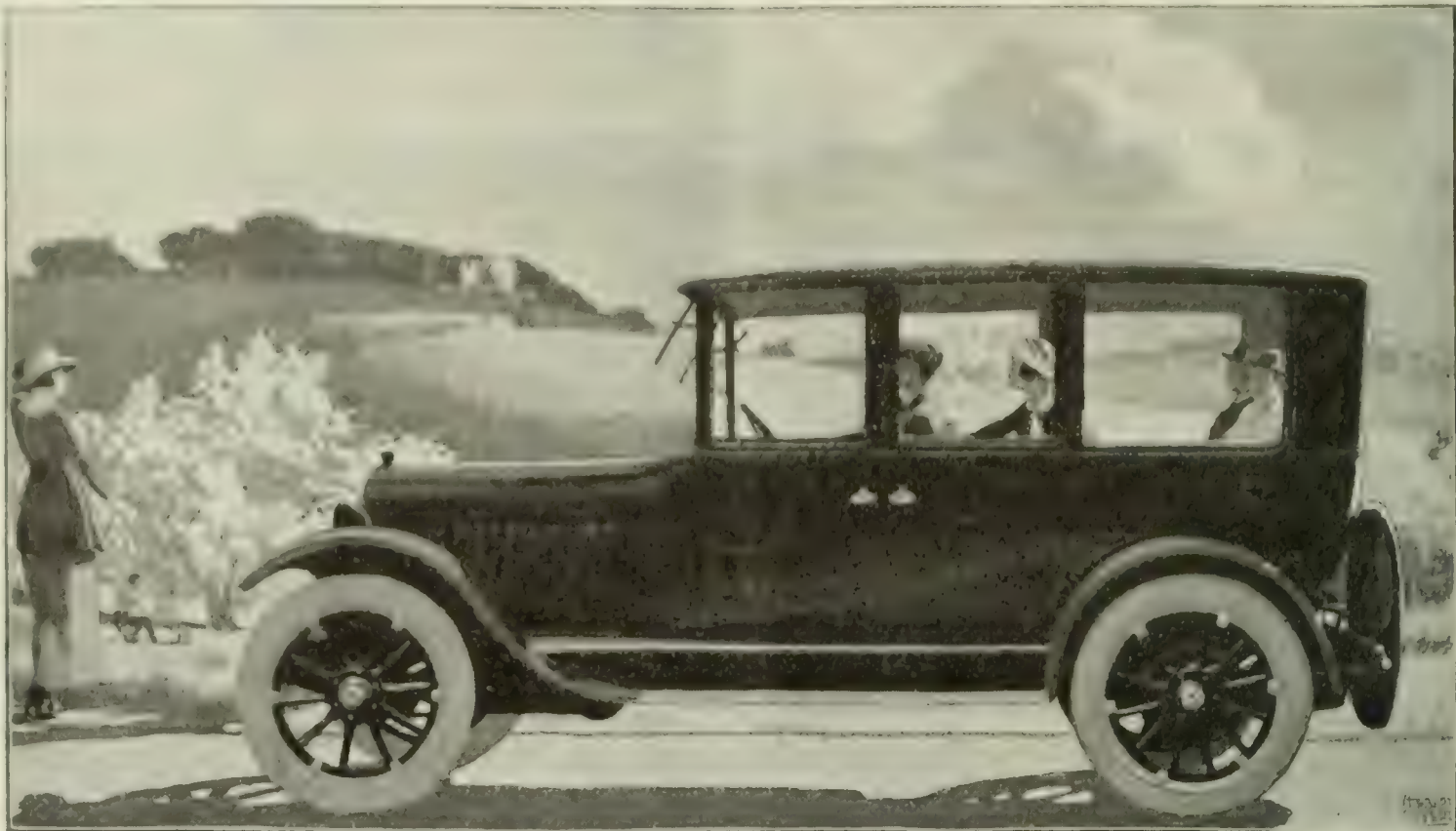
**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN**—The League of Nations is the greatest step toward peace in a thousand years. The idea of substituting reason for force in the settlement of international disputes is in itself an epoch making advance.

**BISHOP OF LONDON**—Let a bonfire be made on Peace Night of every book in America that is apt to give the young a wrong impression of the mother country and we will make a bonfire on Malvern Hills of any corresponding books here, if we can find them.



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# The Independent



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HARPER'S WEEKLY



## NOSE-COUNTING VERSUS CIVILIZATION

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

WHERE shall the new Italian boundary be drawn? That is one of the vexed questions of the Peace Conference. Last week I pointed out that in considering that question we have no right to look upon Italy as anything but an equal partner in the task of defeating Germany and Austria, and one of the four controlling spirits in the Peace Conference. That point of view seems by way of being completely accepted by the plenipotentiaries in Paris. The Council of Four is in active operation, with Premier Orlando on an equal footing with Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, and President Wilson. Just what effect the assertion of the Italian delegates that they would leave the Peace Conference unless Italy's right to Fiume were acknowledged has had upon Italy's confreres has not yet been made clear. But Premier Orlando and his fellow representatives have behind them a people who are determined that the Italian city of Fiume shall be Italian in full fact. Unless England, France and America recognize and concur in Italy's demand it is difficult to see how a break with Italy can be avoided.

What is the justice of the Italian claims on the eastern shore of the Adriatic? What is the Italian case?

I do not refer to the Italian Government's case. That does not interest me greatly, for governments often fail to represent the best sentiment and opinion of the people they represent. Government representatives, also, are often constrained, or think they are, to rest their country's case on legal or technical grounds, instead of on the sounder and solidier, if not so easily defined, bases of international morality and the general welfare. The important question is not, What arguments is Orlando using with Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson? It is, rather, On what convictions do the intelligent, high-minded, fine-spirited men of Young Italy base their demand for the extension of Italy's boundaries? Each country should be judged by its best. It is not so much the government's case that matters; it is the nation's case. This can best be learned, not from official declarations but from the exprest ideas and convictions of enlightened and convinced private citizens.

It matters little, therefore, in my opinion, that Great Britain and France are committed by treaty to uphold Italy's claims to Trent and the Trentino, to Trieste and Istria, to the northern part of Dalmatia with Zara and Sebenico and all the islands off the Dalmatian coast, to Vallona and its harbor in Albania, and to the islands of the Dodecanese.

It is true that treaty would seem to furnish a good reason why England and France should support Italy's claims

to the regions involved in it. For treaties are good things to keep rather than to tear up.

Unfortunately you will find everywhere in Italy a vigorous belief that the other parties to that agreement are not endeavoring in good faith to make the agreement effective. Especially France. There is a deal of evidence that the aspirations of the Jugoslavs have been encouraged and stimulated by the French in these latter days at the expense and to the detriment of the Italian cause. It is deplorable that there should arise among the Allies, after their great coöperative achievement of the defeat of the German idea, such conflicts and such jealousies. For it is openly and with conviction charged in Italy that France supports the Yugoslav ambitions because France does not want Italy to be strong and great, because France does not wish a neighbor made more powerful on her southeastern flank. The French, they say and believe in Italy, wants the Yugoslav nation as a counter-irritant on Italy's other side. There is evidence, too, that the belief is not ill-founded. Let me relate one incident that comes to me on good authority.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice with Austria, when Italian forces had assumed control under the terms of the armistice of the disputed lands on the Adriatic, a French warship came to Fiume. The French officers gave a ball on the vessel's deck, as naval officers are wont to do when the opportunity for feminine society presents itself. To this festivity were invited the Yugoslav ladies of the city, but not the Italians. A pleasant time, it is to be presumed, was had by all. When the ball had run its normal course, and the ladies came ashore, they wore cockades of the Yugoslav colors, gifts from their French hosts.

The Italian authorities engaged in administering the affairs of the city had decided in the interest of peace and good order, that no emblems of Yugoslav or Italian patriotism should be worn by individuals in the streets. They courteously requested the departing guests of the Frenchmen to remove their decorations. "It would be regrettable," they said, "if any overzealous or misguided Italian soldier should offer you affront because of those signs of your allegiance. We should deeply regret such an incident."

The cockades were removed; and now, to understand the next scene in the drama, we must return for a moment to ancient history. In the year 1912 Italy was at war with Turkey over the African colony of Libya, formerly known as Tripoli. I will quote the description of one incident of that war from an American observer, Mr. William Kay Wallace:

No untoward incident had marred the friendly relations of the two countries when, on January 16, 1912, the Italian cruiser "Agordat" stopped the French mail packet "Carthage," bound for Tunis, and took it into Cagliari, the Sardinian port, on the



pretext that it was carrying aeroplanes destined for the enemy. This action on the part of the Italian authorities aroused the anger of the French, who demanded the immediate release of the detained vessel, and public opinion was united in its support of the most energetic measures that the Government might deem necessary to take. Two days later, when the anti-Italian agitation was at its height, news reached Paris that another French steamer, the *Manouba*, also bound for Tunis, had been taken, in a similar manner, into custody by the Italians on the ground that twenty-nine Turkish passengers, who were traveling as doctors and nurses of the Turkish Red Crescent, were in reality Turkish army officials. The French believed this second incident to be a direct affront to their national dignity. The Government immediately demanded the release of the steamers. On January 20 the *Carthage* and *Manouba* were allowed to proceed. The next day the French Government required the release of the twenty-nine Turkish officials. M. Poincaré, then Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber in answer to a number of violent questions regarding the incident, used what may be termed extremely firm, if not unfriendly language toward Italy. A week later the affair was liquidated. Italy was compelled to hand over the Turkish passengers of the *Manouba* to the French authorities, while it was agreed by both parties to refer the whole matter to the Hague Tribunal. In May, 1913, the Hague Tribunal rendered its decision. It sustained the Italian contention that neither incident could be interpreted as an act of intentional hostility toward France. No damages were awarded for alleged affront to the French flag. In the case of the *Carthage*, £6,400 were awarded, while for the detention of the *Manouba*, only £200 were assessed. This verdict virtually proclaims that Italian action was justified. This regrettable incident once again, at a critical moment, disturbed Franco-Italian relations when they seemed on the eve of becoming friendly. In Italy the conviction was widespread that the Italians had been browbeaten by the French, while in France, what seemed to the French the high-handed policy of Italy in the Mediterranean was keenly resented.

So much for the incident from ancient history. Now to return to Fiume. When the cockades presented to the Yugoslav ladies by French naval officers were examined by the Italians, they were found to bear on the reverse side the significant words, "*Carthage*" and "*Manouba*."

Is it any wonder that the Italians believe that the French are supporting the Yugoslav cause out of hostility to the Italian nation? Is it surprising that the Italians are resentful toward what seems to them the ingratitude and the gratuitous unfriendliness of the French in view of the sterling and effective coöperation of the Italian nation against the common enemy during the Great War?

But whatever obligation the Treaty of London imposes on England and France, forms no reason whatever why Italy should insist upon the addition of those regions to her territory—unless such a proceeding is just and right. Italy ought to ask, and to receive, what it is right that Italy should have. No more, and certainly no less.

During my eight months in Italy I had a splendid opportunity to learn what was the real spirit of Italy: the spirit that sent Italy into the war and held the nation steadfast and faithful, at a tremendous price, until the end. I heard Italy's case pleaded, intimately, and with utmost frankness, by many representatives of Young Italy. It is an interesting fact, and significant, that not one of them set forth the Treaty of London as the basis of Italy's claims on the Adriatic. They brushed aside Italy's technical rights because they were too much interested in Italy's actual rights. They based their insistent support of the Italian demand for new boundaries not upon the pledged word of Italy's allies, but upon the essential justice of Italy's case. They want a new and greater Italy because it is right that it should be so—right, they say, not only from the Italian point of view but from the point of view of civilization and the world's well-being.

The case which they present, the real Italian case, is twofold.

The first argument is strategic. It is the fashion nowadays to look askance at strategic considerations, especially among those whose hopes for a new world, where war shall be no more, tend to blind them to reality. But, viewed in the searching light of actuality, it is not only a national right but a national duty to look to the strategic security

of the nation's boundaries. This is a truth that it is all too easy for us in America to overlook. Our boundaries are strategically secure. We are exposed to attack from no great power. But for those countries which, like France and Italy, have been subjected for generations to invasion by ruthless neighbors it is quite another matter. We should try to put ourselves in their place. This is not the first time that the Italian people have experienced the descent from the mountains of Hunnish hordes. Italy has earned in the past four years, in blood and sacrifice, the right to a frontier on the north and east which will be easy of defense and difficult of violation instead of the contrary as has been the case till now. Italy should be not only permitted but assisted to assure her safety against the menace of future invasion.

For this purpose Italy needs two things: her northern frontier at the Brenner along the Upper Adige; and such control of the eastern shore of the Adriatic as will make impossible the use of any point on that shore as a basis of military operations against Italy's indefensible eastern coast.

Such strategic protection is Italy's indefeasible right. Not only her allies but the world should recognize it heartily and cheerfully. Austria and Germany, of course, will not admit the justice of the Italian claim; but many things must in the logic of events happen to Germany and Austria in this casting up of accounts that will not cheer or hearten those downfallen bullies.

The second argument for the justice of Italy's demand for redrawn boundaries is even more cogent and compelling. It is the argument of civilization and of culture.

It would be difficult to find, outside the borders of the Central Empires, any one so hardy as to maintain that justice should not be done to Italy in the matter of her frontiers out of consideration for the rights of the peoples of the Teutonic alliance. They tried to impose their will upon Europe and the world by force. The God of righteousness willed that they should fail. They must pay the price of their wicked and cruel presumption by having their neighbors, whom they sought to make their victims, made secure against any recrudescence of their evil designs. So far as Austria is concerned it is right and just that Italy's new frontier should be placed precisely where it ought to be placed, regardless of the *status quo ante bellum*.

But the fly in the ointment in the Italian problem is not the claims or the protests of Austria, but the ambitions of a newcomer among the nations of Europe. The Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes propose to unite their territories into one nation, Yugoslavia. It is this new nation that contests with Italy the title to the lands on the east of the Adriatic. If the contentions of the extremist Yugoslavs were to prevail, Italy would not only gain no new territory to the east of her old frontier but would lose a part of what she now has. But extremist positions are seldom to be taken seriously, or indeed taken at all, except for trading purposes. So we may assume that the Yugoslavs would be content to let Italy stay as she is, and perhaps even to have Trieste. But Fiume Italy must not have, say the Serbo Croats, nor any of the Dalmatian coast.

What is the situation and what the just basis of the Italian claim?

On the eastern shore of the Adriatic, roughly speaking, the cities are Italian and the country Slavic. In Trieste three-fourths of the population is Italian, in Fiume more than half; Zara in Dalmatia is preponderantly Italian. But as one leaves the cities and enters the country, or even the suburbs, the Slavic nature of the population is instantly apparent. The condition is indisputable. It is practically undisputed.

To such a situation it is practically impossible to apply the theory of the "self determination of peoples." That is a fine phrase, and contains the germ of a splendid idea. But it is full of potential danger. For it instantly raises the



question, What is a people? Who can tell in a case like that we are considering? What, further, shall be the test to be applied to decide what that theory demands in the case of such a piece of territory as this on the Adriatic. The counting of noses? That is apparently the Yugoslav answer. In most of the territory desired by Italy, say the proponents of the new state, there are more Yugoslavs than Italians. Count them, and you will see. Therefore the territory must be Yugoslav. The counting of noses is a comparatively simple process, and hence attractive. But it is a serious question whether it will infallibly produce justice and promote the best interests of all concerned.

It will not, says Young Italy with vigor. There is a higher consideration than mere numerical preponderance—civilization and culture. Take the eastern shore of the Adriatic, it says, and tell us what is the civilization that is elevating the peoples there, what the culture that is the strongest life-force there?

Is it Slavic? No; it is Italian.

"Everybody knows," said the young Italian lieutenant, a famous writer and painter of the new Italy, over our cups of coffee in the just liberated city of Udine, "that the cities are Italian. Everybody must confess that outside the cities, the population is Slav. But even out there, if you find a school, it is Italian. If you find a theater, it is Italian. If you find an art-gallery, it is Italian. The culture, the civilization, is Italian. No one can doubt it."

Which will you prefer, asks Young Italy, the counting of noses or civilization?

Italian culture, too, is conquering the Slavic undevelopment. Slavs are choosing to become Italians. They keep their racial names, but they adopt the foreign culture. They become Italians. Even the Yugoslavs, somewhat naïvely, admit it. In a pamphlet of the Southern Slav Library, I find the assertion in regard to the 25,000 Italians in Fiume, that most of them "have only recently styled themselves Italians, and frequently have Croatian surnames." At Trieste I found another young lieutenant of the Italian army, a native of Trieste, whose father came from Dalmatia, and whose name was, quite Slavicly, Stupanich. When the war broke out he was in Florence. He instantly volunteered with many of his fellow Istrians—Austrian subjects all—fought bravely, earned his commission, was captured, suffered in an Austrian prison camp, and then came triumphantly back to his home in Trieste when Austria had been smashed. More fervent Italians than the family of this young Austrian subject from Dalmatia with the Slav name would be hard to find. Somewhere back along the line Italian culture had made this conquest. It is only a sample of what Italian civilization is doing all the while over there across the Adriatic.

It is a question then of civilization versus numbers. One or the other must prevail. You cannot separate the cities from the country. The tail must go with the hide, or the hide with the tail. You must have Yugoslavs under Italian rule, or Italians under Yugoslav rule. Which shall it be?

The Italians have an ancient civilization, with the finest history of any civilization in the world. Wherever Slavs have come in intimate contact with it they have yielded to its benevolent influence. There are Slavs within the boundaries of Italy who are as good Italians as any Roman, and who would not leave Italian rule if they were offered the way out. The Slavs in the lately Austrian cities of Trieste, Fiume and the others have deliberately chosen, in innumerable cases, to consider themselves Italians, even while they were under Austrian rule.

The Yugoslavs, made up of three different peoples, Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, have yet to produce a civilization to compare with that of Italy.

One has only to look at the history of the Balkan states to realize that there is a wide difference in point of development between the Slavic peoples of that turbulent caldron

and the Italians. We can all sympathize heartily with the aspirations of the triple group that propose to form the new Southern Slav nation. But our sympathy should not blind our eyes to the fact that they are not yet a nation, not even yet one people, and that their claim to be considered as one of the highly developed peoples of Europe and the world, from the point of view of civilization and culture, must be held in suspense until they have made it good by actual achievement. Italian civilization is a fact. Southern Slav civilization is still a pious hope. We all, including, I believe, the Italians, are anxious and perhaps confident that the hope will be fulfilled. But it is the future that must tell, not the past, or even the present. Italian civilization is historic, it is actual, it is living. The world knows what Italian culture can do for the territory whose political destiny is in question, for it has already done it. In spite of the years of Austrian rule, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Austrian overlords to encourage the Slavification of the eastern shore lands as an obstacle and an offset to Italian influence, Italian civilization has conquered those lands and stamped itself indelibly upon them.

Is it any wonder that Young Italy refuses to countenance the turning over of the Italian population of that strip of country to a new nation whose culture has yet to be proved? The Adriatic cities are Italian, in atmosphere, in feeling, in all that makes up the best, the real essence of a community's higher life. The conquests, moreover, of Italian civilization and culture in those regions has been pacific. They have been the result of an irresistible influence, not of the imposition of a system by force or by guile. For it is not Italy that has ruled those cities, but Austria; and every effort of the Austrian overlords has been to minimize that influence and to counteract its effect. But the efforts have been in vain. The Italian culture has been too strong to be overcome; it has made itself good by its own innate power. It has won its way by its own inexhaustible force.

Which shall it be then, the Italian cities or the Slavic hinterland, that shall be given the ascendancy? In those lands—for the cities cannot be divided from the hinterland—large groups of people of one race or the other must be under the government of representatives of the other race. How shall the decision be made? By the crude arbitrament of nose-counting, or by the intelligent and enlightened evaluation of separate and distinct civilizations? Which method will produce the least injustice, which will be most likely to ensure to those territories, to Europe, and to the world the rapid and effective development of those lands and the mixture of peoples who inhabit them as an asset of civilization and a dynamic cultural force?

Which shall it be, nose-counting or civilization?

## SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICANS

THE arrival in New York of a deputation of the Boers on their way to Paris to plead for a republic calls attention to another embarrassing movement for the application of the principle of self-determination. The delegates had a hard time getting away from South Africa for no British steamer would carry them. They had booked passage for Europe on the "Durham Castle" but the unions of the seamen, the firemen, the stewards, the butchers and the bakers refused to sail with the Nationalists on board. It seems that the sea-power which Admiral Mahan taught us rules the world has passed into the hands of the Seamen's Union. Two years ago when the labor leaders of England wanted to go to Russia to consult the revolutionists and to Switzerland to attend an international labor conference the Seamen's Union prevented their going altho they had the approval of the Government.

But finally the Dutch freighter, the "Bawean," called at the Cape and the Boer deputation got away on that. It is headed by General Hertzog, who fought the British in the



war of 1899-1902 and was later attorney general and minister of justice and of education in the Orange Government. The other three provinces of U. S. A., the Transvaal, the Cape Colony and Natal, are also represented by Boer veterans and politicians of the Nationalist party. This party has of late been carrying on an open campaign for an independent republic and with this slogan has gained in the elections. Their best campaign literature consisted of ingeniously chosen quotations from the speeches of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. During the Boer War, Lloyd George made pacifist speeches and at one of his meetings narrowly escaped an angry mob by slipping away in the clothes of a policeman.

Last December General Hertzog cabled to President Wilson a message of congratulation from the Nationalists for his espousal of the principles of the restitution of injured rights and liberties and of the inalienable right of every civilized people to be free, adding:

While they take this opportunity of conveying to the President their sincere and deep felt gratitude and thanks for his strenuous and noble efforts in enforcing the adoption of these high and humane principles upon the will of the whole civilized world, they wish also to convey to him the assurance that they confidently rely upon the full application of those principles to the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State.

The South African republicans when they get to Paris are likely to remind Mr. Wilson that his party also is pledged to their cause. In the Democratic convention of 1900 the following resolution was adopted:

We especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice, while liberty is being strangled in Africa. Believing in the principles of self-government, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we do for the entire American nation, except its Republican officeholders, and for all freemen everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

But whatever truth there might have been in this Democratic view of American public opinion twenty years ago it is not true now. The African Nationalists like the Irish Nationalists have largely forfeited American sympathy by armed rebellion at the moment when England was fighting for her life, and for the civilization of the world. In both cases this stab in the back was delivered at a time when England was trying in the friendliest spirit to atone for the wrongs she had formerly committed. England was ready to give the Irish as much home rule as they could agree upon wanting and she had given to the Boers home rule of the most liberal sort. Within a few years after their crushing defeat the Boer leaders who had fought England were by British authority ruling not only their own people but the Englishmen of South Africa. There is no case in history of such generosity and confidence except the treatment of the southerners by the United States.

More than that General Botha and General Smuts have had a share in the governing of the whole British empire during the last few years. It is General Smuts who devised the ingenious mandatory scheme that obviated one of the chief obstacles to the League of Nations, and so secured for the African Government the administration of new territory nearly twice as large as the Union of South Africa. If Smuts had been like Kruger the president of an independent Boer republic instead of a member of the council of the empire he would not have been able to annex the German colonies, but on the contrary the Transvaal would have been in constant danger of becoming a German colony.

Americans can sympathize with the desire of the Boers, the Irish and others to discard the monarchy as an antiquated and fictitious form of government. When Mr. Long, the Colonial Secretary, was asked in Parliament to bring before the Peace Conference "proposals for the establish-

ment of a republican form of government in the dominions," he refused to do so. Yet the British dominions are represented at the Peace Conference and have a powerful voice in its deliberations. They are practically self-governing and do not hesitate to oppose and even frustrate the policies of the mother country. We cannot see how it would be to their advantage or of benefit to the world if they should break the British connection.

## THE IRISH SITUATION

THERE are three obstacles to the settlement of the Irish question—the Sinn Feiners, the Ulsterites, and the English.

The obstacles are immovable.

What force will prove irresistible enough to stir one or more of them?

There is one we should like to see tried—common sense.

But it would have to be applied not only to, but by the obstacles themselves.

An Irish situation, indeed!

## SHALL TOBACCO FOLLOW ALCOHOL?

ON July first alcohol is to make its final bow and retire gracefully from the American scene. Already we hear that plans are under way to convince the American people that tobacco should follow suit. What about it? Is it a parallel case? Ought we who have strongly favored the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks to use our influence also for the prohibition of the growing and sale of tobacco?

We do not think so. It is not a parallel case.

Who ever heard of a man committing murder or rape or felonious assault "while under the influence of—tobacco"?

Who ever heard of a man's children going without shoes because he spent all his money on—tobacco?

Who ever heard of a woman's ruin made possible because she had been "plied with—tobacco"?

Who ever heard of half a dozen men sitting round a table of an evening and each one of them compelled to smoke six cigars before he quit, in order that each one might have an opportunity to treat?

Who ever saw a man so much a slave to tobacco that if he smoked three cigarets in succession he was sure to go home—if at all—a reeling, befuddled imbecile because he could not control his appetite and stop smoking?

Who ever heard of a wife and children dreading the husband and father's return on Saturday night because he was sure to have smoked too much as soon as he got his pay envelope?

Smoking may be an unwise habit. It is unquestionably bad for the immature. The non-smoker may be healthier, more thrifty, more pleasing to the senses of his near associates, more efficient, longer lived. But we do not believe that taken by and large the smoking of tobacco is such a menace to society that the smoker's supply of "the weed" should be kept from him by the force of governmental action. That is precisely what we have believed—and do believe—about the drinking of alcohol. But not about tobacco. That is another story.

Arrangements are being made in England for hilltop bonfires and flares thruout the country on the night peace is concluded. The Boy Scouts will have charge of the illuminations and we may be sure they will enter into this congenial activity with enthusiasm.

The scope of the espionage act expands daily. It is proposed in the New York Sun to send to prison along with Debs those ministers who say that cigarets are bad for young soldiers.

What a mistake it was for Harvard to adopt a crimson banner!



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**March 27**—President Wilson denied that League of Nations delayed peace. Foch and Pershing in council on Near East.

**March 28**—Rumanians and Czechs move against Hungary. American railroad troops reach Murman coast.

**March 29**—Trial of ex-Kaiser and others responsible for war crimes recommended to Congress by commission.

**March 30**—Single treaty of peace for four enemy nations proposed. Fiume declared in state of siege.

**March 31**—Hungarian Soviet Government sends delegates to Berlin. British House of Commons passed big army bill.

**April 1**—Blockade of Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Turkey and Bulgaria raised. Martial law at Ruhrort, Germany.

**April 2**—Strikes in Berlin. Martial law in Stuttgart. German financial mission arrived in France.

## Peace League and Peace Congress

The widespread concern which is felt over the delay in peace-making at Paris, and the charges that such delay is due to the discussions and work over the League of Nations, moved President Wilson on March 27 to issue a public statement on the subject. In this he pointed out that the Commission on the League of Nations was the first of all the commissions to lay its conclusions before the plenary conference; that the conferences of that commission had invariably been held at times when they could not interfere with the general work of the Congress; that its members could therefore congratulate themselves on the fact that no part of their conferences had ever interposed any form of delay; and that at that very time the revised Covenant of the League was practically finished and was in the hands of a committee for final drafting.

## The President for Expedition

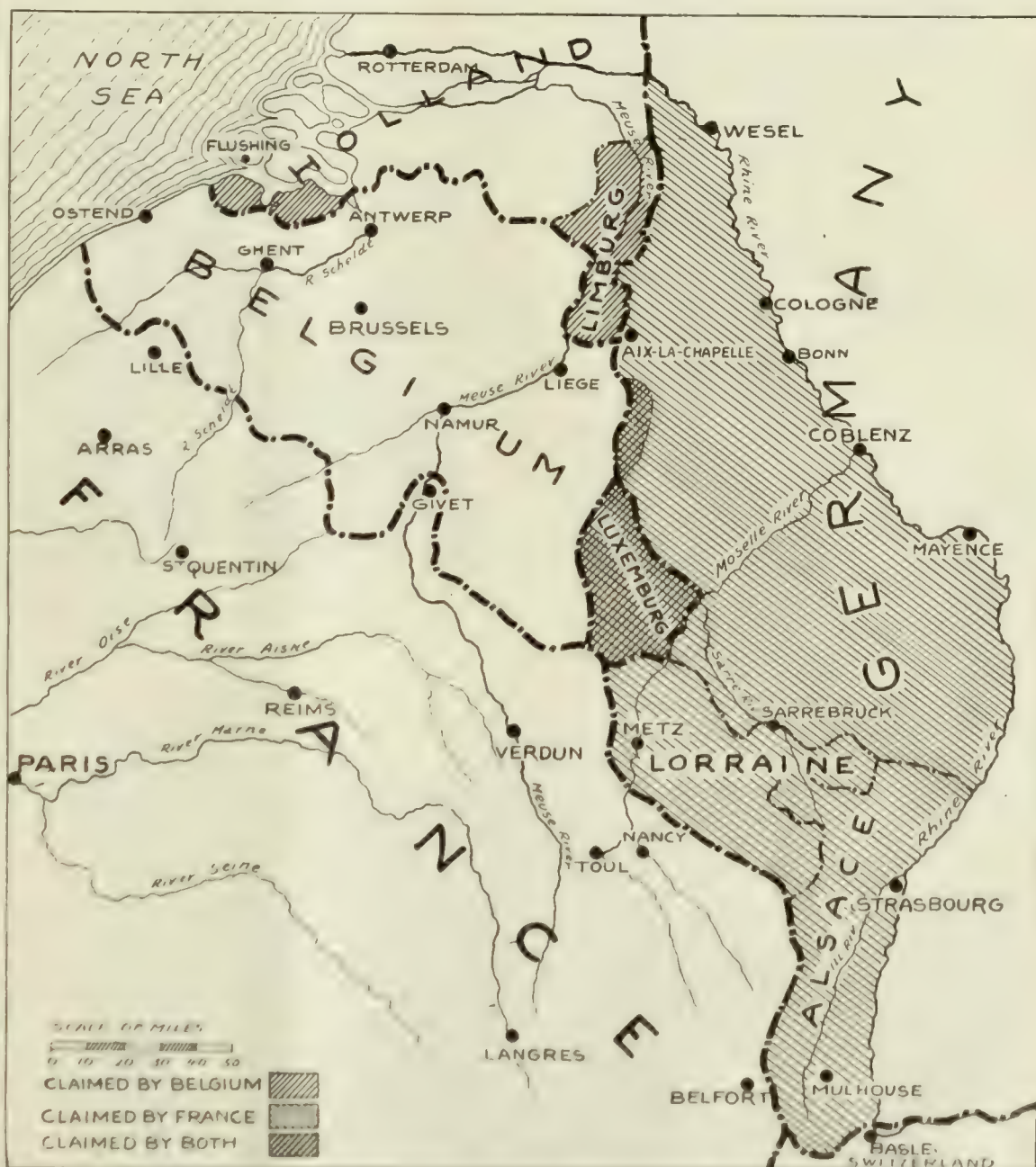
President Wilson is reported to have addressed his colleagues of the Supreme Council on March 31 in a grave and impressive manner concerning the need of composing all differences of opinion and transacting the business for which they had been sent thither. He pointed out the delays that had occurred in peace-making, and declared that the nations of the world were impatiently awaiting the completion of the work of the Congress, and that they had a right to expect early results. He laid special blame upon nobody for the delay, declaring that it was the fault of no one person or country, and expressing his willingness to bear his share of whatever reproach was due. But he insisted that the time for talk was past, and the time had come to show results.

## Dispute Over Reparation

The chief cause of delay in making the treaty of peace was said to be disagreement over the reparation to be made by Germany to the countries injured by her in the war, and particularly to France, the largest claimant. The proposal first made by France was that her boundaries should be restored as they had been fixed in 1814, together with the basin of the Saar River which contains immensely valuable mines; and that the German provinces west of the Rhine, while they might remain under German political autonomy, should have no fortifications and should not be occupied by any armed forces of Germany nor have their railroads under

German control. To this the British and American delegates demurred, whereupon the French suggested as a compromise that the Saar Basin should be occupied by France only until Germany had paid the full amount of her indemnity. This also was opposed, and the counter proposal was made that French occupation of the Saar Valley should last for only ten years. The French Foreign Office on April 2 declared unequivocally that there would be no receding from the demand for the cession of the Saar Valley.

There were also radical differences between the members of the Grand Council as to the amount of cash indemnity which Germany should be compelled to pay. It had been esti-



## DISPUTED BOUNDARIES OF THE RHINE FRONTIER

One of the obstacles that have been delaying peace is the conflicting claims on the western front. France claims Alsace and Lorraine because they were taken from her by force in 1871, and she refuses to allow the question to be referred to a vote of the population of these provinces. France also desires the Sarre (Saar) valley including Sarrebruck, because of its rich coal fields, and because it was held by Napoleon from 1801 to 1815, when it was given to Prussia. According to the secret treaty of February, 1917, Russia was to get possession of all Poland and France was to get Alsace-Lorraine and the Sarre valley and to be placed in control of all the territory west of the Rhine which was to be taken from Germany and neutralized. Belgium wants the Dutch territory lying on the left of the Scheldt to give Antwerp a free outlet to the sea, and the Dutch province of Limburg. In order to form a safer frontier against Germany, Belgium also claims from Germany a strip of land south of Aix-la-Chapelle, including the towns of Malmedy and Montjoie, which is inhabited by Walloons and was ceded to Prussia in 1815. Belgium also asks the restoration of Luxembourg, which was forcibly separated from Belgium by the powers in 1839. But the French would like to see Luxembourg turn toward them or at least remain independent. The people of Luxembourg are divided, some want to join Belgium, some France, and some neither.



mated that Germany thru the war had put the Allied powers to total expenses and losses of \$180,000,000,000. As that was about twice the entire assessed wealth of Germany, it was held to be quite out of the question that she should be required to pay it. The amount was accordingly scaled down to what it was supposed Germany would be able to pay within a reasonable time, some placing the figures as low as \$20,000,000,000. France urged insistence upon the highest possible figure, and regarded the low figures named as quite inadequate, while Great Britain and America favored a moderate indemnity.

Still another cause of delay was the dispute over the boundaries of Poland. In accordance with President Wilson's contention that the restored state should have free access to the sea, it was proposed to give her a "corridor" consisting of a strip of West Prussia, extending to the Baltic Sea and comprising the city and port of Danzig. This was of course vigorously opposed and denounced in Germany, prominent Government officials declaring that a peace treaty containing such a proviso would never be signed or accepted by Germany.

Whether because of this German opposition or for other reasons, Great Britain and America presently dissented from the "corridor" scheme, and proposed instead that the River Vistula should be internationalized and that the port of Danzig should be similarly treated, thus giving Poland at all times free access to the sea. It was pointed out that such grant of a Polish "corridor" might be contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, and that it was a cardinal principle of the President's peace proposals that in such matters the popular will should prevail.

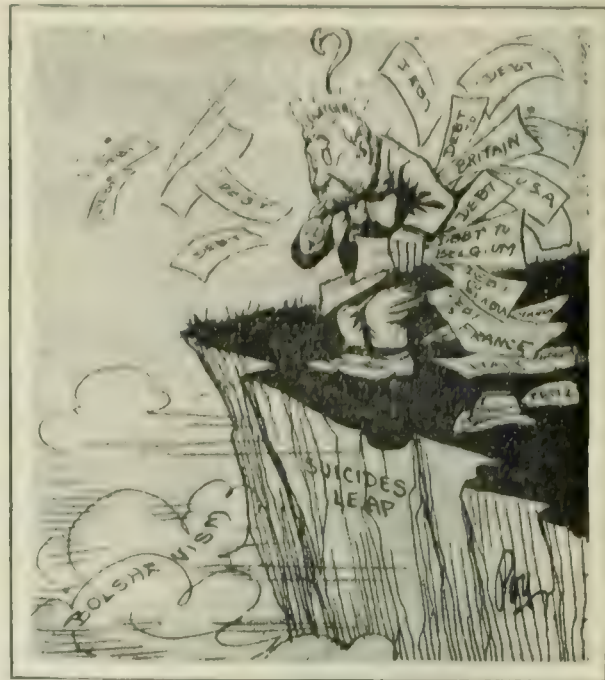
Marshal Foch went on April 2 to meet the representative of the German Armistice Commission at Spa, with full power from the Supreme Council to deal with the question of the landing of Polish troops at Danzig.

### New States Proclaimed

Bessarabia, the southern Russian province claimed by Rumania and occupied in part by Rumanian troops since the collapse of the imperial regime in Russia, has been proclaimed an independent republic by a directorate of Bolsheviks supported by Ukrainians, and military operations have been begun against the Rumanian forces. It is supposed that this is a step toward breaking thru Rumania and establishing direct intercourse between Russia and Hungary.

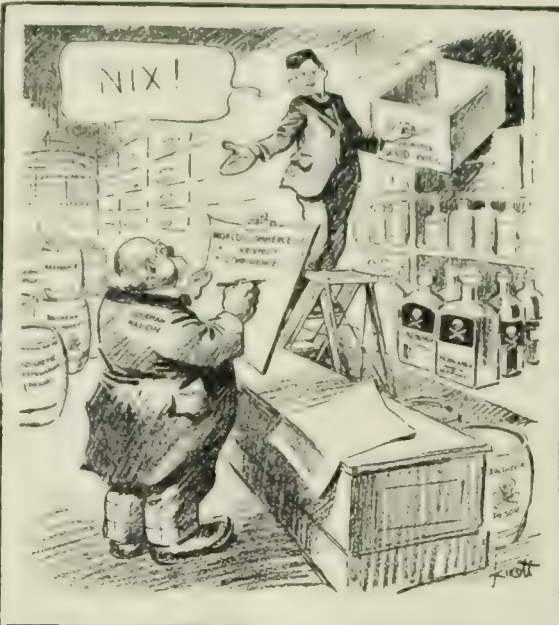
The Russian province of Georgia, in the Caucasus, has declared itself an independent republic and has asked recognition from the Peace Congress at Paris. Its representative at Paris is M. Tseretelli, who was at the head of the first Soviet in Russia, before the Bolshevik revolution, and he urges the recognition of Georgia as a true republic and a bulwark against Bolshevism in that direction.

The Kuban Republic has also been formed by the Kuban Cossacks in the Cis-Caucasian region, bordering on the



London Evening News

OF COURSE, HE MAY BE ONLY LOOKING AT THE VIEW



Knots in Dallas News

### TAKING INVENTORY

Sea of Azof, and is asking for recognition and for aid in its resistance to the Bolsheviks. In the struggle with the latter, one-third of the population of military age has been killed, and there are not enough able-bodied men now left to till the soil.

### Hungarian Bolshevism

The Bolshevik revolution in Hungary was naturally one of the foremost topics of interest. The Soviet Government took full charge of all civil and military affairs and began making radical changes. All industrial enterprises employing more than twenty workers were placed under the control of the workers themselves. Thus bank presidents became mere figureheads, while their clerks conducted the business. Rents were no longer paid to landlords, but to the janitors, who were agents of the Government. All stores were nationalized. At the banks nobody was permitted to draw out more than \$100 at a time, except for the payment of salaries. The Government also undertook the reorganization of the army, recruiting it from the ranks of the proletariat

and from among the soldiers and workingmen already mobilized, employing German officers formerly of Mackensen's army to direct the reorganization.

Nicolai Lenin, Prime Minister of the Russian Bolshevik Government, on March 27 sent a wireless telegraphic dispatch to Bela Kun, the Hungarian Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking for assurances that the new Government at Budapest was really communistic and not merely socialist, and warning it against such excesses as had been practised in Russia. "I am quite certain," he said, "that it would be a mistake for the Hungarian revolution to imitate our Russian tactics in detail."

Bela Kun declared to a correspondent on March 29 that the new Hungarian Government was not hostile to the Allies, and that there was no reason why it should not remain on friendly terms with them. It all depended, he said, upon the attitude of the Allies. The revolution had been hastened by the refusal of the Allies to send food and raw materials to Hungary. Had such supplies been sent promptly, the establishment of the Soviet régime would have been delayed, tho it would ultimately have been effected, because the war had convinced the people of the necessity of such changes.

### Strikes in Germany

The German Minister of Labor, Dr. Bauer, has told the striking coal miners that their demand for a six-hour day is entirely incompatible with Germany's economic welfare and cannot be granted. Hundreds of thousands of persons were, he said, out of work because of lack of coal for fuel in industrial establishments. Germany expects to pay for food with fuel, and therefore an increased production of coal is necessary.

The strikes continue, however, thruout the principal mining and industrial regions. In the neighborhood of Essen 30,000 men were reported to be out on March 29. Thruout Westphalia sim-



Hvepsen, Christiania

### CHANGING THE WATCH

War God (to Demon of Unemployment): "Take my place a while. I am going into the church to rest."



ilar conditions prevail. The strikers demand not only the six-hour day but also a 25 per cent increase of wages, additional bonuses, liberation of political prisoners, and withdrawal of all Government troops. It was announced on April 1 that the Government would proclaim a state of siege in the Ruhr district and send troops thither to maintain order. On April 2 a general strike was reported in Berlin; there were serious riots and loss of life at Frankfurt; and martial law was proclaimed at Stuttgart.

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Supplies has announced that the food received from abroad will be distributed first to the chief industrial districts, excepting those in which strikes prevail, and that these latter would receive no food until the strikes ended.

Strenuous action was taken on March 31 by General Dickman, commander of the American Army of Occupation at Coblenz, to meet and thwart a threatened strike of the German civilians employed under American supervision on the construction of supply depots. Unable to obtain sufficient volunteer labor, he had requisitioned 300 men thru the German civil officials. He gave warning to them that they were forbidden "to join in any conspiracy or plan to attempt or carry out any scheme to strike or abandon work," and that any violation of that rule would be punished by the American military tribunals.

**The Plight of Essen** In addition to the idleness caused by strikes at the mines in that region, the effects of the war have created at Essen one of the most impressive transformation scenes in Europe. The Krupp works there, which were formerly the world's greatest producers of military engines, are now all but abandoned. Miles of furnaces and workshops are deserted. In one corner of the vast establishment workmen are repairing cannon so as to make them acceptable to the Allies to whom they are to be surrendered, and that is all. During the war these works turned out 40,000 cannon, and for a considerable time produced 2,500,000 shells a month. Now nothing of the sort is being manufactured there. Doubtless it will be possible to resume industries of a peaceful kind. Before the war the vast bulk of the output of the Krupp works was non-military, consisting of railroad rails, car wheels and similar things. Moreover, it is pointed out that such work was more profitable than military work. The general manager reports that dividends of the corporation were 7 per cent in 1912, 10 per cent in 1913, 14 per cent in 1914, 12 per cent early in the war and 10 per cent later, and now nothing.

**For Trial of War Lords** The Commission on Responsibility for the War has reported to the Peace Congress that it should solemnly condemn the violation of neutrality and all the crimes committed by the Central Powers in the war; and that it should appoint a special international

tribunal to judge all those responsible for those crimes, including the former German Emperor.

Meantime the German Government is planning the creation of a court of its own to investigate, and, if necessary, to try those persons who have been accused of crimes during the war and who have requested investigation of their cases. It is also planned to enact a law providing a new court to try Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Chancellor; General Ludendorff, Admiral Tirpitz, Jagow, the former Foreign Minister, and others.

An investigation was actually begun at Berlin on April 2 of the case of Captain Charles Fryatt, of the British mercantile marine, who was put to death by German authorities in 1916 after a German court martial had convicted him of trying to ram a German submarine with his ship. This was undertaken by a German national court martial, with representatives of the British, French, Dutch and Norwegian governments in attendance.

**Beginning the Humbert Trial** Charles Humbert, a Senator of France and member of the Legion of Honor, was brought to trial on March 31 before a military court, on charges of having had illegal commerce with the enemy. He had been in prison awaiting trial for more than a year. He was associated with Bolo Pacha, and with the former Prime Minister, Caillaux, in some of their schemes. More than a year ago he was ordered by the court to return to Bolo Pacha the 3,500,000 francs which had been used for the purchase of *Le Journal*.

**Fighting in Russia** Hostilities continue in various parts of Russia. The long-awaited junction between the Siberian and Archangel forces was effected at Ust Kozva, in the Pechora district, and

was followed by increased activity against the Bolsheviks. On March 30 an attack of the Bolsheviks at Odzerskai was repulsed with heavy losses to the assailants. The Allied troops in that region include American, British, French and Russian forces, acting in harmonious coöperation.

The Lettish forces south of Riga have also been active. After a sharp struggle along the Mitau-Tuksum railroad on March 29 they defeated the Bolsheviks and occupied the towns of Kemmern and Kalnzem.

Meantime it was announced on April 2 that Karl Kautsky, a leading German Radical, is now in Moscow trying to negotiate a formal alliance between Russia and Germany, and that there had been laid before the Peace Congress at Paris a specific proposal from the Russian Government, signed by Nicolai Lenin, for cessation of hostilities.

**Our Troops Abroad** It is estimated that there are still about 1,400,000 American soldiers in Europe, including 900,000 combat troops and 500,000 engineers and others. Their morale is said to be good and their health excellent. They are desirous of getting home, and have no such patriotic zeal for warring against Bolshevism as they had for fighting Germany.

**Britain's Big Army** The House of Commons of the British Parliament on March 31 passed the third reading of Winston Churchill's Military bill, providing for an army of more than 600,000. Mr. Churchill argued that there was great national necessity for a large, strong army to combat the menacing influences which were already at work. He especially referred to the Bolshevik campaign and to the danger which threatened the small new states which have just been created. The Allies, he thought, could not afford to neglect or to sacri-



Sketches by N. Y. Jones

PARIS FASHIONS ARE NOT ALWAYS COMFORTABLE



for the Jugo Slavs, the Czecho Slavs, Poles and others. The approximate disposition of the troops would be as follows:

Great Britain	175,000
France	120,000
Russian provinces	264,000
Italy and elsewhere	10,000

Recruiting the Peacetime Army. Does your service abroad order mean, General March was asked, "that every man who enlists will see service in France?" Yes, he replied. "I promised definitely that we would give that character of service to say 50,000 men of the 175,000 authorized by the last Congress to be enlisted."

The call for these 50,000 volunteers was issued on March 29; it offers the opportunity of a single year enlistment to men who have already been in the service and a three-year enlistment to men who have had no military training. The men who are thus recruited will be sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, for concentration and training, and will be sent overseas as soon as possible in batches of 1000 men each to take the places of drafted men now overseas who have good reasons for coming back to the United States.

General March, as Chief of Staff, has made a detailed announcement of the proposed organization of our regular army in peace time, explaining that it will keep the traditions established by our battle divisions overseas and preserve to some extent their actual identity. There will be a 26th Division with headquarters at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, for instance, corresponding to the Yankee Division that fought at Chateau-Thierry; for New York's Own, the 27th Division, that broke thru the Hindenburg line there will be a 27th with headquarters at Camp Upton.

The peace time army is to consist of 500,000 men, organized in five army corps, made up of twenty divisions of



Press Illustrating

#### TRY THIS WHEN YOU GO SWIMMING

Writing a letter and swimming at the same time isn't as easy as it looks—and it doesn't look particularly easy. Mr. Keishimoto, whose special stunt it is, is one of Japan's most famous swimmers. And he has spent nearly seventy years perfecting his tricks

infantry and one cavalry division. The numerical designation of the seven regular army divisions now in France will be retained; the other divisional numbers will correspond to overseas divisions raised originally from the National Guard and National Army. The camps designated as headquarters for each one will be made permanent.

- First—Camp Pike, Arkansas.
- Second—Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Third—Camp Lee, Virginia.
- Fourth—Camp Kearney, California.
- Fifth—Panama.
- Sixth—Honolulu.

Seventh—Philippine Islands, Alaska, and Mexican Border.

Twenty-sixth—Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Twenty-seventh—Camp Upton, New York.

Twenty-eighth—Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Twenty-ninth—Camp Meade, Maryland.

Thirtieth—Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Thirty-second—Camp Custer, Michigan.

Thirty-third—Camp Grant, Illinois.

Thirty-sixth—Camp Travis, Texas.

Thirty-seventh—Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Eighty-first—Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Eighty-second—Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Eighty-ninth—Camp Funston, Kansas.

Ninety-first—Camp Lewis, Washington.

The 42d Division will be designated as the Cavalry Division and will be organized in the Southern Department. It will be drawn from all the states in the United States.

Aircraft will be given definite recognition as the fourth arm of the service under the new army organization. The plan is to have approximately 1700 airplanes in actual commission and a minimum available reserve of 3400 additional planes with an air service personnel of 1923 officers and 21,853 men.

The planes will be formed into eighty-seven service squadrons, assigned severally to coast defense, observation, pursuit and bombing. There are also to be forty-two balloon companies.

Investigating the Secretary Baker has paved the way for clearing up the accusations—and perhaps for clearing out the inconsistencies—that have focused criticism lately on the court-martial system of the army. He has asked President Page, of the American Bar Association, to appoint a committee of lawyers to investigate the whole question of military law, with a view to making recommendations for improvements in either the substantive law or the method of procedure and has put at their disposal all court-martial records. S. S. Gregory, of Chicago; Judge W. P. Bynum,

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Poy in London Evening News



Koby in New York World

#### THE USES OF BOLSHEVISM

"HUSH! HUSH! HUSH! HERE COMES THE BOGEY MAN. BEWARE, MY LITTLE CHILDREN, HE'LL CATCH YOU IF HE CAN"

"THIS WILL MAKE YOU FORGET THE PEACE TERMS"



of Greensboro, N. C.; Martin Conboy, of New York City; Judge Andrew Jackson Bruce, of Bismarck, N. D., and Colonel John Hinckley, of Baltimore, are the lawyers appointed to the committee.

Two chief accusations seem to have prompted the investigation of the court-martial system. First, the testimony before Congress of former Judge Advocate General Ansell, who based his accusations on specific instances of injustice as he had seen them during his term of office and who urged a reform of the whole scheme of military justice. Second, a letter to the Secretary of War from Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, who proposed a bill during the last session of Congress asking for thoro court-martial investigation and reform. Senator Chamberlain accused the Secretary of War of "attempting to uphold the present system of military 'justice' with one hand, while making just enough gestures toward reform as might be calculated to head off a Congressional investigation" and of "elbowing aside the one officer who had the courage to condemn the system and the prevision to point out its terrible results"—General Ansell, who was demoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel shortly after his testimony in Congress.

Secretary Baker refused to make public a letter sent by Colonel Ansell to the War Department in support of his contentions, but the full text of the letter was nevertheless published three weeks after it was written, in the *New York Times*. Colonel Ansell supported with abundance of detail his indictment of the court-martial system, which, he says, does "gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice." A large part of the letter, however, is given over to Colonel Ansell's personal defense and accusations in the three-cornered controversy into which he says he has been drawn by Secretary Baker and Judge-Advocate General Crowder. His attempts to establish a revisory power to correct court-martial injustice were at first approved by General Crowder, Colonel Ansell maintains, but later General Crowder offered unexpected opposition to the same course and explained his change of attitude by saying

Ansell. I had to go back on you. I am sorry, but it was necessary to do it in order to save my official reputation.

**A League of Women Voters** To widen the sphere of woman's influence thru political action is the announced purpose of the Woman's Party, organized at the recent convention in St. Louis of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. As yet the party has no detailed platform, but it has established a two-fold purpose: to further an approved program of forward-looking legislation in the twenty-four States where women may vote, and to support the campaign for woman suffrage in the twenty-four States that have not yet adopted it.

Woman suffrage has made more progress during the last year than at any time since the first State, Wyoming, gave women equal voting privileges

with men, just half a century ago. The full franchise has been won by the women of Oklahoma, Michigan and South Dakota; presidential suffrage granted in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine and Missouri; primary suffrage in Texas, and the Federal amendment has passed the House of Representatives.

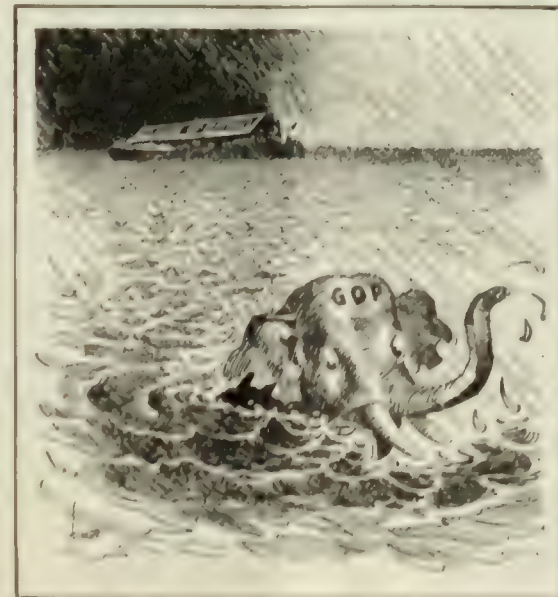
#### Mayor Thompson Reëlected

After the closest mayoralty race for many years Chicago has returned to office for another four-year term William Hale Thompson, Republican—the mayor who during the war referred to Chicago as "the sixth German city of the world" who refused to issue a municipal invitation to Marshal Joffre of France, when he was visiting this country, who promised the city's police protection to a pacifist mass meeting after America had entered the war. The elections this year in Chicago, like the city elections in New York in 1917, were clouded by party division and entangled in party machines. The Democratic vote was divided between Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk and the nominee of the regulars, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney and Independent Democrat.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

WILLIAM TELL, REVERSED



Smith in Dallas News

REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ANIMALS LEFT OUT OF THE ARK

For the first time there was a Labor party in the field with John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, as its candidate for mayor. There was also a Socialist candidate, John M. Collins, and a Socialist Labor man, Adolph Carms. Mayor Thompson won by a plurality of about 16,000 over the next candidate, Mr. Sweitzer, who polled 240,288 votes. An unusual feature of the election day was the "general strike" called by organized labor to give the worker ample opportunity to cast his ballot.

#### Under Government Ownership

The Government has refused to accept its own "stabilized" prices. At least, that is the way it looks from the refusal of Director General Hines, of the Railroad Administration, to buy steel at the prices fixed recently in a conference between representatives of the steel industry and the Industrial Board, which was established as the Government price stabilizing agency. Director-General Hines's position is that the steel prices were established over his protest and that he does not feel the Railroad Administration bound to purchase at the market rates if it can do better. From the point of view of the Industrial Board which has so far succeeded only in establishing steel prices, the railroad administrator's refusal to accept them seems to jeopardize the whole purpose of the board. Secretary of the Treasury Glass summed up the situation in a statement to the press on April 2:

The steel prices approved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce not having been accepted by the railroad administration, . . . the matter was recommitted to the board for further consideration with the railroad administration.

Which, translated picturesquely by the *New York Tribune* "meant that the two were politely directed to settle their row between themselves, the other departments and administrative agencies reserving front seats on the fence."

The railway steel prices fixed by the steel men in conference with the Industrial Board were \$45 for Bessemer steel and \$47 for open hearth steel rails, as against former prices of \$55 and \$57 respectively. The Railroad Administration has taken the position that the new prices are about \$8 or \$10 too high.

Telegraph rates in this country were increased 20 per cent on April 1 by Postmaster General Burleson, who is director of the operation of telegraph and cable companies under a war emergency ruling. The increase will be "barely sufficient," Mr. Burleson announced, "to meet the increased cost of operation, occasioned by wage increases now in effect, made during the last year." The order affects both commercial and Government messages but keeps the former special rates for press correspondence.

"I am personally opposed to Government ownership," said Chairman Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, in presenting a plan to sell to private owners the 555 steel cargo ships now owned and operated by the United States Government, and the 1336 others





Press Illustration

## THE NEW PRESIDENT OF COLORADO

Dr. George Norlin, who succeeds Dr. Livingston Farrand as president of Colorado University, has been on the faculty of Colorado for twenty years, first as professor of Greek, then as dean of the Graduate School, and during the past year as acting president while Dr. Farrand was in France directing the tuberculosis work of the International Health Board. Dr. Farrand was recently appointed head of the War Council of the American Red Cross

under contract. Mr. Hurley's proposals are presented fully on page 62 of this issue in "What Shall We Do with the Ships?"

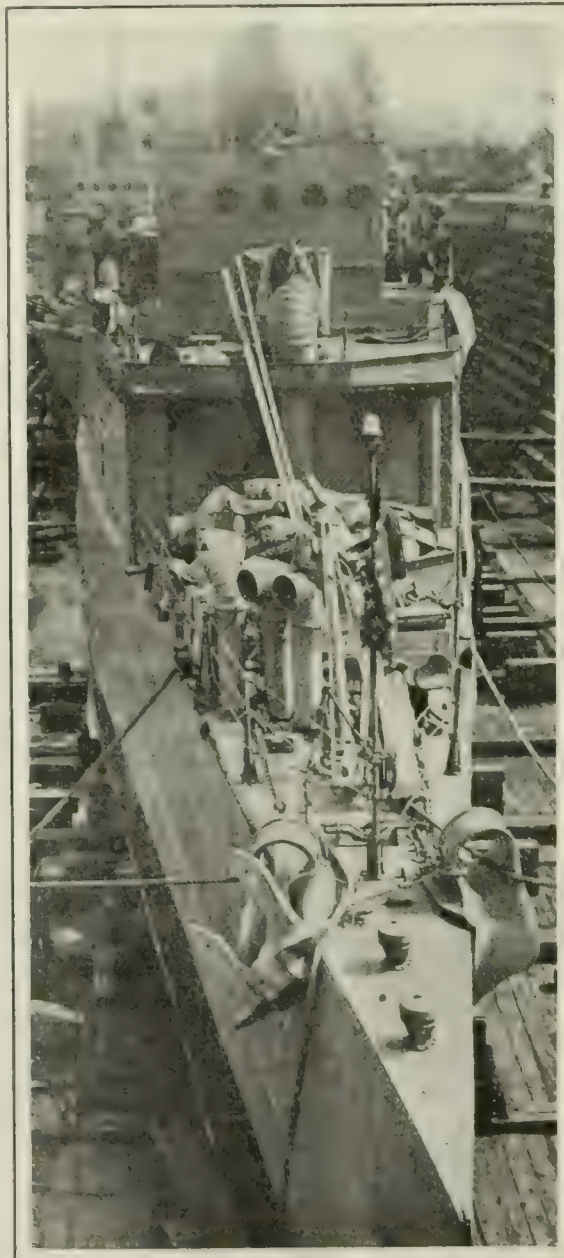
The New York City the state senate voted unanimously on March 20 to appropriate \$50,000 and the Assembly passed the bill with only ten dissenting votes after cutting the initial appropriation down to \$30,000. Just what is meant by Bolshevism was the chief subject of the legislators' discussion of the bill; their definitions ranged from "universal social unrest" to "force, violence, and destruction let loose for the overthrow of capitalistic government." The milder definition was approved by the two Socialist members of the Assembly, and Assemblyman Solomon added:

If you want to stop the spread of what you have been pleased to call Bolshevism study the causes of social discontent and you will find them in the high cost of living, unemployment, inadequate housing conditions, and the intensity of the struggle for existence generally.

A committee of four Senators and Assemblymen is to proceed at once with the inquiry, coöperating with investigations began by the Union League Club, the American Guardian Society and the American Defense Society. Evidence has already been introduced attempting to show that Bolsheviki with headquarters in New York City were planning to overthrow the Government, that "many hundreds of thousands of dollars" were sent to the Bolsheviki here by the "Reds" of Russia to carry on their campaign, and that the United States Military Intelligence Bureau had intercepted more than \$600,000 sent to the Bolsheviki in New York City from their confederates in Russia, money which it is believed could be traced ultimately to German sources.

That Extra Because we moved the clocks one hour ahead from April to October, 1918, we saved a million and a quarter tons of coal, according to the United States Fuel Administration report, which points out also the relief that daylight saving will bring to the coal situation this year. Coal production in this country has been unusually low during the last five months; a very severe winter next year would tax our supply to the shortage point.

Daylight saving was adopted in the United States last year after its success had been demonstrated in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Australia and Iceland. The Canadian Parliament failed to reenact the Daylight Saving Bill this year by a vote of 51 to 105. The farming constituencies were the chief opponents of the bill. The Canadian Railway War Board had already decided to operate the railroads on the daylight saving basis from April 1 and stock exchanges and business houses in the big cities followed the railroads' example. The result in many instances was



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## SENDING AN "EAGLE" TO RUSSIA

Three of these Eagle boats, built for the U. S. Government by the Ford Company and intended originally as submarine chasers, are to be sent to Archangel in command of Captain Joyce to aid the Allied forces there against the Bolsheviki. The Eagle boats are of approximately minimum size for trans-Atlantic travel, combining as far as possible the advantages of the smaller submarine chasers and the larger destroyers



International Film

## THE FIRST WOMAN PROFESSOR IN HARVARD

Harvard follows none too readily the example of the Western universities in establishing equality for women, both as students and as teachers. The first woman to be appointed to the Harvard faculty is Dr. Alice Hamilton, formerly of Northwestern University, who will be assistant professor of industrial medicine. Dr. Hamilton has been, since 1910, investigator of industrial poisons for the U. S. Department of Labor

a triumph of confusion. Ottawa, for example, as a city was one hour ahead of Ottawa as the seat of Parliament.

Where Does Your State Stand? Even war clouds have a silver lining, according to the latest bulletin of the American Institute of Banking, which shows that during the past four years the American people have saved more money than in any preceding similar period:

	Per capita 1918.	Per cent increase.	Per capita war savings.
Maine .....	\$244.16	20.9	\$8.15
New Hampshire....	297.63	21.3	9.60
Vermont .....	333.43	38.7	10.98
Massachusetts .....	291.99	21.6	5.10
Rhode Island.....	285.12	10.3	7.62
Connecticut .....	377.59	30.7	8.59
New York.....	245.88	8.6	6.77
New Jersey .....	150.77	34.8	5.02
Pennsylvania .....	106.65	4.7	6.72
Delaware .....	117.71	51.1	8.28
Maryland .....	145.25	27.7	6.27
Washington, D. C..	75.74	143.3	13.38
Virginia .....	44.89	41.1	5.18
West Virginia.....	68.92	32.3	10.25
North Carolina.....	24.24	40.9	6.61
South Carolina.....	33.49	57.7	3.78
Georgia .....	28.14	60.5	3.60
Florida .....	39.20	101.1	5.49
Alabama .....	13.73	5.4	3.67
Mississippi .....	19.29	108.5	5.56
Louisiana .....	30.04	25.6	6.03
Texas .....	10.10	97.6	8.47
Arkansas .....	11.06	53.6	5.56
Kentucky .....	28.11	33.3	7.88
Tennessee .....	28.64	64.2	7.68
Ohio .....	128.70	50.2	14.54
Indiana .....	62.61	40.2	12.40
Illinois .....	103.52	25.7	8.03
Michigan .....	150.47	65.4	5.75
Wisconsin .....	108.91	45.4	10.42
Minnesota .....	147.14	59.0	9.66
Iowa .....	169.46	47.5	12.82
Missouri .....	53.92	20.4	11.50
North Dakota.....	131.55	279.7	6.51
South Dakota.....	137.15	77.8	13.81
Nebraska .....	101.61	59.3	20.62
Kansas .....	49.01	66.1	12.84
Montana .....	146.09	135.4	11.23
Wyoming .....	101.38	25.7	8.20
Colorado .....	96.06	54.1	10.20
New Mexico.....	33.29	61.1	4.84
Oklahoma .....	26.88	154.3	7.81
Washington .....	37.52	46.8	12.04
Oregon .....	69.08	50.0	13.15
California .....	244.22	22.8	10.65
Idaho .....	61.22	116.9	7.62
Utah .....	108.54	44.6	9.28
Nevada .....	116.50	70.2	11.42
Arizona .....	171.84	407.6	8.91
United States.....	113.45	27.3	8.95



# RUNNING RUSSIA BY WIRELESS

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN

*Mr. Ackerman is one of the luckiest journalists alive. He has a knack for monopoly in news. He came back from Berlin when America entered the war with inside information about Germany, and now he has come back from Siberia with equally valuable and exclusive knowledge of what has happened there. A country larger than the United States has been involved in the greatest revolution in history and we have heard nothing about what has happened except the scant and doubly censored dispatches from partizan sources*

**I**F there ever was such a thing as an abandoned ship of state, it is Russia. While the Bolshevik crew has been attempting to run the ship itself, thousands of friends of Russia, including Russians and Allies, have been attempting to direct the course of the ship from the outside, by giving constant advice and criticism in a sort of ceaseless, wireless communication. Experiments directing the course of a craft at sea from some firm point on land have not been limited only to ships—but have been extended to ships of state as well.

For considerably over a year, these experiments have been going on, but Russia is still on the rocks and all the efforts of the crew, in one direction, and the friends of the ship and the passengers, from another direction, have been unable to rescue it. It seems high time for those who are really interested in the salvaging of Russia to stop experimenting and to begin considering, first, the facts regarding the present situation in Russia, and second, practical means of launching Russia again on the sea of politics and commerce.

When I was in Vladivostok recently I saw a number of Russian warships lying at anchor in Golden Horn Bay. Since the counter-revolution of the Bolsheviks these ships have belonged to the crews and their families. Stokers and sailors alike, with their wives and children, have converted these former fighting vessels into floating residences, but they are never put out to sea. The ships rise and fall with the tide. Barnacles cover the hull, the gray coats of paint are scaling off, and the rusting craft is at the mercy of rigorous winters and sultry summers.

How typical this is of the Russian nation today! Russia is simply a huge

ship of state, taken over by the crew. It, too, is tossing in the sea of international political and industrial turmoil. All of the old officers, all of the leaders, all of the sane elements, have left the country for the safety of foreign shores. The friends of Russia no longer go near the ship, but stand on the shore and try to tell the Russian people how it should be run. The crew has not been successful either in managing the ship itself, or in steering it, and certainly those who have been experimenting from the outside and attempting to run Russia by wireless have not had much success.

There are certain pertinent facts about Russia upon which the future policy and action of the powers, or the League of Nations, must be based.

They are the following:

1. The Bolsheviks have now been in power nearly a year and a half.
2. The Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia are now being withdrawn.
3. The Allied troops now stationed in Siberia and Archangel want to leave, and
4. Russia continues to disintegrate because none of the political parties of that country can unite upon a policy, excepting the Bolsheviks.

## THE MINORITY IN POWER

In spite of all the things which have been said against the Bolsheviks the cold fact remains that they are still in power, despite the collapse of Germany, which originally supported them, despite the apparent opposition of the Allies, and despite the increased disorder, confusion and suffering in the country itself. But these facts



American Red Cross Official Photographs, Copyright Press Illustrating  
American guard near Archangel, 6000 miles from home



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"In spite of all the things which have been said about the Bolsheviks the cold fact remains that they are still in power, . . . the people must either give tacit support to the Bolsheviks or be killed." Here is a group of workmen recruits being drilled by a Bolshevik leader. Few of these soldiers can read and write, so drawings on walls such as these take the place of text books



do not prove in themselves that the Bolsheviks really represent the sentiment in Russia. During all the time I was in Russia this winter, traveling back and forth between Vladivostok and Ekaterinburg, I gained the impression that the Bolshevik Political Party represented really only a minority opinion. I do not believe that any large mass of Russian people today believe in the practicability of the Bolsheviks' program, but they are faced by a dilemma. None of the other political parties are united upon a better program, and the people, who are in European Russia, must either follow and give tacit support to the Bolsheviks or be killed. Bolshevism recognizes no opposition. The Bolsheviks do not believe that there are two sides to any question. To them there is only one solution for Russia's difficulty, and that solution is Bolshevism.

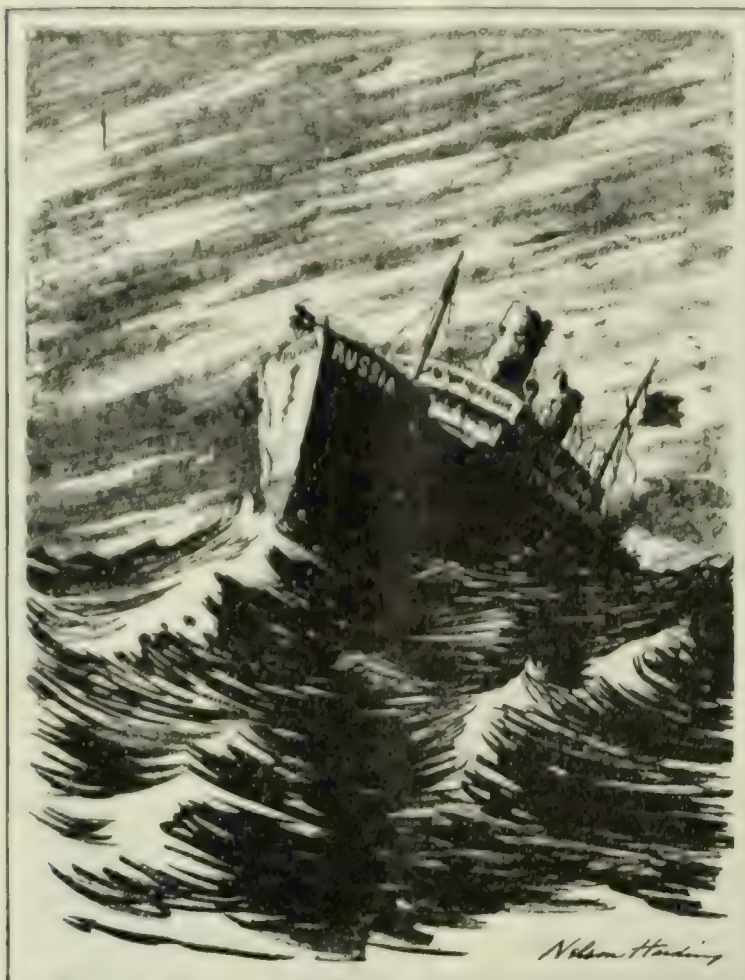
So the Bolsheviks retain their hold upon the Government. I doubt whether any other nation has passed thru a period of revolution and been confronted by the misfortunes which stare Russia in the face. European Russia has been practically deserted by all of the former leaders, by most of the business men, by most of the educated and professional classes. The ship of state has been abandoned by all those former forces which directed it. It is said that there are fully ten million refugees from European Russia living in Siberia. In Tokio and Yokohama, in Peking and Shanghai, in the Far East; in Paris, London and Geneva, in Europe; in Washington, New York and Seattle, in the United States, there are hundreds of thousands of Russians, many of whom deserted Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution. Outside of Russia we find the leaders of practically all of the political parties, and, a goodly number of Bolsheviks' representatives, too!

This is a terrible misfortune for any nation, especially Russia, where the lack of education is not an exception but the ordinary condition.

#### WHEN THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

These citizens of Russia who are outside of the country have all become spokesmen for their country, which is a natural thing, but the counsel of these men is about as divided as the advice of any group of citizens might be as to the best solution for political and industrial problems. We find in Japan a group of Russians with ideas totally different from that body of Russian citizens in New York, for instance, or Paris.

This is one of the reasons it has been so difficult for the Allies to unite upon a Russian policy. Another cause has been that the interests of the various Allied nations in Russia are so totally different that they have not been able



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

#### A DANGEROUS DERELICT

to unite upon a program of joint action. Japan looks upon the Baikal District of Siberia as being her special sphere of influence. Most of the bonds of the Trans-Siberian Railroad were held by French interests. Several large British institutions are interested in mines and industries. England and France are also interested in Russia because of the trade routes from Europe to Asia, the mail and telegraph facilities, which link the Far East with London and Paris. The interests of the United States are almost wholly the interests of possibilities. Siberia and European Russia both possess possibilities of export trade, and the time may come, as the United States develops more and more into an industrial nation, when some of our food may have to come from that country.

The attitude of the United States Government, almost from the beginning, has been that the best solution of the Russian problem was economic rehabilitation. England, France and Japan have contended that Russia could not be rebuilt as a great power or even as an orderly nation without a strong army, and so far there has been no compromise on the part of any of the powers for the purpose of uniting upon a definite constructive program, with the possible exception of the recent agreement in regard to the operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, but even this agreement is not yet being executed.

#### HALF-HEARTED OPPOSITION

The result of all this has been that the Allies at no time have really effectively opposed the Bolsheviks. It is true that at one time the United States, France and England promised the Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia military

assistance, but this was given in such a limited measure that the brave revolutionary armies of the Czechs and Slovaks exhausted themselves in a lone fight with various Bolshevik armies. Today the Czecho-Slovak forces are being withdrawn gradually from the Ural front, because the men are discouraged and disappointed; because for them the war is over. Czecho-Slovakia is no longer a dream, but a nation, and they wish to return home. The Allied troops in Siberia and Archangel—Americans, British, French and Italians—have similar feelings. The war with Germany is over, and they want to go home.

#### MORE HELP AND LESS ADVICE

These are the main facts in the Russian situation today, while Russia, as an abandoned ship, is tossed about upon the stormy sea of reconstruction. The Bolshevik crew has not been able to run the ship or steer it. Lenine himself recognizes the failure of Bolshevism as a reconstruction policy, according to a recent Bolshevik

pamphlet circulated in this country, but he maintains that if he is given time, which is equivalent with eternity, he can rebuild Russia.

But neither Russia nor the world can wait forever. It is certainly within the interests of the Allies to get together upon some practical program, and stop experimenting. Russia cannot be reorganized, rebuilt or revitalized by long distance communication. It may be possible to direct some ships by wireless, but not a ship of state. Hands will rebuild Russia, not ideas. What Russia needs is more help and less advice.

Bolshevism is caused by industrial discontent, social unrest and the reconstruction problems which follow a great upheaval such as war. Bolshevism will not be eliminated until the causes disappear.

After all of the policies which have been tried in Russia have failed, there remains only one which is yet to be tried. Russia needs economic help, and the assistance of Russians all over the world. If the Allies, or the League of Nations, are unable to come to an agreement upon a policy of either opposing or cooperating with the Bolsheviks, it seems as if they might unite at least upon a program of actual assistance, cooperating with the Russian Coöperative Unions, which represent some twenty million Russian subjects, and control over ten thousand stores, factories and schools throughout the country.

There are representatives of these unions today in the United States and England seeking the coöperation of the Allies. I do not know that this would be a solution for the present Russian dilemma, but it certainly is a practical plan.



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL



GENERAL O'RYAN, OF THE 27TH—THE ONLY NATIONAL GUARD GENERAL WHO WAS IN COMMAND OF HIS TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE WAR.



## OUR TROOPS IN RUSSIA

Brigadier General Wildes P. Richardson was assigned by General Pershing on March 30 to command all the American forces on the Murman coast and elsewhere in European Russia. General Richardson has had long experience in handling transportation problems in Alaska and in caring for troops in extremely cold climates. He took with him from London a group of U. S. engineers, sanitary corps officers and replacement officers to supplement the American Expeditionary Force in Russia now. It has been announced that these troops will be removed this spring.

Press Illustrating



Underwood & Underwood

**A SHIP WITH TWO SERVICE CHEVRONS**  
During the war the U. S. S. "Sacramento" convoyed 487 merchant ships in the Mediterranean



Underwood & Underwood

**THE RIGHT GOOD CREW OF THE U. S. S. "SACRAMENTO," NOW ON HER WAY TO ARCHANGEL, RUSSIA**





*The Independent & Illustrated*

#### THE NEXT SHIP FROM ENGLAND?

*The chances are that an airship will be dropping in on us from England before very long. The "R33" is a British airship, the largest of its kind in the world. On its first flight it reached an altitude of 2000 feet and stayed in the air three hours*



**T**HE United States Government now owns 155 ocean-going steel cargo ships. It has under contract 1336 others. If we go on with our steel ship building program without interruption or modification, there will be under the American flag next year nearly seventeen million tons of ocean-going steel cargo and passenger ships. This immense fleet will be the equivalent of almost half of all the merchant shipping of all the nations of the world today. The United States Government will own 70 per cent of this American fleet. The Government's share of it will comprize nearly nineteen hundred vessels.

What shall the Government do with the ships?

These are the facts and this is the question which the chairman of the United States Shipping Board set forth in a recent address in New York. It is a marvelous record that we made in ship construction, in response to the appeal of the British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, for "Ships, ships, and more ships." In eighteen months we built 341 new shipyards with 1284 launching ways—more than twice as many yards as are owned by all the rest of the world together. We added to our merchant marine 619 vessels of wood and steel, a total of more than three and a half million tons. Mr. Hurley was quite right when he called it "a world record in construction."

But now that the ships are built and building, what do we propose to do with them? They must sail the seas to be of any use. Some one must operate them. Who shall it be? The Government, which owns them now? Private corporations, as in the old days before the war? Or who? Also how?

Mr. Hurley finds six possible plans for the solution of this great and pressing problem. They are these:

1. Government ownership and operation: Under this plan, title to all vessels now owned by the Government would remain in the Government, and their operation would be conducted by Government employees and agents. The adoption of this plan would necessitate the permanent establishment of a Government operating force with branch offices and agencies in every port of the world. Cargoes and passengers would be booked by the Government representative, and the accounts would be cast up at the central operating offices in Washington.

2. Government ownership and operation for the benefit of the Government thru the medium of a private corporation: This, in effect, does not differ from operation directly by the Government, except that under such a plan Government operation might be more easily administered, and some of the inertia inherent in governmental undertakings might be overcome.

3. Government ownership and private operation for Government account: Under this plan the Government would retain its ownership, but private companies would be employed as agents on a commission basis to operate the vessels for Government account.

4. Government ownership and private

© International Film

*These merchant vessels nearing the English coast were photographed from a naval*

operation for private account: This would mean the retention of Government ownership under a leasing system by which the vessels would be leased or chartered to private steamship companies. After paying the charter hire to the Government, the operator would keep the rest of the earnings.

5. Ownership by a single private corporation: Under this plan title to all vessels would be placed in one large private corporation, the stock of which would be sold to the public, the Government, if it chose, guaranteeing a fixed return on the stock. This would entail the centralization of the ownership and operation of the ships now owned by the Government in one large unit. If the Government guaranteed a fixed return on the stock, the result would be that the machinery for the ownership and operation of the fleet would be practically identical with that suggested in plan No. 2, but with the modification that the Government would carry any losses which might be incurred without receiving the benefit of any profits which might be earned.

6. Private ownership and operation: Lastly, the vessels can be sold to private companies, to be operated by them entirely for their own account, the Government thus relinquishing all interest and control.

The plans resolve themselves into two groups, separated by a fundamental difference — Government ownership versus private ownership. There are arguments for both methods, and Mr. Hurley has set them forth with equal fairness. He said on the one side:

"The argument in favor of Government ownership and operation is that this great fleet, which has been created with taxpayers' money, should be used

## WHAT SHALL WE Mr. Hur

for national purposes; that the ships have not been built to earn profits as ships, but to become servants of the nation which built them. It is urged that they should be used to develop the commerce of the nation as a whole, and that they should, if necessary, be placed in trade routes which may temporarily prove unprofitable, but ultimately become of great value to the nation as an instrument thru which its foreign commerce can be increased.

"Private companies would not be disposed to serve the national interests in this way. The life of a ship is comparatively short. Its owner must make it pay today. He cannot be expected to take a loss today in order to build up a commerce which will become a source of profit only after the ship now engaged in that commerce has been scrapped. The great need of this country is that new trade routes should be established, and it is urged that Government ownership and operation should be retained as a guaranty that all ships will serve the nation as a whole and not a limited class of private ship-owners.

"A further argument in favor of public ownership and operation is that in case of a national emergency such as has just been experienced the Government would be in a position immediately to convert its merchant fleet into a military weapon."

On the other side of the question Mr. Hurley presented these considerations:

"The chief argument in favor of





ing them, and show how vessels crossed the Atlantic in convoy during hostilities

## WITH THE SHIPS?

### Answer

private ownership and operation is that a successful merchant marine depends not so much on ships, or money, or Government aid, as it does on the existence of a large class of expert, resourceful and energetic men engaged in the shipping business. Mere mechanical efficiency of ship and shore plant, added to sound financial backing, is not enough. The man who enters the shipping business enters a battle against the wits of the world. He must have genius for shipping. Fortunately the men now engaged in the shipping business in the United States are of that character. But there are not enough of them. We need many more. And it is clear that the number of such men can be greatly increased only under conditions of private initiative. The shipping business is a business of infinite detail and infinite technique; yet it calls for great courage and wide ranging imagination.

"The formalities necessarily surrounding Government operations are not suited to the successful conduct of a shipping venture, requiring quick decision, sudden reversals of policy, and the assuming of great hazards. The successful shipping man in an emergency consults no book of rules. He consults only his wits. So, it is contended, that only under private operation may we expect a further increase in the number of small, independent, skillful ship operators which we shall need more and more as the American merchant marine expands its activity upon the seas.

"Furthermore, the establishment of a merchant marine under the American flag must take into account the difficulty of securing return cargoes. If ships must be brought back in ballast, the business cannot be profitable. In order that a round trip may be made without a considerable portion of it being in ballast, it may be necessary to engage in a triangular or polygon voyage. In order profitably to carry a cargo from New York to Australia, it may be necessary to carry a cargo from Australia to Japan; thence a cargo to the Cape Verde Islands, with the short return trip in ballast to New York. Such operations require a degree of special negotiation and freedom from control to which Government operations are entirely unsuited. They cannot be standardized. No rule can be laid down which a Government employee could follow, for the conditions are constantly shifting, and in this tramp business the competition of the whole world must be met, facility with facility, and rate with rate."

A careful consideration of these arguments has convinced Mr. Hurley that private ownership and operation is the proper solution of the problem. But to accomplish that end a definite and wise plan of action is necessary, for the protection of the public interest is essential. "If we are to return to private ownership," said Mr. Hurley, "the transition must be made under such conditions as will completely safeguard the interest of the public. If this fleet, built at Government expense, were to be used now merely for the advantage of groups of ship operators, with sufficient capital to purchase the ships from the Government, I would unhesitatingly advocate the retention of the whole

fleet by the Government. The problem is quite as complex as the railroad problem. Its solution is vital to the welfare and prosperity of the nation. Private ownership unquestionably offers an inducement to American energy and skill, but one of the phrases of unrestricted private control, which caused me considerable concern, was the possibility that under such control ships would be over-capitalized as were many of the railroads. We want the initiative and skill of American ship operators, but we want no watered stock. We want to avoid the stagnation that sometimes comes from red tape and bureaucracy, but we want no profiteering or exploiting. . . . The operation of American ships will decline unless there is a profit for the men who invest their money. But whatever assistance the Government is willing to render, should be reciprocated by those who are benefited. . . . The ships built by the nation should never be made the basis for any stock-jobbing scheme."

The chairman of the Shipping Board, therefore, proposes that "the ships should be sold to and operated by American citizens under no restrictions other than the terms of the bill of sale and the fixation of maximum freight rates."

Mr. Hurley's plan is outlined by him further as follows:

"The ships should be sold at a price which fairly reflects the current world market for similar tonnage.

"Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price of each ship should be paid down, the remainder falling due and payable in graded annual instalments over a period not exceeding ten years. The Government should take and hold a mortgage for the unpaid balance, charging interest thereon at the customary commercial rate of 5 per cent. One-fifth of this interest, representing the difference between the customary Government interest of 4 per cent and the customary commercial rate, should be paid into a Merchant Marine Development Fund to be described hereafter.

"The purchaser should be required to agree to insure and keep insured with an American marine insurance company his equity in the vessel, and because the American marine insurance market has not at present sufficient resources to underwrite all the vessels the Government has to sell, the Government should carry in its own fund, as at present, but for the purchaser's account, hull and machinery insurance covering that part of the vessel for which payment has not been made. Our experience in operation shows that the Government can carry this insurance for at least 1 per cent less than the open market rate. However, it is proposed that the open market rate be charged, and that the difference be paid into the Merchant Marine Development Fund.

"It is understood that no transfer of a vessel to foreign registry should be permitted without express permission of the Government.

"Each purchaser who wishes to operate in the foreign trade should be obliged to incorporate under Federal charter, the [Continued on page 22]



# DE-GERMANIZING BELGIUM

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

**B**ELGIUM before the war ranked fifth among the industrial nations of the world. With an area less than a quarter of the area of New York State she supported in diligent comfort over seven and a half million people. Nowhere on earth was the population so thick on the soil. On every square mile of Belgian land more than 650 people swarmed and toiled. Were the population of the United States as relatively dense as Belgium's, America today would be nearly 2000 million strong. In proportion to her territory Belgium had more than twice as many people as the German Empire or Italy and over three times as many as France, Austria or Japan. And this close-packed population owed its maintenance in a diffused well-being to no special bounty of nature. The soil of Belgium is not exceptionally fertile. On the contrary, it discloses some of the worst characteristics of the great plain that runs across northern Europe from Calais to the borders of Russia. It is sandy and wet, deficient in lime, and with a subsoil of ferruginous stuff and gravel. Yet from their 4,000,000 acres of cultivated land—some three-fifths of the total area of the whole country—the Belgians were extracting every year \$400,000,000 worth of foodstuffs. No other people in the world obtained such a return upon their land resources or anything like it.

It was on this indestructible basis of an industrious peasant proprietary that the prosperity of Belgium was founded. One man in every six owned land; farms ran small; over half a million of them were less than two and a half acres; those of fifty acres and over numbered less than twenty thousand; the "rural exodus" that has denuded so many countrysides in the past two generations had no meaning in Flanders, where over 750 people lived on each square mile of the two provinces, and where scientific direction from above, a network of coöperative societies, low railway rates, numerous roads, the weekly fairs in the towns, and, above all, the spirit of sociability and mutual helpfulness which has penetrated the life of the Flemish villages since medieval times, not only kept the people on the soil but enabled them, in spite of a dubious system of land tenure and high taxation, to prosper.

But industrially as well as agricul-

turally Belgium was a standing instance of intensive cultivation. To catalog her factories and products would be to cover pretty well the whole field of modern industry. More, perhaps, than any country in or out of Europe, Belgium had preserved a happy equilibrium between her industrial and her agricultural development. No overpowering cities drained and dragooned the countryside. Less than two millions of the people lived in the towns, reckoning as a town any place with over 25,000 inhabitants; the remainder, some five and a half millions, were scattered in the 2500 villages and townlets that

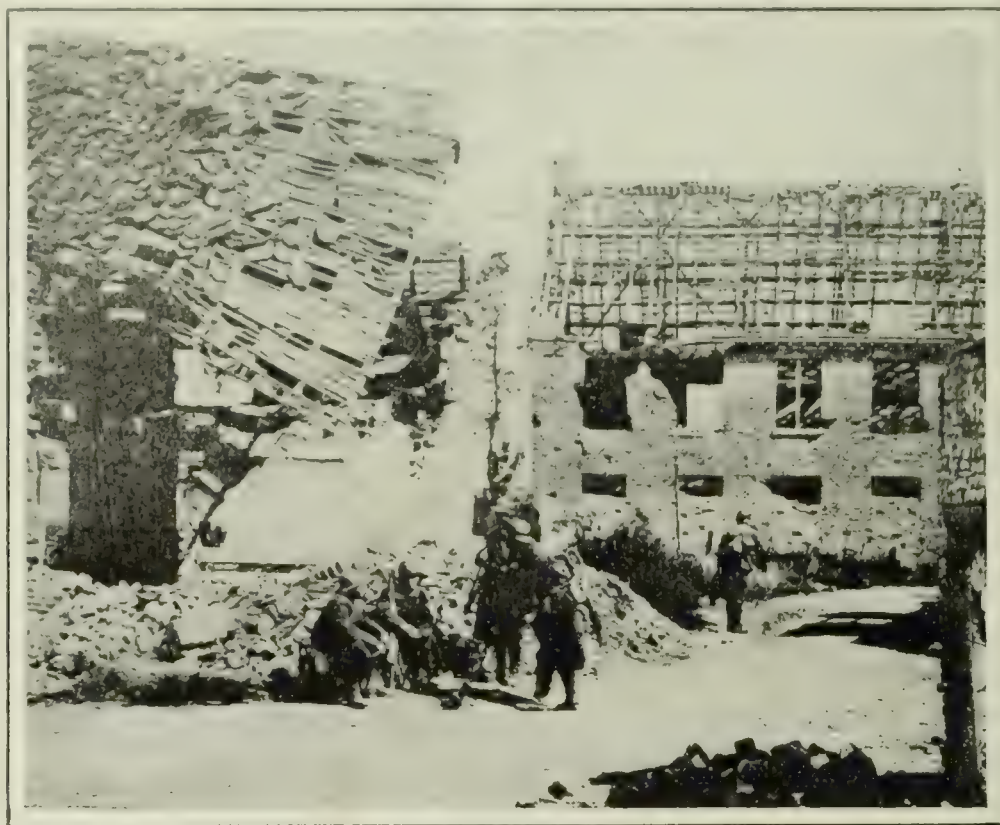
tion in international finance. That is to say, one found Belgian companies working with Belgian money in an astonishing variety of enterprizes all over the world. A geographical position which made her the immediate neighbor of the Netherlands, of Germany and of France, and rendered her ports and her railways the natural channels for much of the commerce of Central Europe; the possession of the Congo; a considerable accumulation of wealth and the speculative energy of her people—brought them interests and opportunities that stretched far beyond their own borders, made the

stock exchanges of Brussels and Antwerp factors of real moment in European finance, and enabled Belgian finance to develop rubber, banking, mortgage, electrical power, railway, farming, cattle raising and many other undertakings in Europe, South America and the Far East.

But while the façade was imposing, it was also deceptive. Much that was Belgian in name was not Belgian in fact. There were many concerns operating with Belgian capital and apparently Belgian in character that were really run for the benefit of German interests. German "penetration" into Belgium was a hard fact. Always with an eye to the possession of Antwerp—the natural outlet for all goods going

overseas from the industrial districts of Germany and the most convenient port of entry for raw materials for the western and southwestern parts of the Empire—the Pan-Germans had pushed their propaganda in Belgium, had tried to exploit the Flemish national movement, and had done what they could to counteract French influence in politics and administration. Their efforts were ably seconded by the wealth, the business experience and the thoro methods that German financiers and merchants brought with them into Belgium. At the outbreak of the war there are said not to have been more than 60,000 Germans in the country. But these 60,000 formed a most powerful and cohesive group that influenced all and dominated many of the local financial, commercial and manufacturing interests.

Their stronghold was Antwerp. The great Belgian fort had become before the war, and from a business point of view, very largely Germanized. It was practically impossible to conduct



Belgian U. S. A. Official, from Underwood & Underwood

*Another example of German penetration into Belgium. These Belgian infantrymen have just liberated the village from the Germans, and had to demolish the buildings because they were infested with machine guns*

dotted the land. And these settlements were served by an admirable system of railway, roadway, waterway, telegraph and telephone communications. Education, moreover, was fairly well diffused; the cost of living was extraordinarily low; the public debt, almost all of which had been raised for and was devoted to works of public utility, and the interest on which was more than covered by the revenue from the state railways alone, was a burden scarcely felt; and a stimulating, and at times even agitated, play of public life and the temperamental differences between the Walloons and the Flemish perpetually whetted the popular intelligence. Belgium in 1913 sent abroad goods and produce to the value of over \$720,000,000; her imports amounted to more than \$900,000,000; and the two sets of figures, added together, gave her a larger foreign trade per head than any other nation.

Besides their agricultural and industrial activities, the Belgians before the war had taken a prominent posi-



trade there on a big scale against the opposition or without the coöperation, in some form or other, of the Germans. Virtually the whole of the Belgian trade with South America was in the hands of German or pro-German firms. They had an almost complete monopoly of the business in grain, coffee, seeds, wool, hides, meat extracts, foreign sugars, oils, cotton, nitrates, guano and other fertilizers, minerals, textiles, drugs, chemicals and petroleum. The greater part of the produce of the Belgian Congo was consigned to firms in Antwerp that were either German owned and managed, or under German influence. The transport business between Antwerp and the German waterways was controlled by them. In the metallurgical trades, especially in copper, zinc and lead, their influence was supreme. Thru their international syndicates they controlled the output and selling prices of window and plate glass, of steel and of many other commodities. The Belgian State railways carried large quantities of goods to and from Germany at a loss. The Schimmelpfeng Institute, the greatest agency of commercial intelligence that has ever existed in the world, gave the Germans a complete knowledge of all Belgian and foreign goods passing thru the port of Antwerp.

#### GERMANY'S INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES

Many of the nominally Belgian firms, again, that carried on railway, mortgage, traction, lighting and banking enterprizes abroad, and especially in South America, were of German origin and under German management and operated largely in the interests of German traders and manufacturers, even tho most of the original capital on which they worked was Belgian. If they needed electrical machinery or equipment it was from Germany that they had to get it. If they were conducting a loan and mortgage business in South America or Canada, the farmer or planter to whom they extended accommodation bound himself to consign all his produce to a German firm at Antwerp. The German influence, while paramount, was rarely built up on any large investment of German money. It was much less a directly financial interest than the more subtle power they exercised as directors, managers and partners in a variety of interlocked undertakings.

Comparatively little of the capital that floated the banks and companies which they controlled was German capital. In about a hundred Belgian companies quoted on the Exchange, in which German money had been invested, only \$30,000,000 out of a total paid-up capital of \$200,000,000 was German. Even where they had put in considerable sums to start an enterprize their practice was to sell out gradually, when success had been attained, while keeping an active representation on the boards of management. About 15 per

cent of the directorships in the Antwerp banks were held by Germans or their nominees, all of whom systematically used their positions to further their commercial and industrial interests, and to obtain an exact knowledge of the local business possibilities. The big merchants, the big promoters, the big insurance firms in Antwerp were practically all German or in the closest alliance with German groups. The Germans owned most of the warehouses; their political influence, wielded in part thru the press, was very great; they formed a compact colony with their own schools and a high social prestige; they worked admirably together, presenting when the need arose so united a front that to attack or to antagonize one was to attack and antagonize all; and they naturally drew into their orbit and kept there by the strongest ties of self-interest large numbers of the most prominent and powerful Belgians in all walks of life.

#### 50,000 BUILDINGS TO BE REPLACED

Now the rebuilding of Belgium is a problem of many aspects. She is a drained and ruined land, her people on the edge of famine, her soil impoverished and deteriorated, her agriculture at its lowest ebb, her households short of or wholly lacking the first essentials, her stocks of merchandise and of raw materials exhausted, her trades and labor and manufacturing facilities broken and disintegrated, her whole industrial plant deliberately wrecked. There is not a farm or a home or a shop or a factory in the land that does not need to be restocked. Seeds, ploughs, fertilizers, livestock and all the other necessities of an agricultural people have to be supplied at once. I should judge that some 50,000 houses and dwellings have been destroyed. The Germans by their forced seizures have pretty well cleared the country and every dwelling in it of all articles containing copper, bronze, glass, leather, cotton and wool. Factories, quarries, mines and works are clamoring for new plant and machinery. Some 100,000 freight cars and 4000 locomotives have to be replaced and the permanent ways and the bridges restored and remade. And in addition and among the obvious requirements of the situation there are the telephone and telegraph systems to be reconstructed, the harbors and canals to be dredged, the lighting and power houses to be rebuilt, the docks and dams that need repair, the roads that must be relaid, the hundreds of tugs and the thousands of barges that will have to be supplied before the internal waterways, or such as are left of them, can come to life again.

It rests mainly with Great Britain and the United States, as the most industrial and least exhausted of the belligerents, to furnish these material needs, and I should like to see the two countries coöperating in the task in no niggardly or competitive spirit but with the same large confidence and absence

of self-seeking they have shown during the war. Great Britain, being nearer the scene and peculiarly concerned in seeing that Belgium does not again come under Germany's sway, ought to take the leading part in the work of reconstruction. But America should assist and support her at every turn. Why should not the British and American governments join together in extending whatever financial aid is necessary to enable Belgian officialdom and private Belgian firms to place their orders at once in Britain and the United States? Why should not an Anglo-American-Belgian financial group be formed to weed out German influence from the many banks, shipping and insurance firms, commercial houses, industrial companies and international syndicates in which hitherto it has been all powerful? Why should not German capital be supplanted by British and American capital and all German or pro-German interests be transferred to British, American and Belgian hands? Why should not an Anglo-American commercial group be organized not only to deal with the trades that before the war were carried on by Germans, but also to make provision for the supply of the raw materials—especially coal—and other essentials that Belgium hitherto has imported from Germany? Belgium, whose reserves of iron ore are rapidly diminishing, has built up her iron and steel industries almost wholly on imported ore and imported coal. She got the coal from Germany and Germany exploited the position to dominate all Belgian mining and metal activities. Nothing would more certainly revivify Belgium or deal a shrewder blow at German penetration than an arrangement by which the Belgian furnaces, receiving their ore from Luxemburg—which ought henceforward to be part and parcel of the Belgian state—and from the recovered ore fields of Alsace-Lorraine, would smelt it by the aid of British, instead of German, coal.

#### ENGLAND AND AMERICA MUST REPLACE GERMAN COOPERATION

But it will be no easy task to rebuild Belgian industries and commerce in freedom from German influence. The pull of neighborhood and of easy communications will be very great after the war as before it. The German and pro-German firms in Antwerp have done exceedingly well out of the war and are today practically the only firms with any considerable amount of ready capital. The work of effecting a new orientation of Belgium's financial and industrial interests is likely, indeed, to prove so complex and onerous, to demand from Britain and the United States such sustained and highly intelligent coöperation between bankers, manufacturers and the governments and such a smooth association of British, Belgian and American activities, that it is doubtful whether we shall be able to rise to the full height of it.

One may assume that with the re-



storation of Belgium's independence her people will desire to make a clean sweep of the Germans and of German influence. They will not do so without difficulty for the reasons that are implicit in what was said earlier in this article about the strength of Germany's varied interests in Belgium and the number of Belgians of high position in politics, the Government services, finance

and commerce who were identified with them. There will no doubt be considerable opposition to any proposals for liquidating Germany's assets in Belgium and expelling German directors from the management of Belgian enterprises.

There will be interested prophecies that any determined effort on Belgium's part to cut loose from German

participation in her commerce and finance will be foredoomed to failure, will be a struggle against the geographical and economic nature of things. None the less the thing will be done. But whether it is done effectively, will depend on the backing that Belgium receives from Great Britain and the United States.

*London*

## NOONDAY GRACE

BY JOHN CROWE RANSOM

My good old father tucked his head  
(His face the color of gingerbread)  
Over the table my mother had spread  
And folded his leathery hands and said:  
"We thank thee, Lord, for this thy grace  
And all thy bounties to the race;  
Turn not away from us thy face  
Till we come to our last resting-place."  
These were the words of the old elect.  
Or others to the same effect.

I love my father's piety,  
I know he's grateful as can be,  
A man that's nearly seventy  
And past his taste for cookery.  
But I am not so old as he,  
And when I see in front of me  
Things that I like uncommonly,  
(Cornfield beans my specialty  
When every pod spills two or three),  
Then I forget formality  
And pray along half-consciously.

Thank you, God, for dinnertime!  
Gladly I come from the sweat and grime  
To play in your Christian pantomime.  
I wash the black dust from my face  
And sit again in a Christian's place  
And hear the good old Christian's grace.

Thanks for my clean, fresh napkin first,  
With its faint red stain where the fruitjar burst.  
And thanks for plates with such blue roses  
And mother's centerpiece and posies,  
A touch of art right under our noses.

Mother is filling my tumbler now  
With sweet milk fresh from our Jersey cow.

Father calls for a golden yam  
And gives me a helping of country ham.  
He knows how fond of it I am.  
No one can cure it as well as he,  
And he won't tell the recipe,  
But God is in it, it seems to me.

I'm sure God made our garden grow,  
Because he certainly would know  
We loved the vegetables so.  
I did my part with rake and hoe

And mother boiled and baked them slow  
To her favorite tune of "Old Black Joe."  
For so he planned them years ago.

Pearly corn still on the cob,  
My teeth are aching for their job;  
Tomatoes, one would fill a dish,  
Potatoes, mealy as one could wish:  
Cornfield beans and cucumbers,  
And yellow yams for sweeteners;  
Pickles between for stepping-stones,  
And plenty of cornmeal bread in pones.

Sunday the preacher talked a lot  
About the question whether or not  
God is a universal friend  
And favors individual men.  
We pray for individual things,  
Give thanks for little happenings,  
But isn't the sweep of his mighty wings  
Meant for the businesses of kings,  
And not for pulling little strings?

He's infinite, and all of that,  
The setting sun his habitat,  
But the preacher and I, we say out flat:  
You can never compute his sympathy,  
His time and love reach down to me.

Like mother, he finds it his greatest joy  
To have big dinners for his boy.

My mother knows him like a book,  
In fact, he helps my mother cook,  
And steals to the dining room door to look,  
And when we are at our noonday meal  
He laughs to think how fine we feel.

An extra fork is by my plate,  
I nearly noticed it too late.

Mother, you're keeping a secret back!  
I see the pie-pan thru the crack,  
And strips of crust in gold and black,  
There's no telling what that secret pair  
Have cooked for me in the kitchen there.  
There's no telling what that pie can be,  
But tell me that it's blackberry!  
And long as I keep upside the sod  
I'll love you always, mother and God.



# A NUMBER OF BOOKS

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

IN an Annual Book Number it is customary to select for special consideration some particular group of recent publications, sometimes "the most important books of the year"—meaning by that the books we assume our readers will think they ought to read; or perhaps "the six best sells"; which are the books they will read—or in case we can find half a dozen volumes of similar sort we get up an article on "the new trend in literature." But this time I am going to cut loose from any such obligation and just talk about the books I want to talk about without regard to the taste of the reader or his conscience or unity of theme. I shall indulge in my favorite amusement of irresponsible browsing about among the books that have been laid lately upon my table.

The first volume I pick from the pile is Maeterlinck's *The Burgomaster of Stilemonde*, for I was curious to see what effect the war had had upon his sensitive temperament. I feared lest the patriot should have killed the artist as has happened in so many cases, as for instance in Kipling on one side and Hauptmann on the other. But Maeterlinck's serene spirit is not so easily perturbed. The wrongs inflicted upon his unhappy country have inspired him to outbursts of indignation and heroic defiance, but during all the stress of war he has never descended to vituperation or despair. And lastly comes this drama which seems impossible to have been written in the midst of conflict and by a Belgian, so fair-minded and fundamental it is. It bears the marks of permanency and will not vanish with the return of normal conditions like the plays and stories that have been written during the last four years to raise our hatred for our enemies to the boiling point. Maeterlinck has shown that it is not necessary to caricature a German in order to make him hateful. It is only necessary to portray him as he is. Otto Hilmer, the German lieutenant who consented to command the firing squad that shoots his beloved father-in-law, the Belgian burgomaster, is conscientious and courageous. But a conscientious and courageous German is the most dangerous kind. The cowardly and corrupt kind can be easily disposed of. The other characters—the burgomaster who refuses to save his life by the sacrifice of his poor gardener; Isabelle, the wife of Otto, who cannot endure the sight of him; Floris, the imprudent boy; Gilson, the *franc-tireur*; Baron von Rochow, the German major—all are equally consistent in character and therefore arises the inevitable conflict that is the essence of true tragedy.

Maeterlinck always sticks close to the Aristotelian definition of tragedy as the purification of our passions by pity and terror, and the German atrocities in Belgium provide these essentials in abundance. In this play, too, he sticks to the classical unities of time and place. The only scene is the burgomas-

ter's study. The first act is in the morning, the second in the afternoon, and the third in the evening.

It is curious to recall that Maeterlinck began his literary career at the age of twenty-four with a short story of atrocities in Belgium, "The Massacre of the Innocents," in which the Spanish soldiers played the part of Herod's executioners. The burgomaster's dying words to his daughter teach the same lesson as Arkel's closing speech in "Pelleas and Melisande," that the future belongs to the children and that the sins of the past must not be thrown upon them:

The child that is to be born must not become the last and most sorrowful victim of this tragedy. I know that, at first, life will be very sad for you and very difficult. Wait patiently. Listen humbly to what it says. Life is always right. It is full of indulgence and good will and very soon forgets what should be forgotten.

## I LIKE SEA YARNS

HAVING been born in the middle of the continent and being a poor sailor I have naturally a fondness for sea stories, and I am glad that we are getting some good ones again. If Joseph Hergesheimer keeps to the course on which he is now steering he is likely to overhaul Conrad. His latest novel, *Java Head*, brings him within hailing distance. The scene of the story is exclusively dry land, but every page is soaked with salt water as tho it were Masfield or Melville. It takes us back to the good old days of the fifties, when the Yankee skipper was seen on every sea and when Salem was one of the world's great ports. The heroine is a Manchu princess married to an American. You have read how the Princess Der-ling felt when she was brought back from Paris and introduced into the court of the old Dowager Empress? Well, this is the reverse event. How would you take it if you were Rhoda Ammidon and your brother-in-law, Gerrit, without warning, brought into your New England home a Manchu bride with all her war-paint on? This is how she took it:

As he spoke Rhoda saw the barouche draw up before the house. She had a glimpse of a figure at Gerrit Ammidon's side in extravagantly brilliant satins; there was a sibilant whisper of rich materials in the hall, and the master entered the library with a pale, set face.

"Father," he said, "Rhoda and William, allow me—my wife, Taou Yuen."

Rhoda Ammidon gave an uncontrollable gasp as the Chinese woman sank in a fluttering prostration of color at Jeremy's feet. He ejaculated, "God bless me," and started back. William's face was inscrutable, unguessed lines appeared about his severe mouth. Her own sensation was one of incredulity touched with mounting anger and feeling of outrage. The woman rose, but only to sink again before William; she was on her knees and, supported by her hands, bent forward and touched her forehead to the floor three times. Gerrit laughed shortly. "She was to shake your hands; we went over and over it on shipboard. But any-

thing less than the *Kú Von* was too casual for her."

She was now erect with a freer murmur of greeting to Rhoda. The latter was instantly aware of one certainty—Chinese she might be, she was, but no less absolutely aristocratic. Her face, oval and slightly flat, was plastered with paint on paint, but her gesture, the calm scrutiny of enigmatic black eyes under delicately arched brows, exquisite, quiet hands, were all under the most admirable instinctive command. Rhoda said:

"I see that I am to welcome you for Gerrit's family." The other in slow, lisping English replied:

"Thank you greatly. I am humbled to the earth before your goodness."

Never before had Rhoda seen such lovely clothes: A long gown with wide sleeves of blue-black satin, embroidered in peach-colored flower petals and innumerable minute sapphire and orange butterflies, a short sleeveless jacket of sage green caught with looped red jade buttons and threaded with silver, and indigo high-soled slippers crusted and tasseled with pearls. Her hair rose from the back in a smooth, burnished loop. There were long pins of pink jade carved into blossoms, a quivering decoration of paper-thin gold leaves with moonstones in glistening drops, and a band of coral lotus buds. Pierced stone bracelets hung about her delicate wrists, fretted crystal balls swung from the lobes of her ears; and clasped on the ends of several fingers were long pointed flagrees of ivory.

"Taou Yuen," Gerrit repeated shortly, with his challenging bright gaze. "That means Peach Garden. My wife is a Manchu," he asserted in a more biting tone: "a Manchu and the daughter of a noble."

## MA PETTENGILL IN GREENWICH VILLAGE

AFTER two such tragedies—for, of course, the Manchu-American marriage must turn out a tragedy—I feel that I need what the rhetoricians call "comic relief," and I find it in *Ma Pettengill*. If I like sea yarns because I don't know anything about the sea, I like Harry Leon Wilson's stories because I am familiar with their scene setting. I've been in Red Gap and know most of the people; the English remittance man, Cousin Egbert, Lon Prince the real estate man, Professor Pennypacker the geologist, Metta the burnt wood artist, and Lydia the porch wren. Vernabelle of Greenwich Village I did not meet until I came to New York. I'm not sure that I ever met Ma Pettengill, tho she seems to remind me of someone. But I can readily understand how she felt when she was ushered into Red Gap's Bohemia:

All the curtains was down, candles lighted, and the room not only hot but full of cigaret smoke and smoke from about forty of these here punk sticks that smoldered away on different perches. It had the smell of a nice hot Chinese laundry on a busy winter's night. About eight or ten people were huddled round the couch, parties I could hardly make out thru this gas attack, and every one was gabbling. Metta come forward to see who it was, then she pulled something up out of the group and said, "Meet dear Vernabelle."

Well, she was about Metta's age, a short thirty, a kind of a slaty blonde with bobbed



hilly—she'd been married here and aft—and dressed mostly in a pale-blue smock and no stockings. Nothing but sandals. I could hardly get my eyes off her feet at first. Very few of our gaily famous sex can afford to leave the public gaze without their stockings on. Vernabelle could ill afford it. She was skinny. If you know what I mean, lots of tendons and so forth, tho I learned later that Vernabelle called it being willowy. She had slaty gray eyes and a pale, dramatic face with long teeth and a dignified and powerful-looking nose. She was kind of hungry-looking or soulful or something. And she wore about two yards of crockery necklace that rattled when she moved. Sounded like that Chinaman with his dashes out there in the kitchen. I learned later that this was art jewelery.

Vernabelle greeted me with many confections like she was taking an exercise and said she had heard so much about me and how interesting it was to meet one who did things. I said I was merely in the cattle business. She said "How perfect!" and clasped her hands in ecstasy over the very idea. She said I was by way of being the ideal type for it. And did I employ real cowboys; and they, too, must be fascinating, because they did things. I said they did if watched; otherwise not. And did I acquire an ascendancy over their rough natures? I said we quickly parted forever if I didn't do that. Then she clanked across to the couch, where she set down on her feet. I give her credit for that much judgment. That girl never did just plain set down. It was either on one foot or on both feet, or she draped herself along the furniture to show how willowy she could be without its hurting.

She now lighted a new cigaret from her old one and went on telling the fish-faces about her, how little color she found here. She said we was by way of being a mere flat expanse of dull tints. But what could be expected of a crude commercialism where the arts was by way of being starved. Ah, it was so different from dear old Washington Square, where one was by way of being at the heart of life. It took me some time to get this by-way-of-being stuff, but the others was eating it up. Metta Bigler hovered round proud as Lucifer and trying to smoke for the first time in her life, tho making poor work of it, like she was eating the cigaret and every now and then finding bits she couldn't swallow, and holding it off at arm's length in between bites.

#### HISTORY CATCHING UP WITH FICTION

AS we can see, Red Gap is up-to-date or at least never more than six months behind on any new movement that bobs up anywhere. But the Wild West has not altogether vanished before the advance of sophistication, and at Red Gap and its like the bareback rider of the plains lingers long enough to shake hands with the barefoot dancer from Washington Square. The frontier where such extremes meet has always had a fascination for the fictionist, and at last the historian has discovered it. Those who used to write our history looked at the country thru the spectacles of New England—often, indeed, thru lenses imported from Old England—but a new school has arisen that is 100 per cent American, and in increasing percentage Western. I take from one of the new ten-volume boxes of the "Chronicles of America" series that entitled *The Passing of the Frontier*, by Emerson Hough, and read this on the second page:

The fascination of the frontier is and has ever been an undying thing. Adventure is the meat of the strong men who have built the world for those more timid. Adventure and the frontier are one and inseparable. They suggest strength, courage, hardihood—qualities beloved in men since the world began—qualities which are the very soul of the United States, itself an experiment, an adventure, a risk accepted. Take away all our history of political regimes, the story of the rise and fall of this or that partizan aggregation in our Government; take away our somewhat inglorious military past; but leave us forever the tradition of the American frontier! There lies our comfort and our pride. There we never have failed. There, indeed, we always realized our ambitions. There, indeed, we were efficient, before that hateful phrase was known. There we were a melting-pot for character, before we came to know that odious appellation which classifies us as the melting-pot of the nations.

The frontier was the place and the time of the strong man, of the self-sufficient but restless individual. It was the home of the rebel, the protestant, the unreconciled, the intolerant, the ardent—and the resolute. It was not the conservative and tender man who made our history; it was the man sometimes illiterate, oftentimes uncultured, the man of coarse garb and rude weapons. But the frontiersmen were the true dreamers of the nation. They really were the possessors of a national vision. Not statesmen but riflemen and riders made America. The noblest conclusions of American history still rest upon premises which they laid.

This is a new sort of history, this beginning with the open range and telling of roundups and homesteading, of the wars of the cattlemen with the sheepmen and of the settler with them both and of the Indian with all three. Mr. Hough tells the tale of the Sante Fe trail and the Oregon trail. He introduces us to Jim Bridger and Pike of Pike's Peak—I wish he had mentioned Noble Prentice's sketch of Colonel Pike.

#### STUMPS AND EMPIRES

PROFESSOR HUNTINGTON, of Yale, is a man with a hobby. It may be that he runs it into the ground—or rather into the air—but at any rate the hobby runs. A man who can read off the history of Rome from the stump of a California redwood is worth hearing. Yet there it is—Fig. 24—the lean and fat years as registered by the rings, indicating climatic pulsations. Whenever the big tree flourished Rome prospered. You can check your Ferrero by the Sequoia. From 450 to 250 B. C., when the redwood laid on thick cambium layers, the Romans were moral, healthy, industrious and contented. Then, as the rings on the trunk got thinner, the Romans got worse. Politics became corrupt, family life decayed, and finally the Spartan rising came. But the climate of Africa was deteriorating faster than that of Italy and so Rome conquered Carthage. The Golden Age of the Antonines were good years for the redwoods. Then set in the decline when Rome fell a victim to the northern nomads driven from their steppes by the increasing aridity. But after "that period of unfavorable climate which is known as the Dark Ages," the sap again began to flow freely in the big

trees, about 1325, and the Revival of Learning took place in Italy.

If any one thinks that these times are too remote to support so sweeping a theory he can turn to the chapters in *World Power and Evolution*, where Professor Huntington compares the American health curve—which is the death rate curve inverted—with the curve of prosperity and its component factors. When the health curve goes up the consumption of liquor decreases, the grades of civil service examinations rise, the school attendance is better, the bank clearings and deposits increase, prices rise, and immigration becomes greater.

The statistics from 1870 to the Great War show that a high death rate regularly precedes hard times, while a low death rate precedes prosperity. Health is a cause far more than an effect . . . and health depends largely upon the weather.

The places and the periods of the greatest development of intellectual activity have been where the air has been moist and the temperature variable, the mean ranging from 40 to 60 degrees in January and 75 to 85 degrees in July. Such optimum areas are today found in northwestern Europe, northeastern and northwestern United States, Japan, New Zealand and Argentina. The reason why Germany became so obstreperous and was able to hold out for four years against overwhelming hosts of enemies is because "no other nation in the world has so many people who live under a highly stimulating climate."

I am not competent to criticize Professor Huntington's hypothesis for I never was able to converse about the weather with the fluency of most folks. Even an ordinary Weather Bureau hy-lo map is a mystery to me. But Professor Huntington certainly does argue his case well. And he ends the volume practically by directions how to make a house-made humidifier so we will not have to live in the climate of Sahara all winter. But he does not tell us whether such improvement in ventilation will turn us into ancient Romans, Renaissance Italians or modern Germans.

#### A MOVING PICTURE OF THE REVOLUTION

IF you were writing the history of the French Revolution wouldn't you like to have a documented diary written by a member of the Jacobin Club? Well, that is about like what you get in John Reed's *Ten Days That Shook the World*. John Reed is a graduate of Harvard, but not "a Harvard man." He tells of the events that took place in Petrograd, November 7-17, 1917, all of which he saw and part of which he was.

I should not pick him out as an impartial and cool-headed historian. He is too good a writer. A few years ago I heard him give a talk on his experiences in the Mexican revolution from which—if I had quite succumbed to his eloquence—I should have been convinced that Villa was a George Washington, Wilhelm Tell and Oliver Cromwell rolled into one. But for vivid description and dramatic dialog he is hard to beat. How the future Carlyle of the



Russian revolution will rejoice in this picture of Lenin:

It was just 8:40 when a thundering wave of cheers announced the entrance of the presidium, with Lenin—great Lenin—among them. A short, stocky figure, with a big head set down in his shoulders, bald and bulging, little eyes, a snubish nose, wide, generous mouth, and heavy chin; clean-shaven now, but already beginning to bristle with the well-known beard of his past and future. Drest in shabby clothes, his trousers much too long for him. Unimpressive, to be the idol of a mob, loved and revered as perhaps a few leaders in history have been. A strange, popular leader—leader purely by virtue of intellect; colorless, humorless, uncompromising and detached, without picturesque idiosyncrasies—but with the power of explaining profound ideas in simple terms, of analyzing a concrete situation. And combined with shrewdness, the greatest intellectual audacity.

Now Lenin, gripping the edge of the reading stand, letting his little winking eyes travel over the crowd as he stood there waiting, apparently oblivious to the long-rolling ovation, which lasted several minutes. When it finished, he said simply, "We shall now proceed to construct the Socialist order!" Again that overwhelming human roar.

"The first thing is the adoption of practical measures to realize peace. . . . We shall offer peace to the peoples of all the belligerent countries upon the basis of the Soviet terms—no annexations, no indemnities, and the right of self-determination of peoples. At the same time, according to our promise, we shall publish and repudiate the secret treaties. . . . The question of War and Peace is so clear that I think that I may, without preamble, read the project of a Proclamation to the Peoples of All the Belligerent Countries." . . .

His great mouth, seeming to smile, opened wide as he spoke; his voice was hoarse—not unpleasantly so, but as if it had hardened that way after years and years of speaking—and went on monotonously, with the effect of being able to go on forever. . . . For emphasis he bent forward slightly. No gestures. And before him, a thousand simple faces looking up in intent adoration.

But even for the reader who is disposed to distrust such pictorial talent and to wonder how a man without an expert knowledge of Russian stenography could report verbatim so many conversations and discussions, the volume is of value, for a third of it consists of official documents, newspaper articles and posters, some of them in facsimile. These may be patent medicine advertisements for all I know. They look like them. But in the appendix and ingeniously interwoven in the narratives are translations of speeches and editorials both pro- and anti-Bolshevik, and the Bolshevik decrees prohibiting alcoholic liquor, advocating education, dividing the land, condemning the destruction of art works, providing for factory control, etc. Not the least useful chapter is the first, with its definitions of the Russian words for the various parties and organizations.

When my son Preston went over to Paris last November I told him to buy all the papers in the first kiosk he came to and to read and rummage the nearest bookstore for my benefit. And to repeat the process once a month. His latest bundle contained an assortment of those little freak journals in which France abounds, ranging in politics from ultramontane to syndicalist, and a half dozen new books, ranging from a treatise on the aborigines of Morocco to *Les Silences du Colonel Bramble*. The former I cannot talk about, for I really haven't had time to cut the leaves, but to make up for it I have been reading the latter to everybody I could buttonhole. The author, André Maurois, seems to be a sort of unofficial liaison officer, devoted to connecting the *entente cordiale* between the two governments into a real understanding between the peoples. He is an interpreter of the British character to his countrymen, accurate, witty and never malicious. The little volume consists of fragmentary conversations between the Colonel, the Major, the Chaplain, the Doctor and the Interpreter, interrupted by shell fire and the photograph. Here is a sample:

"We are a queer people," said Major Parker. "To interest a Frenchman in a boxing-match

## McCutcheon's Spring and Summer Catalogue Now Ready

This Catalogue is small but the Garments and Linens shown have been selected with the greatest care from our comprehensive stocks.



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# The Prettiest Place in Our Neighborhood

## An Object Lesson in Home Gardening

Told by Paul Riker

JACK GORDON had always been cooped up in the city and I was certainly glad when he hopped off the Saturday noon train to spend the week-end at our little home in the country.

After lunch I suggested a little stroll about town to show my old city friend some of the pretty homes and the gardens, which were in full bloom. We passed down one tree-roofed avenue after another but a passive "Quite Pretty" and "Very Nice" were Jack's only remarks. Finally we went through Evergreen Avenue to Bill Meade's place—and there Jack halted in spellbound admiration.

"Whose place is this, Jim?" he asked.

"That is Bill Meade's place. He planned it himself. Only been living there three years, yet he has made what the folks call 'the prettiest place in town.'"

"Not much doubt about that. Just look at that sloping hedge, Jim, and that quaint little terrace studded with roses. Why, if that stone garden seat were moved a half inch in any direction it would be out of place. See those small trees bordering the path, with the heaviest growth all at the top so as to make a perfect canopy right over the path. And just—"

"Wait just a minute now. Bill himself is just bouncing down in a chair on the porch. We will ask him how he does it."

\*\*\*\*\*

"Well," said Bill, after introductions. "It is the same old tale of picking up all the information you can and then adding to it your common sense. Most people when planting their home grounds might just as well dump all their different varieties of seeds, bulbs, and everything else into an old boiler, churn them around a while and then scatter the mixture all over the place. They put ferns and violets where the sun scorches most and leave sun-loving plants underneath the back porch. Some of their garden paths are a series of meaningless serpentine wiggles instead of soft, natural bends. They almost use a T square and triangle in laying out their shrubs, garden patches, and trees. But come on around the back of my place. I want to show you the vegetables."

The back grounds of Bill's place were just as pretty as the front. There, in neatly arranged plots were fine patches of cucumbers, radishes, lettuce, beans, peas, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables. On both sides of the house were bushes, fruit trees, and flowers, all tastefully and serviceably placed. Hyacinths, Tulips, Gladioli, Rhododendron, Hydrangea, Lilies of the Valley, Iris, Petunia, and Roses—each put forth its own little personality, unobtrusively and without undue forwardness.



"Allah's Garden reduced to 100x150," Bill's place was called. And everybody in the town was proud of it.

When Jack Gordon left for the city next day, although I was a little envious of Bill Meade's place, I was rather proud that my town could boast what this old city friend of mine had called, "Allah's Garden reduced to 100 x 150."

### How This Applies to Your Place

Just as a beautiful picture must be rightly framed to bring out its full beauty so, in a very much larger sense, does the beauty of your house depend upon the grounds and garden which frame it. It is hard to make your grounds as beautiful and artistic as you wish to have them unless you are familiar with the right methods and plans.

Heretofore, a landscape architect or a professional gardener was needed, but on small estates and suburban homes this has been proven impractical and is now unnecessary. The Independent Corporation,

in co-operation with the very capable Countryside Press, has now produced a simple little home-reading course in Home Gardening for those who wish to plan and plant their grounds as attractively and beautifully as a specialist would do.

For those taking pride in their homes and wishing to learn the knack and the little secrets of bringing out all the hidden beauty, this course will prove of great value. It will show you many new

plans and methods, telling you how to cultivate your grounds, serviceably, attractively, and with the smallest expenditure of time and money.

It will show you how to cultivate beautiful lawns, how to plant all varieties of flowers, and how to fight and overcome garden pests. It will tell you how to lay out and plant a vegetable garden, how to make a beautiful bulb garden, and how to make hotbeds and coldframes to cultivate flowers all year round. This wonderfully helpful little course will give you actual plans and suggestions on how to lay out and plan the grounds around your home so that your place will show to its finest advantage. Complete planting tables of flowers, bulbs, and vegetables are also given, showing when to sow the seed, depth to plant them, season of bloom, height of

full grown plant, and other miscellaneous information regarding the many varieties of popular plants. All phases and methods of home gardening are covered thoroughly but simply and without a dull paragraph.

Of course, it is impossible here to explain adequately all that this wonderful little course contains. The publishers realize this. And because of it they agree to send, without cost or obligation, the entire course of 6 handy little lessons for you to examine for yourself to see

just what service they will render.

### Examine Course—Without Charge

If you will mail the Free Examination Coupon printed below, the entire course in Home Gardening will immediately be sent for your free examination. Read it for 5 days, decide just what its true value to you will be. If you feel that it is worth its reasonable price of \$3, mail the publishers this amount at the end of the free examination period of 5 days; otherwise return the course and forget the matter.

The publishers feel that this is a worthwhile opportunity both for those who have estates and for those living in suburban homes. If you are your own gardener, this course will be an invaluable service to you in improving your grounds and in making your home more pleasant and attractive. If you employ a gardener, he will find in these lessons real every-day help.

Mail the coupon and examine this course. No obligation is incurred and you will enjoy seeing these beautifully illustrated lessons, telling you how to cultivate and beautify your home grounds and gardens in the shortest possible time and at the most economical cost.

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### The Course in Brief

Lesson I. Planting the Home Grounds. Tells How to Plan and Plant Tastefully and Serviceably, Planting for Spring Bloom and Late Fall, Living Fences and Hedges, Best Ways of Making a Lawn, Slopes and Terraces, Exercising Originality in Planting, Planting for Succession of Bloom, Use of Vines and Trellises, Preparing the Soil, Planting a Small Area, and Other Helpful Instruction.

Lesson II. Making a Flower Garden. Tells about Bedding Plants, Geraniums, Cannas, Pansies, Sweet Peas, Roses, and Other Favorite Varieties. Plants for Edging, Transplanting Seedlings, A Busy Man's Garden, and Instructions for Growing It. Shrubs and Perennials. The Flower Garden Month by Month.

Lesson III. Making a Vegetable Garden. Gives Right Methods of Growing Lettuce, Beets, Melons, Beans, Peas, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, and Other Popular Vegetables. Planning and Planting, Preparing the Soil, Sowing and Use of the Seed Drill, Rotating the Crops. Supplying Plant Food. The Late-Started Garden. The Vegetable Garden Month by Month.

Lesson IV. Fighting Garden Pests. How to Rid Your Garden of Cabbage Worms, Tree Borers, Bag Worms, Goat Moths, Bugs, Beetles, and Other Pests. Methods of Spraying, and Other Means of Prevention.

Lesson V. Making a Bulb Garden. Giving Complete Instructions on Cultivating the Gladioli, Narcissus, Jonquils, Hyacinths, Madonna Lilies, Tulips, Tuberose, Cannas, Dahlias, and Other Favorite Varieties.

Lesson VI. Hotbeds and Coldframes. How to Construct Hotbeds and Coldframes. Autumn Work in Coldframes. Two Practical Small Greenhouses, Best Methods of Employing the Hotbed. Getting the Best Results from Your Coldframes. Full Directions on Using the Hotbed and the Coldframe to the Finest Possible Advantage.



it is necessary to tell him that his national honor is involved in it. To interest an Englishman in a war it is only necessary to suggest to him that it is a sort of boxing-match. Tell us that the Hun is a barbarian and we politely agree. But tell us that he is a bad sportsman and you rouse the British Empire."

"It is the fault of the Hun," said the Colonel sadly, "that war is no longer a gentleman's game."

"We did not imagine," replied the Major, "that such scoundrels could exist in the world. To bombard open towns is almost as unpardonable as to fish for trout with a worm or shoot a fox with a gun."

"Don't exaggerate, Parker," said the Colonel, coldly. "They have not gone so far as that yet."

The Frenchman, like some of the rest of us, is puzzled by the Irish question. This is how the Doctor explains it to him:

In the year before the war a Liberal member of Parliament visiting Ireland said to an old peasant:

"Well, my friend, we are going to give you Home Rule soon."

"Heaven help us, your honor," said the man. "Don't do that."

"What?" said the M. P., stupefied.

"Your honor," said the Irishman, "I will tell you how it is. You are a good Christian, your honor? You want to go to Heaven. So do I. But we don't want to go there this evening."

The clergyman asks Dr. O'Grady as an Irishman to explain to him why the Catholic chaplains have more prestige than the Anglican, and the Doctor answers by this parable:

A gentleman had killed a man. He was not suspected, but remorse made him wander sadly about. One day as he passed an Anglican church it occurred to him that his secret would be lightened if he could share it. So he entered and asked the vicar if he would hear his confession. The vicar was a young and ardent churchman, educated at Eton and Oxford. Delighted at this rare opportunity he hastened to say:

"Certainly. Open your heart to me. You can tell me all as to a father."

The other began:

"I have killed a man."

The vicar jumped up.

"How do you dare come to tell me that! Miserable murderer! I do not know but that it is my duty as a citizen to take you to the nearest police station. At any rate, it is my duty as a gentleman not to let you stay a minute longer under my roof."

So the man went away. Some miles beyond he came to a Catholic church. As a forlorn man he entered and knelt behind some old women who were waiting near a confessional. When it came his turn he discerned in the shade a priest praying with his head in his hands.

"Father," he said, "I am not a Catholic, but I wish to confess to you."

"My son, I am listening to you."

"Father, I have committed murder."

He awaited the effect of this frightful revelation. The solemn silence of the church was broken by the priest, who said simply:

"How many times, my son?"

This is one of the most serviceable anecdotes I ever got hold of. I have tried it on a devout Catholic, a fanatical Protestant, and Church of England clergyman, and each saw in it something that pleased him immensely.

*Justa Head*, by Joseph Hergesheimer, Alfred A. Knopf, \$1.50. *Ma Pettengill*, by Harry Leon Wilson, Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50. *The Passing of the Frontier*, by Emerson Hough, Chronicles of American Series, Yale University Press, \$1.50. *A woman's World-Power and Evolution*, by Edgeworth Huntington, Yale University Press, \$2.50. *Ten Days that Shook the World*, by John Reed Bond & Liveright, \$2. *Les Valences du Colonel Bramble*, by Andre Maurois, Paris, Bouchard Grouzet, 3.50 francs.

Reproduced from a prize contest in which Honoria Squiggen, the Child Wonder of Wigan, won by a neck:

"Two hearts that yearn

For love's sweet prison,

Where his is her'n

And her'n is his'n"

—London Opinion

"Boys," said a teacher to her Sunday school class, "can any of you quote a verse from the Scripture to prove that it is wrong to have two wives?"

A bright boy raised his hand.

"Well, Thomas," encouraged the teacher.

Thomas stood up. "No man can serve two masters," he said proudly.—*Punch*



## "The Boy That Night Ate the Last Puffed Grain"

At a house where I visited the hostess said to the writer, "We love Puffed Grains in our home, but somehow we don't use a large amount."

"Let us see why," I suggested.

Next morning she served Puffed Rice for breakfast, and the last grain was consumed. At noon she served Puffed Wheat in milk, and not a kernel left the table.

In the afternoon the daughter used two cups of Puffed Rice in candy. And the boy that night at bedtime ate the last Puffed Grain in the house.

### That's All the Trouble

You will find that children eat all the Puffed Grains they get. The only hint when you serve them is the bottom of the dish.

These are airy, toasted bubbles, thin and flaky, puffed to eight times normal size. In form and flavor Puffed Grains are exquisite.

They are whole-grain foods—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. And children need whole grains.

They are steam exploded, shot from guns. By this unique process of Prof. Anderson every food cell is blasted. Thus digestion is easy and complete. No other process ever known so fits grain foods to digest.

Don't you think it a vast mistake when such foods are served sparingly, and lesser foods take their place?

**Puffed Wheat**

**Puffed Rice**

**and Corn Puffs**

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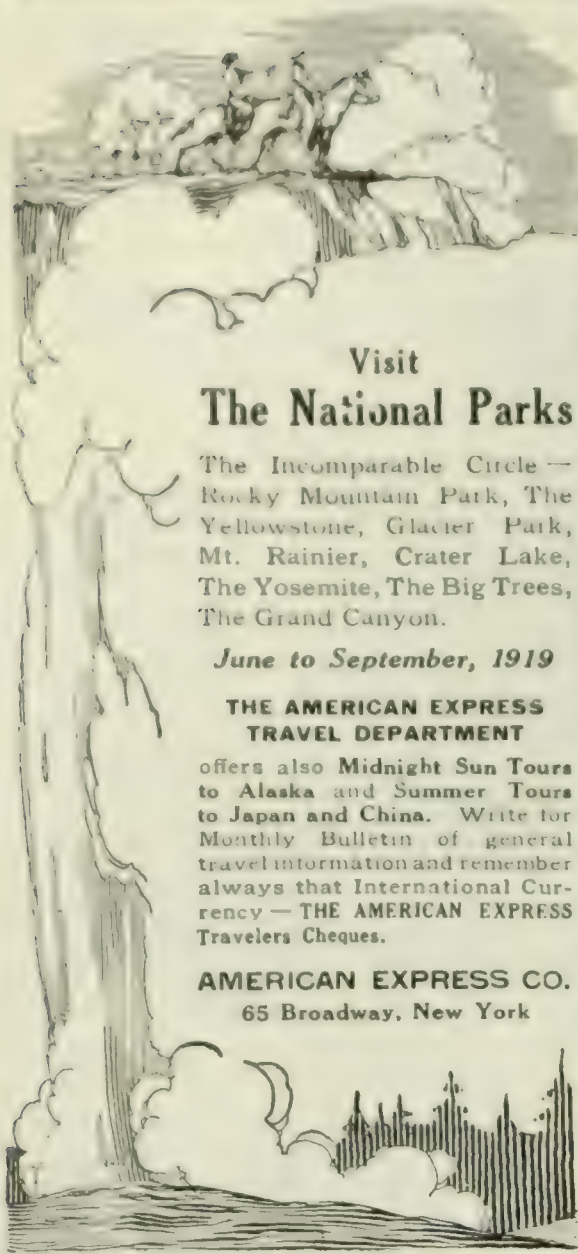
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## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE SHIPS?

(Continued from page 63)

necessary legislation for which should be passed by Congress without delay. Such a charter should provide that no stock shall be issued in excess of the money value actually paid in on vessel property, and that no stock can be issued or transferred to an alien.

"It should also provide that one member of the board of directors for each company shall be named by the Government. This director should draw no salary, either from the steamship corporation or from the Government. He should receive only the director's fee for each meeting he attends.

"The same legislation should provide for periodical meetings of these Government-named directors, in the city of Washington, where they will constitute an official body which will confer with and advise the Shipping Board, or other designated Government agency, upon problems arising in, or questions affecting the welfare of, the American Merchant Marine, including the administration of the Merchant Marine Development Fund.

"This fund, drawn from the sources previously indicated, should be used to relieve such financial difficulties as may be encountered in the development of an adequate and well-balanced American Merchant Marine. For instance:

"It is foreseen that a number of trade routes important to the immediate or future welfare of American commerce must be established and developed. Some of these routes may not yield steamship operating profits until their existence shall have attracted an increased volume or better balance of trade. Revenue derived from the carriage of mail, and possible fees for the training of seamen and cadet-officers, may partly compensate losses incurred on these routes. Still, in cases where the Government sells a ship upon condition that it be operated in a route which may not prove profitable at once, it will be necessary to provide for the payment of defaulted interest from the Merchant Marine Development Fund, at the discretion of the Shipping Board or other Government agency, upon recommendation of the board of Government directors, until such time as the route may begin to yield profit. When the ships in the route earn their annual interest rate and a profit, one-half the profit earned each year should be paid into the Merchant Marine Development Fund until all moneys drawn from the fund on account of the vessel in question shall have been replaced. The other half should go annually to the steamship stockholders.

"Such vessels cruising in routes which fail to prove susceptible of profitable development and which do not serve any purpose of the Government of the United States, may be transferred by the Government to other routes. However, should the Government become convinced that any vessel has failed to make expenses solely or chiefly because of incapable management, it may foreclose its mortgage thereon."

In conclusion, Mr. Hurley declared that this plan is "based upon profound convictions formed after a close personal study of conditions at home and in Europe, and after careful consideration of the best information I could obtain about what is going on in other quarters of the globe." His one thought, he said, was to "work out a plan which would be American in conception and adapted to the ideals, genius, temperament and business methods of the American people—a plan sufficiently elastic to serve the enormous extension of overseas trade we have in prospect without having to undergo disorganizing changes."

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**WARNING!** There is no good reason why everyone should not make as liberal a trial offer as we do, so do not send money for any instrument for the deaf until you have tried it. The "Acousticon" has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated, so no matter what you have tried in the past, send for your free trial of the "Acousticon" today and convince yourself you alone to decide. Address

Dictograph Products Corporation, 1320 Candler Bldg., New York  
Successors to The General Acoustic Co.  
Canadian Address, 621 New Birks Building, Montreal

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Our illustrated booklet answers all questions. Write for a copy and read it. Then, if you are in a position to finance a grove, visit the property and spend a week at the Country Club as our guest.

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## WHAT ROOSEVELT DID

One of the best tributes to Theodore Roosevelt is that contained in the resolutions of the Boy Scouts of America. It is worthy of being put into eternal bronze:

"He was found faithful in a few things and he was made ruler over many. He cut his own trail clean and straight and millions followed him toward the light.

"He was frail. He made himself a tower of strength.

"He was timid. He made himself a lion of courage.

"He was a dreamer. He became one of the great doers of all time.

"Men put their trust in him. Women found a champion in him. Kings stood in awe of him, but children made him their playmate.

"He broke a nation's slumber with his cry, and it rose up. He touched the eyes of blind men with a flame and gave them vision. Souls became swords thru him. Swords became servants of God.

"He was loyal to his country—and he exacted loyalty. He loved many lands, but he loved his own land best.

"He was terrible in battle, but tender to the weak; joyous and tireless, being free from self-pity, clean with a cleanness that cleansed the air like a gale.

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## Pebbles

In the monarchical algebra "ex" equals nothing. *Arkansas Gazette.*

We shall beat our swords into plowshares and our corkscrews into button-hooks. *Brooklyn Eagle.*

An optimist looks at an oyster and expects a pearl. A pessimist looks at an oyster and expects ptomaine poisoning. *New York Evening Sun.*

"Laws, this war do open one's eyes, don't it? Fancy your son writing from Jerusalem. I always thought Jerusalem was in Heaven!" *London Opinion.*

Orpheus of old could make a tree or a stone move with his music; but there are piano players today who have made whole families move. *Boston Transcript.*

She: Doctors' bills? Oh, my father's a doctor, so I can be ill for nothing.

He: My father's a parson, so I can be good for nothing. *Sydney Bulletin.*

My butler left me without any warning.

There are worse things than that. Mine left me without any spoons. *Houston Post.*

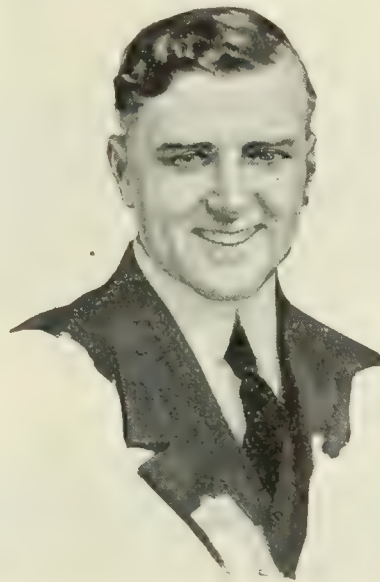
"Get up, Maria," the poet said one night to his sleeping wife. "Get up and strike a light. I have just thought of a good word." "Get up yourself," replied the indignant Maria. "I have just thought of a bad one." *London Opinion.*

Out in New Mexico even public signs come direct to the point. They do not waste any time in wondering how the reader will feel about it.

In a garage at Albuquerque is posted: "Don't smoke round the tank! If your life isn't worth anything, gasoline is!" *London Opinion.*

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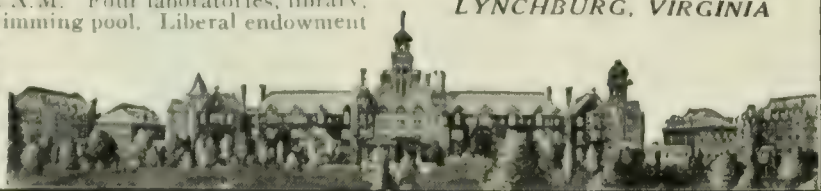


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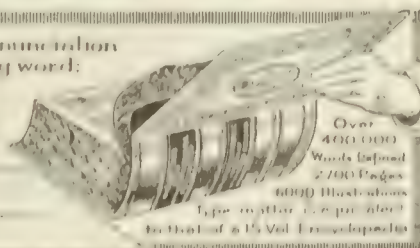
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## A BIRD IN THE BUSH IS WORTH TWO IN THE HAND

BY HARRY OLDYS

Mr. Oldys writes from many years of active experience in that branch of the Department of Agriculture which has charge of the preservation of the game and birds of the United States and the importation of live birds and mammals from abroad

THAT birds are helpful to agriculture is a fact that has received general recognition in civilized countries, but the extent of this service is not so widely known; and in this time of stress, when an excessive burden of supplying food for human needs has been thrown upon the shoulders of the United States and Canada, it is important to devote more than usual thought to the question of how much actual assistance birds render and how it may be increased.

It has been stated by a French ornithologist that were it not for the presence of the birds the earth would be uninhabitable within ten years. To a conservative mind this assertion seems, on its face, to be somewhat extravagant, and many careful students of the economic relations of bird and man have confined themselves to the milder view that were the birds all destroyed agriculture would be extremely difficult.

But the sweeping statement of this Gallic bird student seems to derive at least some degree of support from the experience of some colonists in the Illawarra District of New South Wales. In an exceedingly fertile and beautiful tract of thirty square miles, which form a table-land 1200 feet above sea-level, the birds were ruthlessly shot and destroyed until there was an almost total absence of bird life. This foolish extermination of the birds was followed by an invasion of a host of grubs, and in three years the lovely garden spot was transformed to a barren desert, and nine out of every ten of the families had moved away, to seek land on which they could support life.

Another example of this kind was furnished twenty-five or thirty years ago by the State of Pennsylvania. An ill-advised law placing a bounty on all hawks resulted in wholesale and indiscriminate destruction of these birds, many species of which are eminently useful in destroying grasshoppers and other insects. The actual result of this unintelligent legislation, which was designed to save a few thousand dollars' worth of chickens annually destroyed by the hawks, was an immediate and pestiferous outbreak of field mice. The law was promptly repealed, but not before grass and other crops had suffered a damage estimated at more than a million dollars. Incidentally the law cost the state nearly \$100,000 in bounty payments.

Such occurrences cannot fail to have a salutary educational influence, and we are slowly learning the unwisdom of hasty and indiscriminate warfare upon birds because of certain palpable damage they inflict. The evil they do is usually much more readily perceptible than their beneficial service; but the careful man or community will set the good and bad habits on opposite sides of the ledger and strike a just balance. If, as is usually the result of such judicial investigation, the balance is found to be favorable to the bird, it is only ordinary good sense to seek some means of protection from the birds' depredations that does not involve the destruction of the birds and consequent loss of their valuable aid.

We are learning this by slow degrees. Bounties are becoming less common and will ultimately become obsolete; protection of the birds is increasing in effectiveness; measures for securing the presence of birds in larger numbers are engaging more and more attention; and authoritative reports on the economic status of various species of birds, preëminently those of the United States Department of Agriculture, are received with a constantly growing respect and interest.

It is pleasant to an American to know and realize that the United States leads the world in both knowledge of the economic relations of birds to agriculture and practical application of such knowledge. Outside of Europe, Canada, Australia and New Zealand comparatively little interest is taken in this important subject, tho there is hardly a country in the world that is wholly indifferent to the part played by the birds in the general welfare. Not only are the laws of the United States more judiciously framed than those of any other nation, but the people of this country take a more general and more intelligent interest in the lives, habits and needs of birds.

One would suppose that Europe, the greatest agricultural region in the world, rich also in the experiences that its centuries of civilized existence have accumulated, could easily be our teacher in all questions relating to forces friendly and inimical to agricultural operations. But such is not the fact. Europe can and does learn of us how to regard and deal with the bird.

This is not to say that Europeans are indifferent to their birds. The many nesting boxes in the private gardens and public parks of England, the little bird houses on the sides of chalets and railway stations in Switzerland, the birds' Christmas trees of Norway—these and many like evidences of love of birds and interest in their welfare are to be noted by the observant traveler. But tho in a general way the people of Europe are interested in birds and are aware of the favorable influence on crops exerted by their presence, they have not made a careful and systematic study of the exact relations of birds and agricultural interests and so are not as well equipt as we to determine the extent and character of the service rendered by each species. In a region which, in normal years, produces nearly two-thirds of the world's crop of wheat, rye, oats and barley, nine-tenths of its potato crop, nearly a sixth of its corn, and more than two-fifths of its sugar this inferiority to a newer, less agricultural country like the United States is a matter for surprise.

The disturbing influence and unrest of international political complications are probably responsible for this condition. Isolated as we have heretofore been from these problems of international relationship that we have beset Europe and demanded so much attention we have been able to devote much more of our thought and time to domestic questions and so have stolen a march upon the inhabitants of our parental home.

Europe has, however, made a persistent effort to secure coöperative international protection for her birds. As long ago as 1868, owing to the palpable decrease of birds and increase of insects, a movement was begun which, in 1902 thirty-four years later culminated in the effecting of a convention, or agreement, between sev-

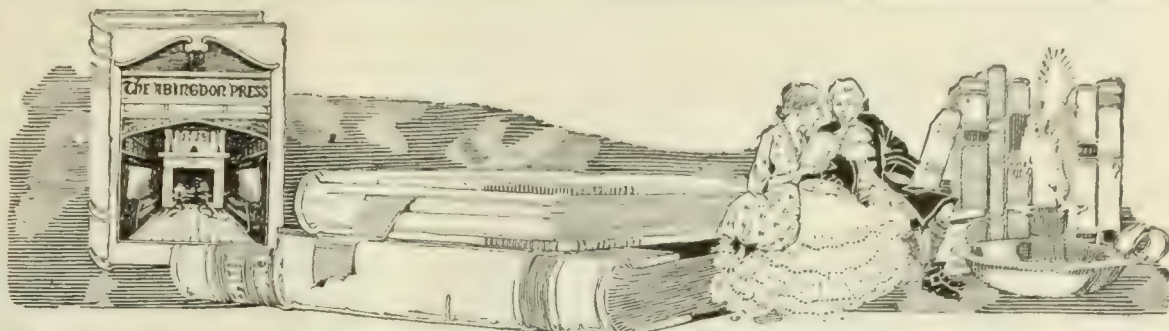
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ally arises. If birds are all important to agriculture how is it that Europe can destroy her birds so recklessly and yet lead the world as a crop producer?

There are several reasons for this apparent anomaly.

In the first place Europe is densely populated and the denser the rural population the smaller the holdings. The smaller the holding the greater the human supervision available and the less dependence on birds.

In the next place the normal supply of birds is greater in Europe than in America, where settlement and clearing of land has been recent and rapid enough to disturb established conditions. On the other hand birds that are benefited by the settlement of the country, such birds as are usually found about farmsteads, have not yet had time to show the full benefit of the change. They are increasing in numbers constantly, but they have not yet nearly equaled the density of population of similar birds in Europe.

Again, it must be remembered that a certain standard once set, men will work harder to avoid dropping to a lower level than they will to rise to a higher level. The increasing proportion of insects to birds in Europe will be met by more arduous labor to maintain production at the accustomed point. There are, of course, many incidental factors that prevent the effect of the proportion of insects to birds from moving steadily and smoothly upward or downward—factors growing out of changes in agricultural implements, insecticides, methods of cultivation, etc.—but the general trend can usually be perceived despite these deflecting influences.

Again, in Italy, where one would think that agriculture would be at its lowest ebb, but where we find production taking fairly high rank beside the great fertility of its soil, the country abounds in insect-destroying lizards, which, to a certain extent, replace the absent birds. Nevertheless, it is reported that "legions of noxious insects fill the air and infest the dwellings" and "the country groans under a burden of insect life." From which we must conclude that Italy would be far more habitable and healthful a place of residence and would take much higher rank as a producing country if its inhabitants could be cured of their bird-destructive usages.

It must be confessed that Italy's productivity in the face of a greatly diminished bird population leads us to be cautious in accepting without reservation our French ornithologist's statement as to the uninhabitability of the earth within ten years of the extermination of the birds. However, Mr. James Buckland, of London, tells us that "the wholesale destruction of bird life in Jamaica has led to such an increase of the grass-tick that the keeping of most breeds of cattle has become impossible." It may be added that while the birds of a locality may be very quickly destroyed, re-instating them is an exceedingly slow process.

When one realizes the remarkable fertility of insects and considers at the same time the voracious appetites of birds it is not difficult to appreciate the urgency of retaining these volunteer agricultural assistants. It has been estimated that the ordinary potato beetle if no checks were encountered would in one season produce 60,000,000 descendants. There are, it is true, many checks of various kinds imposed by nature to prevent such multiplication of a single species, but the principal of these checks in the case of insects is found in the feeding proclivities of the birds, and with this check removed and in the ab-

sence of special conditions multiplication will be rapid.

In our present food campaign we are frequently reminded that it is the small savings multiplied by millions that count.

We are told that the saving of only one slice of bread a day by each family in the United States means the saving of 1,000,000 loaves of bread every day, or 365,000,000 loaves in a year. By the same process of thinking we can properly understand the enormous total of insects consumed by birds. The late Dr. Judd, a brilliant member of the staff of economic ornithologists of the Biological Survey, illustrated this mounting up of small items to an immense total in discussing the value to agriculture of the bobwhite. Estimating the number of bobwhites in Virginia and North Carolina (where they are very numerous) as 354,820

an allowance of but four to the square mile—and taking the amount of food eaten daily by each from an examination of many stomachs, he arrived at the conclusion that in the three summer months of June, July and August, when insects abound and constitute a large part of the diet of these birds, they destroy the tremendous total of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons of insects.

It is when they are feeding young in the nest that birds perform their most efficient service as destroyers of insects, for then they have to secure enough food for their broods as well as themselves. And the young are equipt by nature with enormous appetites in order to compass a rapid growth. Nestling birds consume food equal to their own weight daily, and all are fed, including the young of seed-eating birds, on soft-bodied insects, chiefly grasshoppers and caterpillars, a large proportion of the latter consisting of cutworms. It is therefore greatly to the interest of every farmer and gardener to encourage birds to nest on his place and to have as many as possible.

A practical demonstration of the large and immediate returns that may be derived from understanding and utilizing the important assistance of birds was given by Mr. E. H. Forbush, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts. One autumn Mr. Forbush attracted birds in unusual numbers to his orchard. He fed these birds thru the winter and spring and provided nesting facilities for them. The following summer witnessed an outbreak of canker worms and tent caterpillars in that region and a consequent total loss of the fruit crop of the township for every resident but Mr. Forbush and his adjoining neighbor, both of whom raised normal crops. Mr. Forbush did not spray his trees but placed his full reliance on the birds whose presence he had secured.

To draw from birds their best service it is not enough to maintain a merely neutral attitude toward them—we must ally ourselves with them and give them active aid. We must not merely permit them to pursue their lives unhampered by us, but must use intelligent measures to increase their numbers. Our settlement of the country and planting of millions of acres with vegetable crops increases the numbers of such of the insects as find those vegetables a congenial food. And altho this increase of insects supplies abundant food for birds, yet if we destroy the natural nesting places of these birds and fail to provide others, or if providing suitable nesting sites we do not add suitable protection from enemies, organic or elemental, the birds will gain in numbers far less rapidly in proportion than the insects and we shall find the fight for the crops growing continually harder.

It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where there was



formerly but one is a benefactor of his race. Similarly it may be declared that he who makes two pairs of birds nest in place of one deserves the thanks of his country.

It should be recognized by all, that however much enjoyment may be derived from the beauty of song and plumage in the abundance of birds about the home, and whatever feelings of pleasure may arise thru altruistic motives in rendering kindly assistance to these little companions, yet caring for the birds and increasing their number is not a matter of pure sentiment but is dictated as well by practical common sense. It is greatly to our interest that birds should become more abundant; and at this time of close and careful calculation of every ounce of food, our attitude in this respect may mean the difference between comfort and privation.

### Pebbles

A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew that they were meant to be joined as soon as he spied her.—*Tit-Bits*.

Narrow skirts are decreed, a Western cynic says, to prevent the girls from running after our returned heroes.—*Boston Transcript*.

New Mistress—How about the afternoon off?  
Norah—Sure, mum, take wan—I'm willin'.—*Boston Transcript*.

"The widow seems to take great interest in old Richleigh."

"Yes, she thinks that if she takes interest now she'll have the principal later."—*Boston Transcript*.

"I don't see why they are unhappily married. They went to school together."

"Yes, but not a little red schoolhouse. They attended a coeducational institution, where she studied sociology and he delved in metaphysics."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

"It's twenty minutes to one, and I've been waiting here since a quarter to twelve."

"What time did he say he would meet you?"

"Ten minutes to eleven sharp."—*Sydney Bulletin*.

"Hubby, if I were to die would you marry again?"

"That question is hardly fair, my dear."

"Why not?"  
"If I were to say yes you wouldn't like it, and to say never again wouldn't sound nice."—*Pittsburg Sun*.

A negro doughboy was clad in white pajamas one night when the camp was surprised by German bombers. Everybody leaped for his own dugout and Sam had some distance to travel.

"What did you do?" he was asked the next morning.

"Lass," he replied, "De good Lawd has ginned de bes' cammyfladge in de world. I drop dem pajamas right whar I stood an' made de res' o' de trip in my birthday capes."—*New York Times*.

A little girl was rather given to exaggerating and would tell wild stories of her adventures. One day after her walk in the park she ran to her mother, exclaiming:

"Oh, mamma, as nurse and I were walking in the park a great big lion sprang out and would have eaten me up if nurse had not pulled me aside."

"You naughty child," said the mother.

"Go to your room and ask your good angel to forgive you for telling such a naughty story about the lion."

Half an hour later her mother went up and found her looking very penitent.

"Well," she said, "have you asked your good angel to forgive you?"

"Yes, mamma," was the reply. "I did ask, and he said, 'Don't mention it. Mrs. Snuggles. I've often mistaken those big yellow peedles for lions myself.'"—*London Opinion*.

## Noteworthy Spring 1919 Publications

### "Best-Selling" Fiction

#### WHO CARES?

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In this new novel the author of "Scandal" and "The Blindness of Virtue" has told a story of surpassing human interest and movement. "It is true to life and pervaded with the charm of youth . . . it holds the reader with a masterful grip from first to last."—*New York Tribune*. \$1.50 net

#### THE CURIOUS QUEST

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#### THE APARTMENT NEXT DOOR

By WILLIAM JOHNSTON

(6th Printing)

A story of the U. S. Secret Service, into which Mr. Johnston has woven mysteries more enthralling than in "The House of Whispers." "A lively and exciting yarn which holds one's interest from first to last."—*New York Sun*. \$1.50 net

#### GREEN VALLEY

By KATHARINE REYNOLDS

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GREEN VALLEY is a delightfully intimate story of life in a little country town, that you can read and re-read with pure enjoyment. "Mrs. Reynolds puts before us a sweetly human community."—*Boston Herald*. "GREEN VALLEY is an idyl."—*New York Times*. \$1.50 net

### Miscellaneous Books

#### AN AMERICAN POILU

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GRESS, APPROVED OCTOBER 3, 1917, FOR THE REGISTRATION OF  
NEWSPAPERS, AND BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED  
OCTOBER 3, 1917, FOR THE REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR  
APRIL 1, 1919.

I, FREDERICK E. DICKINSON, Secretary of the  
Independent, do hereby certify that the above is a true and  
correct statement of the ownership of the Independent, as  
required by the Act of Congress, approved October 3, 1917,  
for the registration of newspapers, and by the Act of Con-  
gress, approved October 3, 1917, for the registration of  
newspapers, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for  
April 1, 1919.

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newspapers, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for  
April 1, 1919.

1. That the names and addresses of the  
publisher, editor, managing editor, and busi-  
ness manager are: Publisher, Karl V. S. How-  
land, Editor, Hamilton Holt, Associate Editor,  
Harold J. Howland, Managing Editor, none, Business Manager,  
none, all of 119 West  
Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is Independent Corporation,  
119 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. Names and addresses of stockholders  
holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount  
of stock: Charles B. Alexander, 165 Broad-  
way, New York, N. Y.; Hamilton Holt,  
119 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.;  
Estate of William B. Howland, 119 West  
Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; Madeline  
Howland, 107 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, N. J.;  
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Street, New York, N. Y.; The Stadacona  
Company, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., a  
corporation, the capital stock of which is  
all owned by the Estate of James Douglas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees,  
and other security holders owning or holding 1  
per cent. or more of total amount of bonds,  
mortgages, or other securities are: none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving  
the names of the owners, stockholders and  
security holders, if any, contain not only the  
list of stockholders and security holders as  
they appear upon the books of the company,  
but also in cases where the stockholder or  
security holder appears upon the books of the  
company as trustee or in any other fiduciary  
relation, the name of the person or corpora-  
tion for whom such trustee is acting, is given;  
also that the said two paragraphs contain  
statements embracing affiant's full knowledge  
and belief as to the circumstances and condi-  
tions under which stockholders and security  
holders who do not appear upon the books of  
the company as trustees hold stock and securi-  
ties in a capacity other than that of a bona  
fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to  
believe that any other person, association, or  
corporation has any interest direct or indirect  
in the said stock, bonds, or other securities  
than as so stated by him.

#### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION,

FREDERICK E. DICKINSON, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th  
day of March, 1919. JOSEPH J. KOELBEL,  
Notary Public, N. Y. County No. 318 New  
York County Register's No. 10,225.  
(My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

#### DIVIDENDS

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be  
paid on Tuesday, April 15, 1919, to stockholders  
of record at the close of business on Friday,  
March 14, 1919.

On account of the annual meeting, the trans-  
fer books will be closed from Saturday, March  
15, to Tuesday, March 25, 1919, both days  
included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A Quarterly Dividend of 13 1/2% (87 1/2 cents per  
share) on the PREFERRED Stock of this Com-  
pany will be paid April 15, 1919.

A Dividend of 13 1/2% (87 1/2 cents per share) on  
the COMMON Stock of this Company for the  
quarter ending March 31, 1919, will be paid April  
30, 1919.

Both Dividends are payable to Stockholders of  
record as of April 4, 1919.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, March 26, 1919.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE OF THE

### AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above Company,  
at a meeting held April 1st, 1919, declared a  
CASH dividend of 1 1/2 Per Cent. on the Pre-  
ferred Stock, a CASH dividend of 2 1/2 Per Cent.  
on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the  
rate of 2 1/2 shares of Common Stock on every  
one hundred (100) shares of Common Stock out-  
standing, all payable May 1st, 1919.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock  
noon on April 12th, 1919, and will reopen at  
10 o'clock A. M. on April 28th, 1919.

C. M. JELIFFE,

Secretary.

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

#### I. A Number of Books. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. What is the purpose of the article?
2. What means does the author employ to give the article an unusual touch of personality?
3. Point out examples of humor.
4. Write a character sketch of the writer of the article, basing your sketch on character revelations in the article itself.
5. Explain the sentence: "I feared lest the patriot should have killed the artist."
6. What rule for writing is referred to in the following: "He has never descended to vituperation."
7. Give a clear explanation of the following sentence: "Maeterlinck always sticks close to the Aristotelian definition of tragedy as the purification of our passions by pity and terror."
8. What is meant by the sentence: "He sticks to the classical unities of time and place"?
9. Do the following works have unity of time and of place: "The Merchant of Venice"? "As You Like It"? "Twelfth Night"? "Ivanhoe"? "Treasure Island"?
10. Explain the principle referred to in the following: "I need what the rhetoricians call 'comic relief.'"
11. Point out examples of comic relief in "Ivanhoe," in "Macbeth," and "Treasure Island."
12. Give your class information concerning every one of the following authors: Kipling, Maeterlinck, Masfield, Melville.
13. Write a somewhat similar article concerning the books that you have studied in school, or books that you have read outside.
14. In "A Tale of Two Cities" Dickens refers frequently to the Jacobin Club. Write a few pages of the diary referred to in the following sentence: "Wouldn't you like to have a diary written by a member of the Jacobin Club?"
15. Write a paragraph in which you use the following as a topic sentence: "Villa was a George Washington, Wilhelm Tell and Oliver Cromwell rolled into one."
16. Explain the following expression: "The future Carlyle of the Russian Revolution."

#### II. Noonday Grace. By John Crowe Ransom.

1. Write a single sentence that will express the principal theme of the poem.
2. Show in what way the poem is related to "The Vision of Sir Launfal."
3. Point out, and explain, examples of metaphor.

#### IV. What Shall We Do with the Ships?

1. Write a brief of the entire article.
2. Prepare an argument in support of any one of the six possible solutions.

#### V. Running Russia by Wireless. By Carl W. Ackerman.

1. Show how the entire article is centered around a metaphor.
2. Prepare a short summary of what the article says concerning the present condition of Russia.

#### VI. The Story of the Week.

1. Give a short talk in which you explain the recent work of the Peace Congress.
2. Explain in full what changes have recently taken place in the map of Europe. Make use of a blackboard map in order to make your explanation clear.
3. Prepare an argument for or against the trial of the German war-lords.
4. One of the news items says that "menacing influences" are at work in the world. Give your class a clear explanation of these "menacing influences," and suggest methods for counteracting them.
5. Write an original short story founded on the recent Bolshevik revolution in Hungary.
6. Prepare a list of subjects suitable for debate, basing your subjects on suggestions found in "The Story of the Week."
7. Prepare yourself thoroughly on any one subject mentioned in "The Story of the Week." Challenge your class to ask you questions on that subject.

#### VII. Pictures and Editorial Articles.

1. Give a clear explanation of any cartoon in The Independent.
2. Write a pleasing description of the illustration that you consider most beautiful or most interesting.
3. Show in what respects the title of every editorial article is effective.
4. Prepare a summary of the editorial opinions expressed in this number.

#### I. Progress Toward Peace—Story of the Week.

1. "But he [the President] insisted that the time for talk was past," etc. Show how the conditions in Germany, in Hungary and in Russia as described in the news items bear out this statement of the President.
2. What is the probability that the new states proclaimed in southern Russia will be permanent?
3. Why are the English and American delegates opposed to the French claims as described in "Dispute Over Reparation"?
4. Discuss the proposal to give Poland a strip of West Prussia as a "corridor" to the Baltic. Why is this proposal "vigorously opposed and denounced in Germany"?

#### II. Belgium After the War—"De-Germanizing Belgium."

1. "Industrially as well as agriculturally Belgium was a standing instance of intensive cultivation." Support the statement by describing as fully as you can the factors that made up Belgian prosperity.
2. "Much that was Belgian in name was not Belgian in fact." Summarize what Mr. Brooks says of the penetration of German influence in Belgian affairs. How was it accomplished?
3. "Now the rebuilding of Belgium is a problem of many aspects." Enumerate Belgium's material needs for reconstruction.

#### III. Russia and the Allies—"Running Russia by Wireless."

1. "All the old officers, all of the leaders, all of the sane elements, have left the country for the safety of foreign shores." Does this remind you of conditions in France between 1792 and 1797?
2. "There are certain pertinent facts about Russia upon which the future policy and action of the powers . . . must be based." How should these facts affect the action of the powers?
3. What are the reasons why "it has been so difficult for the Allies to unite upon a Russian policy"?
4. "What Russia needs is more help and less advice." What is the significance of this statement?

#### IV. Great Britain and Self-Determination—"South African Republicans," "The Irish Situation."

1. Review the history of the struggle during the nineteenth century between Great Britain and the Boer Republics.
2. Do present conditions in South Africa justify the movement for "self-determination" now being carried on?
3. Have the Boers lost anything by being under British rule? Have they gained?
4. How does the Irish situation differ from that of the Boers?

#### V. Problem of the Adriatic—"Nose-Counting vs. Civilization."

1. What are the two grounds of Italy's claim to territory formerly belonging to Austria?
2. What are the considerations that give strength to Italy's claim for enlarged boundaries on strategic grounds?
3. How is the population of the lands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic divided between Yugoslavs and the Italians?
4. What does the title of the editorial "Nose-Counting Versus Civilization" mean?
5. What has Italian culture and civilization accomplished in the lands under discussion?

#### VI. Our Future Shipping Policy—"What Shall We Do with the Ships?"

1. Arrange the six possible plans suggested by Mr. Hurley into two groups under the headings (a) Government Ownership, (b) Private Ownership.
2. Summarize the arguments (a) in favor of Government ownership, (b) in favor of private ownership.
3. "A careful consideration of these arguments has convinced Mr. Hurley that private ownership . . . is the proper solution of the problem." Do you agree?
4. What plans for the conversion of Government ownership into private ownership does Mr. Hurley recommend?
5. How does he propose to guarantee the development of temporarily unprofitable trade routes?



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter March 28, 1918, under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1919, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

**INDEPENDENT CORPORATION**

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary Wesley W. Ferrin, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## JUST A WORD

The following is taken from a letter from an American soldier in France:

We can't make much of local politics at home from the tipsy-topsy-turvyness of the *melange* that comes to us through the continental extracts and delayed daily and weekly periodicals that come from America. But I think I am not misinterpreting the sentiments of a large number of fighting men when I say that, if the Republicans don't want to have the bells of the Democratic jackass hung on them by certain far-seeing gentlemen who are studying the world situation seriously and constructively, they will have to go the Dimmycrats "*one better*" and prove to their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, as well as to the boys who eventually hope to come home, that they are capable of looking forward for light, capable of letting the tail go with the hide, capable of following the plow to the end of the furrow, capable of hanging buck-passers to telegraph poles, capable of and ready to assume the new and world-wide responsibilities that are ours—on the high seas as well as inside our sanctified three-mile maritime zone limits. If the Republicans can't think up anything better than trying to flay Josephus Daniels for doing his durndest to win the war, even though it did cost us the inevitable price that an unprepared nation must pay, I expect to see said Republicans inherit one jingle-jangling jackass, and you will see the former burden carrying and venerable Republican elephant coming up the National Lincoln highway, ridden by a triumphant band-wagonload of canny ex-Democrats, flung constructive banners. Nothing is more terrible than an army with banners.

Is there a single publication in America attacking the coming problems of the League of Nations and our duties therein with anything like the concreteness of approach that a Foch must rehearse before he inaugurates a single big show? If there is one such publication, just one, I would like the privilege of reading it, for I come from the next state to Missouri. I can't see anything in the American press more urgent than the cry for demobilization with our duties inevitably tied up with unfinished jobs North, South, East and West. If I am wrong please send us some literature to convert us.

What I have failed to find in all the reading of American publications is the well stated intention to attack constructively the world's imperative need for construction. Thrift and close economy are of course vital following the world's greatest war, but we have won the greatest victory in the annals of war. And how better capitalize on that victory than by extending our enormous credits for well planned constructive purposes. This is looking forward for light. Without the intention to build there cannot be even a discriminat-

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ing divergency of opinion on methods. The political party that will capitalize upon the victory by formulating and carrying on with the sanest, boldest constructive policy will be the legitimate winner, if America is awake to the world wide cry for constructive endeavor to heal the wounds of war.

J. A. SARGENT,  
Capt. Engineers, U. S. A., A. E. F.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**BARON MAKINO**—We are not too proud to fight.

**M. CLEMENCEAU**—All that I know I learnt after I was thirty.

**JAMES G. HUNEKER**—Caruso was in superb voice. (Touch wood.)

**GENERAL LUDENDORF**—The Kaiser and the Crown Prince are innocent.

**LOUIS S. SWIFT**—Moderate priced meat is what we want above all things.

**JOSEPH E. MCAFEE**—The churches are not democratic; are they Christian?

**REV. A. G. GUTTERY**—The church must go over the top and bear all things.

**UPTON SINCLAIR**—We should come to a working agreement with the Bolsheviki.

**J. IGNACE PADEREWSKI**—The Bolshevist idea is to kill the users of the toothbrush.

**ROSE PASTOR STOKES**—The Government is for the profiteers. And I am for the people.

**REV. KINGSCOTE GREENLAND**—Honestly, don't some of the church services bore you to tears?

**JOHN ARMSTRONG CHALONER**—The New York girl is charming, but God help her costume.

**LINA CAVALIERI**—That birdlike lightness of the body is a sure sign we are at our best.

**BEN TILLET**—The crazy creatures who have no country are the deadliest enemies of their own.

**SENATOR WILLIAM C. EDWARDS**—Canada will be annexed to the United States within the next ten years.

**MINNIE MADDERN FISKE**—I have not found managers inimical to the higher aspirations of the theater.

**BILLY SUNDAY**—The Red Sox are as impressive as a saint walking majestically thru a crowd of sinners.

**NORMAN HAPGOOD**—I have never seen Mrs. Fiske act that I did not feel I had a contribution to my mental life.

**EDMUND DUNN**—We may wonder why poets are so seldom invited to take the highest responsibility of the state.

**REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES**—Our churches today, like those of ancient Palestine, are the home of Pharisees and scribes.

**CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL**—Better a 5 per cent dividend where formerly you got 10 than Bolshevism and no dividend at all.

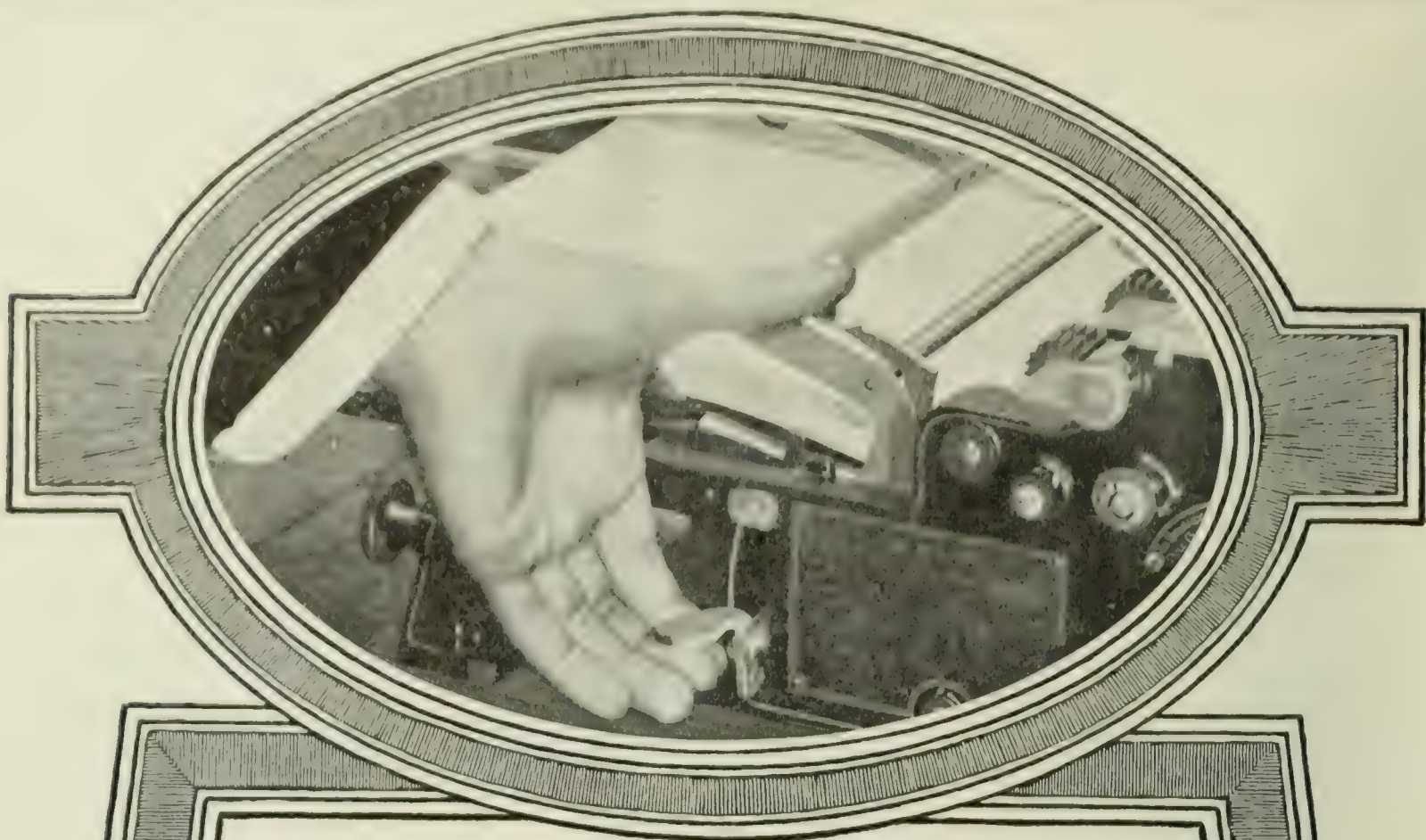
**REV. W. T. McELVEEN**—Some people believe in a God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, but not in a God of Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

**GERALDINE FARRAR**—By permitting Europeans to depend indefinitely upon our sympathy and generosity we will do them greater harm in the end than good.

**MAJOR GENERAL O'RYAN**—I believe that the soldiers themselves would prefer as a memorial something living possessing a soul rather than something stony and dead.

**ARTHUR BRISANE**—This is unusual. A gentleman in New York defending his wife's suit for divorce says she was extravagant. She teed her golf ball on a valuable watch and let drive.





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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## PEACE, PROMPT OR PERMANENT

BY HAMILTON HOLT

**I**N the course of a sermon on April 6 the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the rich and fashionable St. Thomas's Church of New York City, is reported to have expressed the hope that President Wilson would "permit no persistent personal preference to delay a righteous peace," and then to have added:

A prompt peace has been delayed by the urgent demand that a League of Nations be included in the peace treaty. The league can wait. Perhaps it would be better to wait. We cannot wait longer for a righteous peace. Much depends upon its coming quickly.

This charge that the inclusion of a League of Nations in the peace treaty has prevented a "prompt peace" is not a new one. I heard it repeatedly while in Europe, especially in chauvinistic and tory circles. But I know it to be absolutely without foundation.

In an official statement given to the press on March 28, President Wilson said in reference to the League of Nations Commission:

The conferences of the commission have invariably been held at times when they could not interfere with the consultation of those who have undertaken to formulate the general conclusions of the conference with regard to the many other complicated problems of peace. So that the members of the commission congratulate themselves on the fact that no part of their conferences have ever interposed any form of delay.

The President is correct. In the first place each nation at the Peace Conference has provided its official representatives with such a host of assistants and experts that even the largest Paris hotels cannot house any but the smaller delegations. These assistants and experts frequently act as alternates for the official delegates.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, for instance, is the chairman of the Commission on Labor. If all the various commissions should sit simultaneously no country's representation would be restricted in the least. Even the official delegates have so divided up their work that each committee is independent of the work of every other. The only men who must keep in touch with all phases of the progress of the conference are the President of the United States and the Premiers of England, France and Italy. But Lloyd George and Clemenceau have an alibi as far as the League of Nations Commission is concerned, because they are not members of it. In fact Wilson, Orlando and Chinda are the only delegates on the League of Nations Commission who are also members of the Council of Ten, which is the executive or supervisory committee of the Conference.

But as the daily sessions of the League of Nations Commission, which began on February 3 and ended with the framing of the Covenant on February 13, were held in the morning and the sessions of the Council of Ten were held in the afternoon, there was no conflict between them except on the last day's session when the League of Nations Commission sat morning and afternoon. Tho it was President Wilson's duty to preside over this Commission he absented himself from it on its final afternoon session in order to sit with the Council of Ten.

The truth is that the League of Nations Commission has been the most expeditious of all the Commissions at Paris. The others were organized at the same time, and tho they have been working arduously on the special problems assigned to them, such

## We Stand Together

By Leon Bourgeois

A MESSAGE GIVEN TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT ON LEAVING FRANCE BY THE LEADING FRENCH AUTHORITY ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND A FRAMER OF THE COVENANT

*Be at ease, dear friend. Nothing can separate, nothing shall separate the French people from the people of America, because our two democracies draw their life from the same principles and live for the same ideal, and because no one over here will be able to forget the magnificent spirit with which, in response to the appeal of your illustrious President, all the heroic youth of the United States threw itself into the crusade for liberty.*

*There are still matters that must be brought into true perspective before we can achieve the great Covenant of Nations; but who can be surprised that this is so when we are engaged upon a work without parallel in the past history of humanity and without equal in its consequences for the future of the world.*

*It is only a question of assuring more completely the well-being and the security of all, and that task cannot touch in any way the sovereignty or the constitution of any state.*

*Do not permit misunderstandings to arise. Those whose only interest is in creating and exploiting such misunderstandings are our common enemies.*

*The Society of Nations will be born, healthy, solid, powerful and fraternal, and will live in justice, in mutual respect and in peace.*



as labor, boundaries, reparations, etc., they are only now nearing the completion of their tasks. But as I have already told the readers of *The Independent*, the delays of the Conference have been due almost entirely to selfish individuals and nations who have left no stone unturned to wriggle out of President Wilson's fourteen points, and these in turn have been aided and abetted by American reactionaries, senatorial and otherwise, who have tried in every way to discredit the President at home, thus lending comfort to his enemies abroad.

It is evident, therefore, that the framing of the Covenant has in no appreciable way delayed the peace settlement. Yet I still find people asking why we should not make peace first any way, and then take up for discussion the League when the world has settled down to a peace routine and can examine the question free from pressure and haste.

The obvious answer, of course, to this is that if we don't get the League now we may not get it at all. It does not take a super-psychologist to discern that most of those who use the argument of delay use it in order to kill the League entirely and not for the purpose of having it scrutinized in the light of a calmer day. Once peace is agreed upon and normal conditions established it will be easy for opponents of the League to warn the war-weary people not to embark on the untried seas of a dubious internationalism and in general to let well enough alone.

An equally important reason for including a provision for a League of Nations in the Peace Treaty, is the fact that otherwise we shall have to make a far different kind of a peace. If, for instance, we sign a treaty without a League of Nations, the captured German colonies and occupied territories of Turkey and Austria-Hungary will be put into the grab bag for annexation by the rival powers instead of being administered under the admirable mandatory system of the League. Likewise there will be a hot contest for the acquisition and monopolization of raw materials such as wool, cotton, petroleum and rare metals. Already England has made arrangements for Government control of the palm oil of Africa, the rubber of the Malay States, and the wool of Australia, and in the absence of a League of Nations may cut off other countries. Under the Covenant all nations, large and small, will enjoy equal opportunities for procuring these primary necessities of modern industrial life.

But suppose we make a quick peace, and leave the question of a permanent peace to the future. Even in case we are lucky enough to get an acceptable League of Nations established in a year or two, who will vouch for the peace of the world in the interim? For it must not be ignored that until a Covenant is framed the world may and probably will have

1. Secret treaties.
2. Secret diplomacy.
3. No disarmament, but great standing armies.
4. Exploitation of backward and little nations.
5. Scramble for colonies.
6. Possible wars of aggression.
7. No international control of waterways and railways.
8. No equality of opportunity in obtaining raw materials.
9. No freedom of the seas.
10. No economic pressure to prevent war.
11. No permanent court or compulsory reference of disputes to arbitration and conciliation.
12. No agreement to improve labor conditions on an international scale.

In fine if no attempt is made to substitute coöperation for competition in international affairs in the peace treaty the world will run the risk of sinking back to the old system of alliances with its intrigues, mutual hates and suspicions, and colossal armaments, and if that takes place the seven million men whose blood crimsoned the battlefields of Europe will have died in vain.

Probably the wisest act of statesmanship Woodrow Wilson has ever done was to make one of his fourteen points the following:

A general association of nations must be formed under specific

covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small nations alike.

Certainly the wisest thing the Peace Conference has done was to pass on February 1 at its second Plenary Session a resolution in which it stated that

This league should be created as an integral part of the general treaty and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied upon to promote its objects.

## STAND BY THE PRESIDENT

**W**OODROW WILSON is more than the President of the United States. He is Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the World's Court. He is more than a party leader. He is the leader of the liberals of all nations. He is trying to put a stop to the greatest war in history and to put into effect the greatest political conception that ever entered the mind of man. He has been placed in the position of arbiter of the destiny of a score of nations and of the happiness of untold generations. He is beset by conflicting claims, harassed and hampered by the most powerful of selfish interests. He is now at the critical point when all may be lost in a moment if those who believe in what he stands for do not stand by him.

No matter whether we like Wilson or not, no matter whether we belong to his party or not, no matter whether we think he deserves his high position or not, whether we think he is competent or not, he is there and if we want to see American ideals victorious and American principles prevail it is only by supporting him that this can be done. The armistice does not absolve us from our obligation of loyalty to the head of the nation. This is no time for personal spite, private mistrust and partizan politics to come into play. The President is carrying the American flag into foreign lands, into the future. He should have the united backing of the United States. Stand by the President.

## THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

**T**HE Filipinos have sent a delegation to America to plead for their independence. They have been loyal to the United States in peace and war and their case deserves a sympathetic hearing from the American people. President Wilson himself has informed them that he hopes their aspirations may be realized.

We can see no reason why the Philippines should not be received into the League of Nations when formed, and henceforth nurtured under its protecting aegis. This would be a fitting act of generosity on the part of America to the Filipinos, an assurance of our faith in the League, and an example to other nations with dissatisfied subject populations.

Of course, if no League of Nations is formed, then it would be unwise to give the Philippines their independence, because they would not be able, unaided, to maintain it.

## KNOCKING OUT MENTAL PARTITIONS

**O**NE of the chief obstacles to education is the disposition of the student to divide up his brain into thought-tight compartments and stow away in them his acquired ideas so they will not get mixt. The English that he is taught is sacredly kept for use in the department of English and he does not allow his physics to influence his metaphysics. This tendency is unfortunately intensified by teachers who are sometimes inclined to resent the intrusion of ideas from a foreign field, even if—or especially if—they do not clearly comprehend them. It is annoying to the Greek professor to be told that he must study bacteriology in order to understand the cause of the decadence of Greece. It is disconcerting to the English professor to be reminded that he cannot teach Elizabethan literature with



out a knowledge of Elizabethan commerce. Scientists on their side are likewise too prone to parochialism altho some of the greatest discoveries have been made when a specialist jumps the fence and begins to cultivate another field. When a chemist like Pasteur strays over into bacteriology or a toxicologist like Moissan into metallurgy or a physicist like Helmholtz into physiology or a mathematician like Irving Fisher into sociology something new is likely to come of it. There are no lines in nature, say the artists. Boundaries, whether national or topical, are human inventions and not to be taken too seriously. The partition of a subject for purposes of pedagogy is as necessary and legitimate as the partition of a chicken for purposes of mastication. But one cannot get a very adequate idea of the original fowl by the inspection of a chicken croquet.

History suffers particularly from pedagogical partition for the history of the world is the history of the interaction of the various nations and in studying each of them severally we lose the essence of the whole. But the history of the United States, and the history of England and the history of France, have been taught as tho they were Crusoe countries. Other nations in so far as they were considered at all were seen thru the lens of the particular nation being studied, so it was at best a one-sided and alien view.

The University of London has waked up to the need of a new history. It was first proposed to expand the teaching of the old-fashioned history of England into the history of the British Empire. This was a sufficiently startling suggestion to the Little Englanders and we may judge of their amazement when the committee appointed to draw up a plan for "Imperial Studies" reported back that the field was not wide enough! This is how the point is put by a member of the committee, Graham Wallas, professor of political science in the University of London:

The whole range of historical teaching must be altered. The world has been so knit together that it is necessary to deal with the world. In teaching history greater prominence must be given to the period when the world has become organized and conscious of itself. We must boldly use the phrase "world history," as a subject of study. History must not be divided into economic and political history. We must recognize that economic facts like the invention of the telegraph and the steamship have become necessary to the understanding of political facts. At present most of the world would say that we have been fighting for the principle of nationality. But that principle, which has shattered the world and may shatter the Peace Conference in the next few weeks, needs closer examination. It is a force with evil effects as well as good. In dealing with political institutions we must alter the center of gravity. Things which have not been mentioned in text books, or have only been mentioned perfunctorily, are now seen to be important. There is no good English book on federalism. It will be necessary that men who speak for their nation shall acquire the habit of international veracity.

If the University of London follows the recommendations of its committee and succeeds in teaching its students "the habit of international veracity," that is, the art of seeing Things As They Are without the distortion of national astigmatism, it will put them in the forefront of practical statesmen. But why should London get ahead of us? If there is lack of a textbook on federalism surely the federal republic of America ought to supply it. The world is about to enter—with the consent of the Senate—upon a new era of planetary organization and new histories must be written based upon the novel idea that the earth is really round and that there are people living on all sides of it.

## SHALL WE FINISH THE JOB, OR QUIT?

**N**EXT week the campaign for the Victory Liberty Loan begins. There is plenty of pessimism over it. There are many to be found who declare that the American people will not buy the bonds of this final war loan unless they are made particularly attractive as investments and as bargains.

We do not believe it. We refuse to share the pessimism.

If the Victory Loan is not a success, it will mean that

Americans cannot stand prosperity—for if there is one thing that has come to us from the Great War it is national prosperity. It will mean that the flood of gold and of credits that has come our way during the past five years has sapped our spirit and slackened our moral fiber.

The failure of the Victory Loan would mean that Americans will start a job and refuse to finish it. It would stamp the American people as quitters.

But failure is inconceivable. It cannot happen that the people of the United States will put their hand to the plow and then turn back. What American believes that it can?

There is just one way to demonstrate our conviction that Americans are not quitters, to prove our loyalty to the spirit of disinterestedness and sacrifice in which America entered and fought the war: Subscribe to the Victory Loan.

## PROS AND CONS OF ZIONISM

**H**OW complicated and how perplexing are the questions involved in the proposition to convert Palestine into an independent and self-sufficient political state is every day being demonstrated by the conflicting utterances of the ablest spokesmen of the Jewish race and in a lesser, but not negligible measure by other declarations. To cite particularly interesting instances we have the opinion of Prof. Thomas Nickson Carver, of Harvard, that this is a propitious time for the establishment of a great Jewish commonwealth; and, in opposition to this Christian view, the warning put forth by that intelligent and cultivated Jewish scholar, Sir Charles Walston (formerly Waldstein) that radicalism alias nationalism (or racialism become identified with nationalism and leaning to Chauvinism) is the most dangerous force in the world today.

The Jews, Sir Charles argues, are peculiarly fitted to develop an international patriotism in behalf of the League of Nations. "Kinship," he truly says, "is not measured merely by blood, but by agreement in deeds and by pursuit of the same end." Jerusalem, Sir Charles believes, will be the proper abode for a great Hebrew school and university, a central library preserving biblical, Rabbinical and Yiddish literature, and a museum of Jewish antiquities and art, but it should not be the capital of a Jewish state. He more than hints that such a state would raise a question in the world politics of tomorrow not unlike the Irish question in the British imperial politics of today.

The consideration that most influences Professor Carver is the impossibility of maintaining racial distinctness where races are intermingled. Jews and Gentiles if intermingled must either intermarry and amalgamate or develop race hostility as a defense against amalgamation. To keep themselves distinct the Jews may resort to occupational separation, thereby avoiding economic competition with Gentiles, or they may perpetuate such partial territorial separations as the Ghetto and the Pale, or, finally, they may accept the complete separation of Zionism. The Pale is thoroly discredited, and occupational separation of races verges on a system of caste. Substantially, therefore, the alternatives come down to this, the Jews must accept Zionism or they must accept amalgamation.

These two opinions, we judge, are fairly representative of the fundamental conflict of views. On the whole the conservative Jews, who desire above all things to maintain the old Jewish faith and the Talmudic tradition, incline to be Zionists. The progressive Jews, the men who deprecate race distinction and hostilities and whose political and economic sympathies incline to nationalism, would prefer to see Jews intermarry and amalgamate with their Gentile fellow citizens in Europe and in America, and are disposed to discourage the Zionist experiment. Yet the Zionist movement has also attracted the support of many of the radical Jews who see in it an opportunity to found a semi-socialistic state for which the land and labor legislation of the Mosiac code affords a certain authority.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

At the Peace Congress

Never since the opening of the Peace Congress has a week been more filled with varying and contradictory reports. One day substantial agreement was said to have been reached, with an assured prospect of completion of the Peace Treaty within a week; and the next there was reported an apparently hopeless impasse, with indefinite postponement of the treaty; the third day there was harmony again, and on the fourth some of the powers were about to withdraw from a conference in which there could be no agreement. The President's order of April 6, that the steamship "George Washington," on which he travels, should proceed at once to the French port of Brest, created much sensation and was variously interpreted. On the one hand, it was held to indicate that the treaty would quickly be signed and that the President would return home at an early date with his mission accomplished. On the other hand, it was regarded as proof that the President was about to withdraw, or was threatening to withdraw, from the Congress, with the work unfinished. The situation was further complicated and obscured by the illness of both President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, which prevented them from taking full part in the deliberations of the Congress or of its Supreme Council, which has now become a council of four, Japan being the absentee.

The facts appear to be that the Council, despite inevitable and natural delays, has been making substantial progress on the chief topics of negotiation, and that the treaty is now approaching completion. This was made clear on April 9, when it was announced that substantial agreement had been reached by the Council of Four on the questions of reparation and responsibility for the war. This agreement was to the effect that the enemy countries must admit responsibility for all loss and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens caused by the unjustifiable aggression. But in view of the inability of the enemy countries fully to recompense these losses, the clause states, an inter-Allied commission will assess the losses on a just basis for thirty years beginning May 1, 1921, with an initial payment of \$5,000,000,000.

Germany is to pay the entire cost of the commission and staff during the thirty years of operations. The first payment is to be credited against Germany's obligation to pay for the maintenance of the Allied troops in the occupied regions, and the second priority is for the payment of food relief furnished to Germany.

Concerning responsibility for the

war, it was agreed that the former Emperor should be tried by some form of international tribunal, some injured power, probably Belgium, being the prosecutor. The idea of imposing capital punishment upon him was, however, abandoned.



c/ International Film

## ASKING FOR SOUTH AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE

General Hertzog has just come to this country on his way to England at the head of a delegation of Boers asking for independence from Great Britain. He fought the British in the war of 1899-1902 and was later attorney-general and minister of justice and of education in the Orange Government. The Nationalist party which he represents has been organizing armed rebellions against English authority during the war.

## The President's Illness

President Wilson on April 3 succumbed measurably to the great physical and mental strain which he had been under ever since his return to Paris, and was compelled to take to his bed and remain there several days. He did not have, as was reported, the influenza, but merely a bad cold with some fever, but it was prudently deemed necessary for him to absent himself from meetings of the Peace Council. The meetings of the representatives of the four great powers were, however, held at his residence, and in the room adjoining his own, so that it was possible to consult him briefly whenever it seemed necessary so to do. He soon rallied from his indisposition, and in the course of a week was practically restored to health, with the satisfaction of knowing that his illness had caused little if any delay in the work of the Congress.

Germany and the League

The interesting announcement was made on April 7 by the Paris correspondence of the *Westminster Gazette* that while Germany would not at once be admitted to membership in the League of Nations, she would be required to recognize it and to acknowledge its jurisdiction. This she would do by signing the Treaty of Peace in which the constitution of the League would be embodied, thus expressing her full accord with the constitution and her willingness to abide by the decisions of the League. Then, as soon as it was quite certain that she would fulfil her obligations, she would be admitted to membership.

Political unrest seems to prevail in many parts of Germany. Herr Landsberg, Minister of Justice, was arrested by revolutionists at Magdeburg on April 7, but was soon liberated by the police. The workmen of the city ordered a general strike, and the Government proclaimed a state of siege. A strong movement was reported for the establishment of a Spartacan republic in Hamburg and Bremen and the intervening country. At Stuttgart order was reestablished after much violence. A formidable demonstration of workmen's councils was made at Duesseldorf on April 6 against the Ebert government and in favor of establishing a Soviet régime. In some cases these agitations and uprisings appeared to be provoked by the scarcity of food, but in others, and in most, they were believed to have been artificially fomented by propagandists from Russia or Hungary. The Government attributed them chiefly, however, to the former cause, and thus sought to strengthen its plea for the raising of the blockade and the complete revictualling of Germany. It was, nevertheless, announced on April 7 that the German Cabinet had practically decided to form a Workmen's Soviet to be included as a third house of the National Assembly.

A Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Congress assembled at Berlin on April 7 with more than two hundred delegates present; its purpose presumably being to consider the application of the Soviet system to German affairs. It sent greetings to the Soviet Government of Hungary, and expressed opposition to the terms imposed upon Germany by the Allies. "The harsh conditions imposed in the armistice have reached the limit," declared its President. "No more will be borne. If the Entente thinks Germany can be destroyed, it is deceived."

The proclamation of a general strike in Berlin and its suburbs was reported on April 9, to deal with which if necessary the Minister of War concentrated



30,000 supposedly loyal troops at the gates of the capital.

Government troops were also sent to Essen, where a great strike was in progress and where the strikers were said to have occupied the great Krupp works.

**Revolution at Munich** Bavarian antagonism toward Prussia and lack of sympathy with the new Government of Germany at Weimar and Berlin culminated on April 6 in the proclamation of a Soviet republic at Munich. The Soviet government on being formed adopted a policy of fraternization with the corresponding governments of Russia and Hungary, and with revolutionists in other countries.

The movement was strongly opposed by both the bourgeoisie and the peasantry, the latter threatening to withhold supplies of grain and other products from the capital so long as the Soviet prevailed. The Landtag was unable to meet, however, and the cabinet did not venture to make a stand against the revolution, but withdrew to Nuremberg, where the Bavarian National Conference of Social Democrats had just voted 42 to 8 against the establishment of a Soviet régime. A little later the Government again removed to Bamberg. The cabinet, under Premier Hoffmann, is composed of radical Socialists.

The Soviet government at Munich promptly put its principles into effect by nationalizing the university, the press, and the principal industries. Some minor conflicts occurred in the streets, but on the whole the revolution was orderly and peaceful. Opposition to it was formidable, however, and showed no indications of abating. Much concern was felt in these proceedings at Berlin, with a widespread fear that Bolshevism would generally invade Germany, or else that Bavaria as a Soviet republic would secede from the

rest of the former empire. It was semi-officially announced that the national Government of Germany would not recognize as legal the Soviet government at Munich, not even tho it should prevail thruout all Bavaria, because it did not comply with the provisional constitution, which provides that local governments shall be chosen at general elections and shall enjoy the confidence of the people.

The Soviet Government at Munich on April 9 recalled the Bavarian envoy from Berlin and broke of all relations with the German national government. The envoy before leaving Berlin informed the Cabinet there that Bavaria would not regard the new German constitution as binding.

**The Soviets of Hungary** Varying reports have come from Hungary concerning the progress of the Soviet government at Budapest. It was rumored on April 7 that the Soviet had been overthrown and that Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, had been assassinated. This news was not confirmed, but it did appear that there had arisen serious opposition to the new régime.

Representatives of foreign governments felt constrained to hand a memorandum to the Government, demanding protection for the citizens of their countries in Hungary and for their property.

General Jan Smuts, the Boer-British statesman, went to Budapest as a special envoy of the Allies, and on April 8 submitted to the Hungarian Government proposals for the withdrawal of troops, neutralization of certain zones, acceptance by the new government of the military convention which the former government accepted in November, 1918, and the raising of the economic blockade. In reply the Soviet government proposed fuller recognition of its legal existence and various concessions in its behalf, par-



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#### A CITIZENSHIP DIRECTOR

The office is a new one created under the Department of Labor to teach American ideals to alien residents. Raymond F. Crist, who as deputy naturalization commissioner has had charge of the Americanization work of the department, is to be the first director of the bureau. Mr. Crist has been in Government service since 1884 and has been secretary to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and commercial agent of the Department of Labor to Japan, China and Africa

ticularly that the Allies should cease their "barbarous persecutions" of all labor movements in the occupied regions.

General Smuts thereupon returned to Paris, apparently without having achieved any tangible results, tho his mission was regarded by the Soviet government as the Allies' formal recognition of its legitimacy. Following his departure, British and American residents of Budapest began preparations for speedy removal from that city and from Hungary, taking with them all movable property. This was done despite the apparent zeal of the government to give them all possible protection.

**The Burdens of France** In arguing the need of the largest possible indemnity for France, M. Clemenceau has given an impressive account of the burden which the war has imposed upon that country. The population of France is less than 40,000,000, and the public debt is more than \$40,000,000,000. Every man, woman and child is therefore burdened with a debt of more than \$1000. Every baby is born owing a debt on which it must pay at least an annual interest of \$55. According to the last census, there were less than 13,000,000 money producing males in France. Thus, for each worker, there is a debt of over \$3000.

With its present debt, France's expenditures are placed at \$3,600,000,000 a year, and the total annual private income of all the French together is



COME RIGHT IN, DOCTOR

The Hungarian lamb seems to be pretty sick, but it's a question whether the Bolshevik wolf is the doctor to cure her



only between \$1,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000.

However, it is not only necessary to meet expenses, but to pay off that great national debt. Prof. Henri Truchy, the economist of the Sorbonne, considers that \$40,000,000 a year for this purpose would be a good average. At this rate, it would require a hundred years to free the country from debt. Some have contended that it would be unfair to Germany, and contrary to the spirit of the times, to place a heavy burden of debt on future generations of Germans, who ought not to suffer for the mistakes of their forefathers. In reply the French demand: "Is it fair to force future generations of French to pay the debts of a war begun by the Germans, when the Germans themselves are exempted?"

**Anarchism in Paris** The first important demonstration in favor of Soviets in Paris was made on April 6, by a great multitude of Anarchists, Radical Socialists and others, protesting against the acquittal of Raoul Villain, the slayer of Jean Jaures, the former Socialist leader. There were numerous cries of "Long live the Soviets!" and "Down with the Peace Conference!" and beside the red flags of Socialism the black flag of anarchy was publicly displayed. The Government treated the affair with moderation. At one point a slight conflict occurred between the paraders and the police, in which nobody was seriously hurt and nobody was arrested. No attempt was made, however, to proclaim a Soviet republic, and at the end of an anxious day the city resumed its quiet.

**British Labor Settlement** The controversies between capital and labor in Great Britain, which have of late assumed the form of controversies between the Government and organized labor, and which have been most seriously menacing, have at last happily been brought close

to what may be hoped to be a complete settlement. It was agreed on April 4, by representatives of both capital and labor, that the Government should be urged immediately to introduce and to press to enactment a number of reform measures. These will establish an eight-hour day at a minimum wage, and will create a national industrial council. Assurances have been given that the Government will give prompt and sympathetic attention to the matter, and it is confidently expected that the desired laws will soon be made.

**The Campaign in Russia** Serious concern was caused by the announcement on April 3 that the Allied forces in Northern Russia were in danger of annihilation. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, returning from that region, spoke of the peril of "another Khartoum." Communication and supplies by way of the White Sea were much impeded



Thomas in Detroit News  
WAITING FOR THE PLUMBER

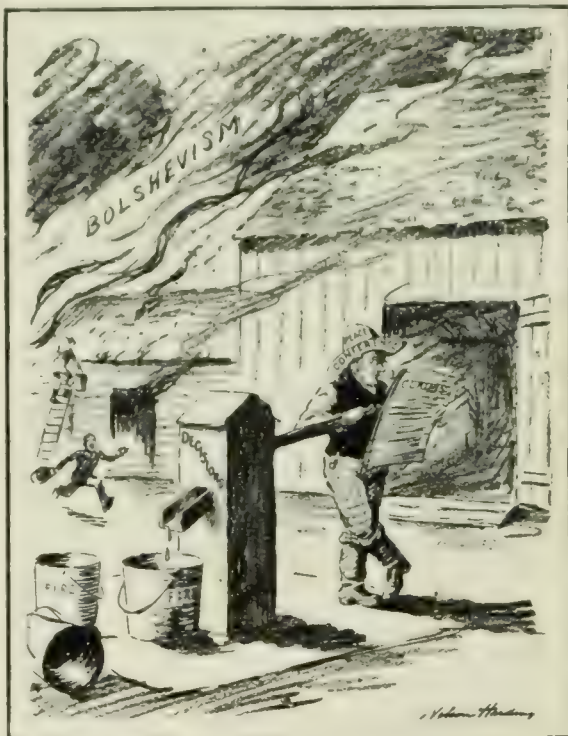
Cossack leader, is reported to have redeemed all the Northern Caucasus, from the Black Sea to the Caspian, from Bolshevik control. In the south the Ukrainians, under General Petlura, are threatening to drive the Bolsheviks from Kiev, and are soliciting recognition from the Allied powers, failing which, they intimate, they might have to make "unfortunate compromises" with the Bolsheviks.

On the other hand, the Allied forces, consisting of French, Greek and Rumanian contingents, were compelled to evacuate Odessa and withdraw to the Dneister River. The city was thereupon occupied by Ukrainian Soviet troops. Steps were taken to remove all British and other alien residents.

Lieutenant-Colonel Warwick Greene and five other officers have been sent by the American peace delegation at Paris as a special commission to investigate conditions in northwestern Russia. Before leaving for Libau they issued this statement:

The United States considers that no world peace is possible until the Russian problem is solved and satisfactory governments established in Finland and the Baltic provinces. With the object of facilitating the work of the United States peace delegation in Paris, a special American commission has been appointed to visit Finland, Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania to study political, economic and military conditions.

**The Polish Compromise** The controversy between the Allies and Germany over the use of Danzig as the port thru which to repatriate the Polish army in France has been ended in a compromise. Marshal Foch went to Spa, Belgium, on April 3 to present to Mathias Erzberger, the head of the German Armistice Commission, the decision of the Allies. At the first conference between them Marshal Foch insisted upon the right of the Allies to send the Poles home by way of Danzig. Herr Erzberger at first sought to contest that point, but later contented himself with pointing out the great danger of popular disorder and bloodshed if that course were followed. At a second conference the German Government was represented as assenting to the use of Danzig provided that the Allies would guard against disorder.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle  
HURRY UP

by ice, while the breaking up of winter facilitated the advance of the Bolsheviks in increasing numbers from the south. Military authorities, however, regarded the situation with complacency, which seemed to be justified when on April 4 and 5 news came of crushing defeats with heavy losses inflicted upon the Bolsheviks by the Allies. Some small reinforcements of American and British troops were sent, chiefly railroad engineers, to operate, along the Murmansk railroad, and confidence was expressed that the Allies would be able easily to hold their ground until they got ready voluntarily to withdraw altogether from Russia, which it was reported the Americans would do by July 1.

Meantime, Admiral Kolchak's forces, from the Government at Omsk, Siberia, have been swiftly pressing westward against the retreating Bolsheviks, particularly in the regions of Orenburg and Ufa. Many of the Bolsheviks are reported to have deserted their comrades and to have joined the Siberian army. General Deniken, the



London World  
THE UNINVITED GUEST





Kirby in New York World

NO WONDER THE PROGRESS IS SLOW

But it was also urged by Germany that other routes, of which several were proposed, be followed instead. This was finally agreed to by Marshal Foch. It was therefore arranged to send the Poles home by way of several other routes, less offensive to German susceptibilities. These routes are three in number. One is by rail by way of Coblenz, Halle, Lissa and Kalisz; another by way of the port of Stettin; the third by way of the port of Koenigsburg. Germany is to guarantee safe passage of ten railroad trains daily across her territory by these routes. The Allies in no sense renounce their right to the use of Danzig, and will in fact use that port if these other routes are obstructed or prove unsatisfactory. In Poland and elsewhere some dissatisfaction with this compromise was expressed, for fear that it would be regarded in Germany as a sign of Allied weakness and would encourage further resistance to the terms of peace prescribed by the Congress.

#### The "Rainbow" Returning

The "Rainbow" Division of the American Expeditionary Forces began its homeward movement on April 5. On that day the first trainload of its soldiers left Coblenz for Brest, and it was announced that three trainloads would be dispatched daily until April 11, by which time the entire division would have left the Rhine. This Forty-second Division is composed of the National Guardsmen of twenty-seven states. It was the third division to land in France, and its homecoming is the first divisional movement of troops homeward from the American zone of occupation.

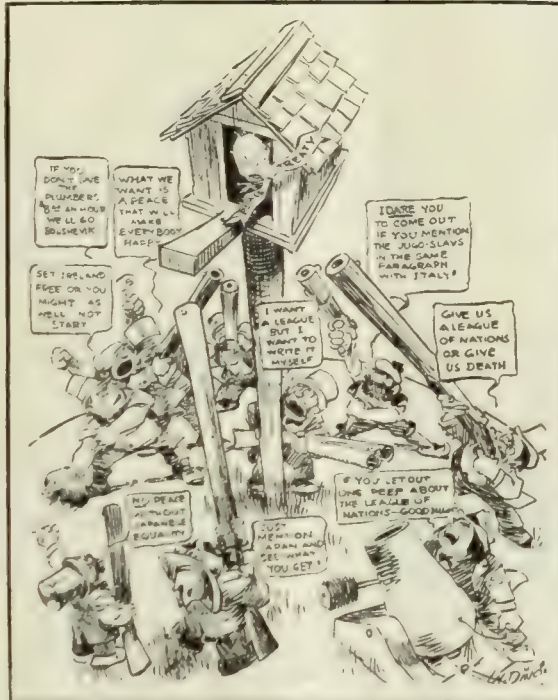
#### The Largest Wheat Crop Ever

The forecast is for 837,000,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, the largest crop ever grown, and over twice as much as the crop two years ago. The spring crop, it is predicted, will add 300,000,000 bushels to this total, making the value of the year's wheat about \$2,500,000,000.

The figures in themselves are stimulating. But they gain further interest

from the speculation as to how much of that \$2,500,000,000 the Government will have to pay. Under the bill passed by Congress in the closing days of the last session the Government is obliged to pay the difference between the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel and the world market price for every bushel of winter and spring wheat produced.

It is too early yet to estimate the numerous factors influencing the world market price, such as the production in Argentina, Australia and other countries, and the European demand. There will probably be enough foreign need to use up the surplus of American wheat. And the opinion expressed in Washington these days is that, while the loss to the Government thru its price guarantee might mount into the millions of dollars, so far as the actual wealth of the country was concerned, it would simply be taking money from one pocket and putting it into another. The money will go into the pockets of



Dack in New York Tribune

WONDER WHAT CAN BE KEEPING HER

the farmers, and the forecast indicates that farmers will be more prosperous and possess greater potential buying power than ever before in the history of the country. The large amount farmers would receive for this wheat, therefore, should find its way back quickly into circulation, thus adding to the general prosperity of the nation.

Uncle Sam any contractor to have Settles Up any doubt about his ability to secure an adjustment" reads the announcement of the War Department that the Government is anxious to adjust and settle all of its war obligations with the greatest possible speed. There are four bases on which a contractor may present his claims if he has terminated production upon the War Department's request:

1. Payment for raw materials, parts and work on hand to a certain specified amount, if he will waive his claims to the prospective profits he might have had if the contract had been completed.

2. A remuneration, or reward, consisting of interest at 6 per cent per annum on money invested in raw materials, and com-

ponent parts, and 10 per cent profit on work in process.

3. An amount necessary to reimburse the contractor for what he has to pay to subcontractors or for commitments in terminating his contracts.

4. Necessary amounts for the care and custody of property, facilities, machinery and other special items of expenditure considered as fair compensation in the readjusting of terminated contracts.

Thousands of contractors, according to the War Department, have not as yet presented a statement or claim of what they want, tho it was several months ago when they were requested to suspend production. "If there are any reasons why any contractor cannot state his full claim and the disposition which he desires to have made with reference to every item thereof, there is no reason why he should not present as much of his claim as possible in order that the necessary investigations and negotiations can be proceeding."

Claims must be presented before May 15, 1919, if they are to be passed upon by the War Claims Board, "an organization," as the War Department explains, "which is essentially civilian in character, and composed of men who have come into the department merely for the purpose of the war and remain in this work only at a very great personal sacrifice and at the urgent request of the department."

The Rockefeller Foundation, which spends about \$7,000,000 a year in the disinterested advancement of public welfare, has announced a new appropriation—\$500,000 to promote fundamental research in physics and chemistry. For some time past the foundation has been studying how best it could aid in the work of discovery of basic principles of science



Paul in Sydney Bulletin

DIRECT ACTION

The Lunatic: "Yes, the key's in the lock, the combination's set, and I could easily turn the handle and help myself. But, bless you, that's not my idea of opening safes!"



upon the theory that the discovery of such principles can always be depended upon to result in valuable inventions and development of needed products. The appropriation of \$500,000 will be used to support research fellowships over a period of five years, and will be administered by the National Research Council.

There are three prime considerations, according to President George E. Vincent, of the Rockefeller Foundation, that led the foundation to make this appropriation:

The steepest industrial competition ever known will follow the war. German scientific efficiency has been greatly enhanced under the pressure of war necessity. England has made an initial appropriation of one million pounds for the promotion of research. Japan, Australia and Canada are planning great research laboratories of physics and chemistry. France, Italy, South Africa and New Zealand are moving rapidly toward the same ends.

New industrial research laboratories are springing up everywhere. Self interest, once fully aroused, will amply provide for industrial investigations; but this is not true of the fundamental scientific research

on which industrial progress depends. The advancement of research in pure science must be financed from private funds. At present almost all research in physics and chemistry is done at odd moments by overworked teachers, inadequately equipt and without assistants to relieve them of petty details. With adequate funds these difficulties can be overcome.

The board named by the National Research Council to control the work consists of Henry A. Bumstead, Simon Flexner, George E. Hale, Elmer P. Kohler, Robert A. McMillikan, Arthur A. Noyes and Wilder D. Bancroft. They will award the fellowships "to persons who have demonstrated a high order of ability in research, for the purpose of enabling them to conduct investigations at educational institutions which make adequate provision for effective prosecution of research in physics or chemistry."

**For Philippine Independence** The Philippine Islands have presented formally to the United States their petition for complete independence. And President Wilson has



Kirby in New York World

#### LITTLE FILIPINO GETTING READY TO LEAVE SCHOOL

practically promised to help them get it.

A delegation of forty prominent Filipinos, headed by Manuel Quezon, president of the Senate, came to Washington on April 4 with a memorial from the Philippine legislature, reading in part:

Independence is the great national ideal of the Filipino country, and we believe this is the proper time to present the question, looking to a favorable and decisive action, because of the declared and uniform policy of America to withdraw her sovereignty over the Philippines and to recognize our independence as soon as a stable government has been established. There now is a stable government and the fulfilment of this solemn promise you owe to yourselves, to us and to humanity at large.

You have truly treated us as no nation ever before has treated another under its sway, and yet you—and none better than you—will understand why, even under such conditions, our people still crave independence, that they, too, may be sovereign masters of their own destinies.

President Wilson had prepared an answer to this petition before he sailed for Europe, expressing his sympathy with the Filipinos' viewpoint and asking Secretary Baker to present more fully his sentiments in favor of Philippine independence. Secretary Baker congratulated the delegation on coming to this country to "make known the fact of Philippine progress, the growth and development of political capacity in the islands, the spread of education, and the natural growth of aspirations for political independence." He added:

For a long time the Philippine people had been discussing among themselves their aspirations. As soon as the United States became involved in the great enterprise of the world war, the Philippine people with fine self-restraint abandoned the discussion of that question as inopportune at the time, and threw all their energies and their resources into the common weal with the people of the United States, so that throughout the entire period of the war the relations between the people of the United States and your people have been those of cordial cooperation and confidence and growing appreciation and esteem.

When the United States went into the Philippine Islands, it set up a military government. What has been going on is the rapid progress and development of a new civilization in the Philippine Islands: not an Americanization of the islands, but the growth of a Philippine civilization. It



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All San Francisco turned out to cheer the Gallant 67th, a Coast Artillery regiment of California men that sailed for France last August and has just come home again with only eleven men missing



Paul Thompson

These are Ohio veterans marching under the Welcome arch erected for them in Cincinnati



is normal that people should desire to be free and independent.

The Philippine Islands are almost independent: your legislatures govern the islands. The strongest tie between the Philippine Islands and the United States at present is this tie of affection of which I speak, rather than the political. I know that I express the feeling of the President. I certainly express my own feeling. I think I express the prevailing feeling in the United States when I say the time has substantially come, if not quite come, when the Philippine Islands can be allowed to sever the more formal political tie remaining and become an independent people.

Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, expressed sentiments identical with those voiced by Secretary Baker. The formal act granting independence, he said, was one that Congress must take up, and the Administration would present the matter to Congress at the appropriate time.

The Philippines have had self-government since October 16, 1916. By act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916, better known as the Jones bill, the old Philippine Commission was abolished, there being substituted as the Upper House of the legislature a Senate, composed of twenty-four members, and, instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of ninety members, all elected at triennial elections, excepting two Senators and nine Representatives appointed by the Governor General to represent the non-Christian provinces. The political attitude of the present Administration was set forth in the preamble to the Jones bill, which declared "it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as



London Daily Express

GOING DOWN?

soon as a stable government can be established therein."

The prosperity of the Philippines has increased tremendously during the past two or three years. In 1917 the foreign trade of the islands was 34 per cent greater than ever before, reaching a total value of \$161,401,337. The chief increases were in exports to China and Japan. During 1917, too, an actual and effective beginning was made in developing the natural resources of the Philippines by local capital, much of it invested in agricultural enterprises such as sugar centrals and new plantations. Seventy-four agricultural credit cooperative associations were established under a new rural credit law, enabling the small farmers to buy new lands and to secure funds for their development.

**Another Mexican Revolution?** "I will see you in Mexico or eternity" were the general's last words as he sailed. Three months later he cabled from Tepatlaxco, Vera Cruz, "All goes well." Which his supporters in this country took to mean that he was in Mexico.

The general is Aurelio Blanquet, former Mexican Minister of War under Victoriano Huerta, and sworn foe of Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico. He sailed from Havana on January 8 with munitions, landed on the east coast of Mexico and proceeded to organize armed forces, headed by General Felix Diaz, in an uprising to overthrow the Carranza Government, reestablish the Constitution of 1857 and revoke the alleged confiscatory decrees of the present government. General Diaz, it is said, has 40,000 troops scattered thru fifteen of the twenty-seven states of Mexico; they are known as the National Reorganization Army of Mexico. He has been opposing the Carranza Government for two years. That General Blanquet has united with him seems to promise trouble for the internal affairs of Mexico in the near future, for General Blanquet has a strong following. He is now seventy-one

years old, and he began fighting in the Mexican army when he was fifteen. In 1914 he was Vice-President of Mexico and frequently mentioned as the successor to President Huerta. But the success of the Constitutionalist forces under Carranza in 1914 drove both Huerta and Blanquet into exile. General Blanquet lived at first in Spain and for the last four years in New York City.

Simultaneous announcements were given out in New York on April 5 by representatives of the Mexican Government and the Mexican revolutionists. "We have received authentic news from Mexico that the Carranza Government is sure to fall," said Dr. Roberto Gayon, secretary to General Blanquet. Dr. Caturegli, financial commissioner of the Mexican Government in the United States, issued a statement in which he said: "Felix Diaz is hiding in the mountains of the State of Vera Cruz with a small force of men. They are without adequate support in the way of arms or financial resources. The report that Diaz has an army of 40,000 men at his disposal is ridiculous."



General Edmund E. Byrne, Acting Judge Advocate General.

#### THE NEW ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

The appointment of Brigadier General Edmund E. Byrne to the position of Acting Judge Advocate General is a new development that may have some bearing on the constitutional controversy now being waged by Lieutenant General Arnold. Two months ago, when he was the acting Judge Advocate General, General Arnold was subsequently promoted and General Byrne, who is also Assistant Major General of the Army, assumed the duties of the office for a short time until he was recently named to the position. General Byrne was head of the branch of the Judge Advocate General's office at the headquarters of the A. E. F.



Cartoon in New York Tribune

THE RAILROAD TANGLE

Looks as tho we might have to give Uncle along with them



# THE COURT MARTIAL IN ITS TRUE PERSPECTIVE

BY SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

*Last before Secretary Baker sailed for Europe on April 7, he gave the following article to Mr. Donald Wilhelm in Washington for The Independent*

**F**IRST let me say that I cannot discuss personalities and the accusations which are made by military officers, one as against another. For, as to such controversies, I occupy only a judicial position and relationship. But, on the subject of military justice, as head of the War Department, I am free to speak.

Undoubtedly it would be strange if this were not the case—some of the courts martial have, during the war, imposed sentences which seemed harsh; undoubtedly some of the examples were made in the wrong place, in part for reasons existing in the nature of provisions made before the war, and in part by reason of considerations that operated inevitably in the men themselves and in the many thousands of officers new to service in the army.

For America was engaged in a great war. The stern realities of that war were borne in, as we can imagine only the men in the service fully understand, upon all those who were brought into the military service. We were obliged rapidly to mobilize and

to train great bodies of men, all kinds of men, and to send them across seas that were infested with submarines to fight a highly-trained, relentless, scientific and ruthless enemy. This enemy laughed, openly, at the possibility of America making soldiers of caliber to withstand him in time to be effective against him. Indeed our French and British associates doubted our ability to bring our soldiers up to such a degree of individual strength and discipline and skill that they would be able to bear the brunt of the highly-organized, confident and powerful attacks that the Germans made. We had, from the outset, the necessity of impressing upon our young soldiers the essential importance of obedience. Now, at the close of this great war, not only are all those who suffered sentences assured that those sentences are susceptible of correction—so that the lessons which the courts martial felt to be necessary in order to teach essential discipline are not allowed to remain an incorrigible disability upon those whose misfortunes or minor shortcomings brought them into court—but we have the proud record of not having had to enforce military discipline by a single example of capital punishment for any purely military offense.

Our foe made light of our intensity, perhaps because he knew of our experience in the Civil War. In that war, it will be remembered, President Lincoln began by commuting death sentences and in otherwise exerting leniency in the carrying-out of military discipline. But toward the end of that war he was obliged to confirm death penalties in large numbers. Indeed, one of the sad and tragic phases of his later life as President was the constant necessity of confirming death sentences, when it had come to be argued that his leniency in the earlier part of the war had made rigid discipline necessary.

The Civil War made clear, even to President Lincoln, that, against the Confederate Army, the consequence of disobedience might at any time prove disastrous to the Union cause. And in this war, against a ruthless and terrible antagonist, it was inevitable that what may be called the psychology of the situation operated in officers and men and made them fearful of the consequences of disobedience. The captains and majors and other officers no doubt realized, from the moment that they embarked upon their perilous enterprise, not only that all success depended upon the reliable carrying-out of orders, many of which [Continued on page 122]



© Committee on Public Information

Secretary Baker in a front line trench on the American sector during his visit to the battlefield and to the American training camps in France last spring. An American officer is pointing out to him part of the territory over which our troops fought



# THE VERY HUMAN ADMIRAL

## How the American Navy and Its Commander Helped to Bring on "The Day"

**W**HEN the final and considered judgment of history sums up the accomplishments of the U. S. Navy in the great war, the brightest star in its diadem will be the manner in which it sank its individuality, its hope of separate glory, its pardonable pride in its own methods and organization, by first contributing its services in such manner as to strengthen the weak spots in existing Allied arrangements instead of insisting on separate and independent organizations which at the moment might have shed glory and brilliance on its record but would have resulted in far less of solid and enduring accomplishment to-

ward the one important result—the winning of the war. This policy, so sound in conception and so successful in achievement, required on the part of the Commander of our active forces the greatest self-abnegation and the placing to one side of the hopes of personal glory and distinction. So it was but poetic justice that this policy, adopted from such selfless motives, resulted in placing Admiral Sims in a position of power and influence in the allied councils second to that of no naval leader developed in this war.

Quite apart from such success as Admiral Sims accomplished in directing and conducting his own American ships, he has, as a representative of America, made a much greater American contribution to the world war against Germany. Unfortunately, this principal accomplishment is very difficult to describe. It cannot be reduced to statistics or specific and concrete statements. Eventually it may gradually come out as the true history of the war behind the scenes reaches public light.

All those who have come in contact with the Admiral, both officials of foreign navies and Americans who had an opportunity of visiting Europe and staying long enough to really understand true conditions, have at least an

impression of this principal accomplishment of our American Admiral. The principles and policies which he stood out for within his own command had a marked effect on other navies with which they worked. He practised them daily and they had a marked effect in the Council Chambers of the leaders of the other navies. They had an effect on the conduct and operations of those other navies, altho it was perhaps indirect. There is plenty of specific evidence to support their impression, but, unfortunately, as in many other important aspects of the war, it cannot be set forth publicly and in detail at present without involving personalities or drawing invidious comparisons, which would accomplish no useful object. We must wait until the present generation has gone and personalities are eliminated from the game to get this side of the true history of the war in all countries.

It is known that repeatedly in Councils of the Allied Naval Leaders in England, France and Italy Admiral Sims took a decided stand for what really amounted to nothing but "unified command" and modern business principles. There is reason to believe that Admiral Sims in carrying out his policies did not always have an easy time, even within his own naval circles.

Admiral Sims's outstanding charac-

teristics are simplicity of character, frankness, and absence of all artificiality. No matter what his audience, he talks his own language, and never is anything but his own true self. There is evidence to show that in the beginning the leaders of allied navies with whom he worked did not understand his frankness and that some doubts existed in their minds as to what motives were behind such apparently unguarded talk. It was not many months, however, before gradually it became evident in indirect as well as direct ways, that this man was above all things simple and of the greatest possible honesty of character.

Above all things, every one who

knows Admiral Sims intimately knows that his outstanding and principal characteristic is the fact that he is in the last analysis very human. He puts on no airs, he invariably means exactly what he says and nothing else. His diplomacy is typically American, he has nothing "up his sleeve," his cards are always "on the table" even if they may actually affect his own interests or be to some extent embarrassing to himself. When this came to be known, not thru words, but by actual experience, it was that Admiral Sims should come to have a powerful influence upon all with whom he came in contact. He came to be looked upon in foreign navies not only as the "American Admiral," but as a brother officer.

One of the many demonstrations of this fact is, that in conservative old England, which still steadfastly adheres to many formalities of past ages, they actually proposed to make Admiral Sims an active member of the "Board of the Admiralty." This is what that meant: The British navy is controlled differently from our own—first, by a civilian Secretary called "First Lord," and second, by the so-called "Board of the Admiralty." This board is bound up in ancient laws which still exist today. Its members are the principal naval officers of the British Admiralty which corresponds to our Navy De-



*Press Illustration*

Admiral William S. Sims, Commander in Chief of the United States Navy in European waters during the war, has just returned to this country, where he was greeted enthusiastically as America's naval hero. In the photograph (from left to right) are his daughter Adelaide, the Admiral; a son, William Jr., Mrs. Sims, and a daughter, Margaret



partment. The members of the "Board of the Admiralty" are legally known as "Commissioners for executing the office of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, etc.," and important official correspondence of the Admiralty starts off with the phrase "The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have this day — etc." Furthermore, the office of the First Lord, corresponding to our Secretary of the Navy, is bound down with many restrictions. There are many important questions concerning the British Navy and its direction which are not legal if issued and signed alone by the First Lord. They must have the concurrence of at least a certain number of Admirals on the Board, who are known as "Sea Lords."

The respect and the feeling held by the heads of the British Navy for Admiral Sims was shown by the unprecedented proposal to submit the Admiral's name to the King to serve as an honorary member of the Board of the Admiralty. While the Admiral constantly attended all conferences at the Admiralty concerning the war, still those conferences related solely to the conduct of the war in general and the progress of the Allied naval campaign. His advice was always sought and he took an active part in the discussions which led up to important conclusions and decisions. However, when matters were being discussed strictly referring to the administration and conduct of the British Navy alone, he of course was not present. But making him an honorary member would have carried with it his attendance at Board Meetings of the Admiralty, and his participation in deliberations concerning matters affecting the British Navy alone. The French followed with the same proposal.

Without reflection upon any one, it is a well known historical fact that the history of all allied warfare is unfortunately full of instances of inefficient coöperation due largely to considerations of national pride, prestige, and

jealousies. Past wars have been followed by controversies extending for many years on account of these unfortunate occurrences.

Admiral Sims introduced a most compelling influence into Allied Naval Councils in this war to prevent such undesirable occurrences. He stood out strongly at all times for "team work" regardless of national or individual interests, and he emphasized this stand by his example, as much as by his words, and by the conduct of the forces under his own command. There is no question whatever but that history will eventually show him to have had a marked influence upon the successful outcome of this war.

Admiral Sims is noted for always being popular with his subordinates,

and also for having an organization so efficient and based on modern business "scientific management" principles as to attract the attention of the service. His commands, whether ashore or on shipboard, are always happy.

The Admiral, perhaps more than any other officer in the service, is a real leader of men. He not only understands but actually puts into practice, the all important characteristic of real leaders—such as decentralization, trusting his subordinates implicitly, not going into details himself, but reserving his energy for only the bigger questions of policy and encouraging to the limit individual initiative and exercise of ingenuity on the part of his subordinates. He always keeps himself in perfect health and physical condition by refus-



U. S. Navy Recruiting Bureau

"The navy initiated tactics of a so-called 'barrage system' in using depth bombs, which was adopted in other Allied service." The "Palmer" is laying a depth bomb pattern



U. S. Official, from Underwood & Underwood

"The navy equipt, manned and operated on the western front a battery of naval guns which had been designed for their battleships"



ing to allow himself to be overwhelmed with administrative and other details which should not be allowed to take up his time.

These are some of the reasons why the forces under Admiral Sims's command are noted for unusual accomplishments, knowing full well that as long as they base their actions on common sense, their chief will take the attitude that they, being on the spot and confronted with a task in an emergency, were the best judges of the action justified, and that they could count upon being supported by him to just as full an extent as if he had signed a hard and fast and explicit order requiring them to do exactly what they did do.

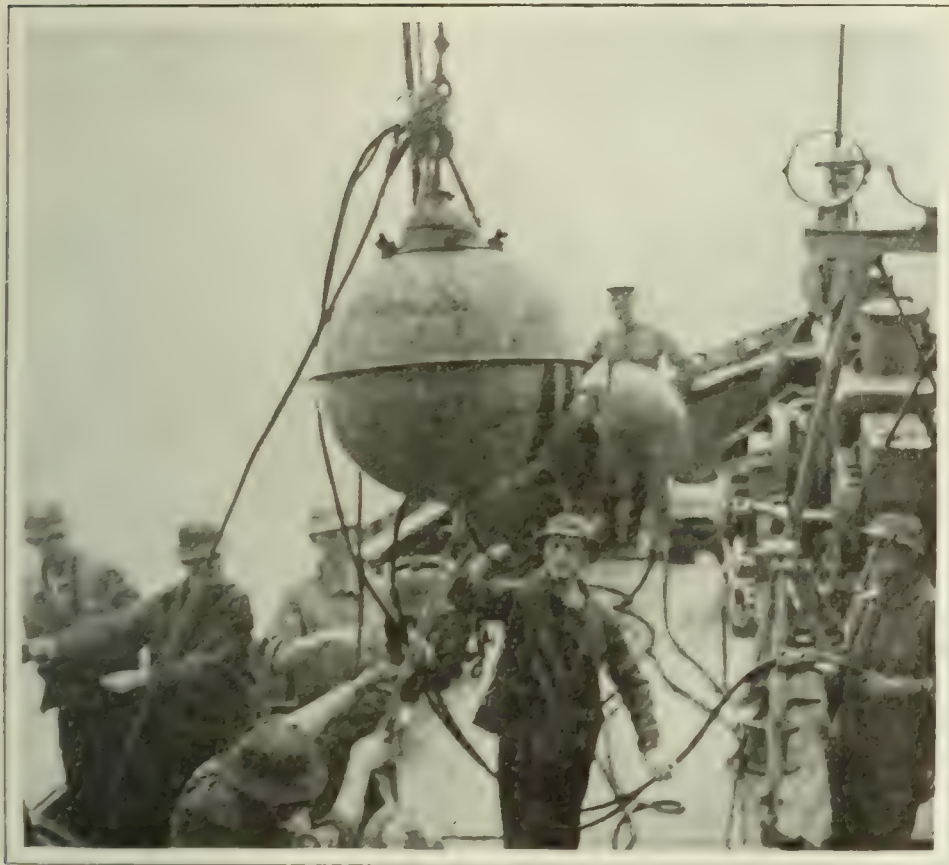
It is a common saying of the Admiral that he does not expect 100 per cent efficiency on the part of his staff or the

that our ships did in European waters during the war:

The navy escorted 62 per cent or about 1,250,000 troops of the United States Expeditionary Forces to Europe, without loss from enemy action.

The navy escorted 27 per cent of all United States, Allied and neutral shipping carrying cargoes to France, England and Italy during the period April 6, 1917, to November 9, 1918.

The navy laid 80 per cent of the northern mine barrage from Orkney Islands to Norway. This in-



American Press Association

"The navy laid 80 per cent of the northern mine barrage. In one operation 5520 mines were laid in less than four hours, an unparalleled feat"

officers of his command, that he knows well that if he even attempted to interfere in details, the percentage of errors would inevitably be higher than if he adhered to his proper role. This simply because of the fact that no one man could do it—he would be overwhelmed—and his ability as a leader would be destroyed. He says, too, that he expects a reasonable number of errors and that, as long as they are not inexcusable and are based on dictates of common-sense, he will take no action, assuming that the one who made the error is generally already punished severely by his own conscience and the unavoidable damage to his reputation. Even when too many errors occur on the part of some subordinate, it is folly for the superior to attempt to take charge. On the contrary the proper corrective measure is to change the subordinate.

Knowing this much of the commander it is natural to expect achievement of the American Navy. And the navy lived up to the standard that its Admiral set. Here are some of the things

shipment abroad, and the establishment of two large assembly and testing plants in Scotland. The mines were handled entirely by our own personnel and laid from a squadron of United States merchant ships converted into special mine layers. In one operation a field of 5520 mines was laid in less than four hours—a feat unparalleled in the annals of mining.

All our ships in European waters were used thruout the war as training schools for new personnel while they were carrying out their actual war operations. Any one familiar with the problems of naval efficiency is aware that one of its greatest requisites is permanence of personnel. Owing to the large expansion of the United States Navy during the war, particularly in the case of destroyers, and the problem of efficiently manning new construction, it was necessary to use all ships for training purposes.

Our ships were self supporting in all respects, except in case of serious accidents and docking.

The navy initiated tactics of a so-



U. S. Navy Recruiting Bureau

"I am not nearly so grave as this would lead you to suppose. On the contrary I am -always cheerfully yours, Wm. S. Sims," wrote "The Very Human Admiral" under this photograph which was taken in London in 1918

volved the designing of the new mines, their manufacture and called "barrage system" in using depth charges in large numbers. The tactics developed were eventually adopted in other allied services.

The navy established, manned and operated nine shore bases to support cruising ships, and thirty-four aviation bases in England, Ireland, France, and Italy from which aircraft bombed enemy submarine bases, and patrolled at sea in protecting convoys from submarines.

As we had more personnel than equipment until late in the game, the navy assisted the Allies by the loan of aviators, aviation mechanics, telegraphers, and many other types of skilled men.

The navy advised and assisted Mr. Hoover in operating food ships thru Europe. It established naval organizations in every port of Europe where United States merchant ships called, in order to assist them in every way and to look out for their interests. During the war all peace time port facilities upon which merchant shipping depends were wholly disorganized and in many cases had ceased. Since the armistice these naval port offices have been greatly extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The navy manned and operated a fleet of sixty seven ships carrying coal from Cardiff to France to meet army needs.

The navy assisted in carrying out the surrender of the German fleet and the armistice conditions with Germany and Austria.





*Western Vespene Union*

*"The navy assisted in carrying out the surrender of the German fleet." These submarines were among the vessels given up*

The navy helped in obtaining neutral ships to carry troops.

The navy equipt, manned and operated on the western front with French and United States armies a battery of mobile great naval guns which had been designed by the navy for their battleships, guns with a range of over twenty-miles. Five complete gun trains operated with the French and American armies by purely naval personnel. To understand the character of this work it should be appreciated that all material, designed and manufactured in the United States in a most remarkably short time, was brought to France by the navy, and more than seventy-five cars, six locomotives and the gun mounts were landed and erected by the naval personnel which operated them on the front. In this expedition the navy furnished the most powerful artillery used on the front by any of the Allies.

An aviation force for foreign service of approximately 20,000 men and 5000 officers was maintained by the navy. This personnel was distributed along the coast line of Europe, from the North Sea to the Adriatic, and successfully operated sixteen seaplane stations, four dirigible stations, three kite balloon stations, two large assembly and repair bases and a powerful bombing group located in Northern France. The measure of efficiency of this aviation force on foreign service cannot be figured according to any fixed scale. Its participation in the successful escort of United States troops overseas was a factor in the accomplishment of that gigantic task. This entire force was organized into an operating unit under Admiral Sims's direction. The nucleus of this force consisted of 100 men and five officers from which a smooth running and effective weapon was made.

Altho the forces actually commanded by Admiral Sims were relatively small in comparison with those of other navies, the Admiral's views and opinions, nevertheless, carried a great deal of weight in the council chambers, simply because they constituted an outside viewpoint from a man representing a great nation. Views from such a source could not be passed over lightly.

As the center of war activity both on shore and sea was in Europe, and as Admiral Sims was the senior United

States naval representative in Europe, his duties were not only to direct and shoulder the responsibilities for the operations and conduct of America's naval forces, sent into European waters—the storm center of the Greatest of World's Wars—but also, and perhaps even more important, he was the representative of the Navy Department, and in fact of the navy and of the country in the Naval War Councils by which the combined naval campaign was coordinated and directed. The fact that, with the exception of the very minor operations of one or two submarines, late in the war, on the home coast, all experience and activity of the war was solely to be found in European waters, placed an additional heavy and all-important burden upon Admiral Sims and his staff.

All information concerning enemy movements, their methods, and the daily progress of the naval campaign centered in Paris and London, but principally in London, owing to the size of the British navy, the British mercantile marine and Britain's outlying stations and lines of communication. It will thus be seen that the Navy Department in Washington (the headquarters of our navy) was almost wholly dependent on Admiral Sims for advice as to how the United States Navy could best help, for information as to all experience of the war which affected design and equipment of new ships to be built or sent, the kind of equipment to be manufactured. In fact, all work at home had to be based on actual war experience, which was only available abroad. Methods, plans, daily movements of the enemy, etc., had to be watched, collected and supplied by Admiral Sims's organization.

With the exception of those two or three futile raids, attempted by individual submarines off the United States coast to divert our attention from the critical localities, the war on sea as well as land was fought about 3000 miles from our home shores. Prior to our declaration of war there was a great wall of secrecy thrown around us on account of our neutrality and the rigid censorship so that accurate and complete information of the actual state of the naval campaign, and the experience gained from it by those engaged in it,

was unfortunately very imperfectly known by our navy at home and, what was even worse, in many important instances was inaccurately known. It would take a volume in itself to attempt an adequate account of the tremendous work which fell upon Admiral Sims and his organization in seeking and collecting and transmitting to Washington, as quickly as possible, after his arrival in Europe, all of the information and experience which was necessary to the intelligent direction of our navy from its main headquarters.

This condition, of course, continued thruout the war, and it is understood that the volume of cable and written communications which passed between Washington and Admiral Sims's headquarters abroad was tremendous. Few people realize, for instance, what an enormous amount of information had to come from Admiral Sims to our Navy Department in Washington before our ships could be properly built, equipt and our supplies suited to the past experience of the war. How the admiral set about furnishing this information is one of the many war secrets that we are only now beginning to hear. Admiral Sims himself told this story to the newspapermen in New York, when he arrived on April 8, after turning over to Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp his command of our naval forces in European waters:

"While I was president of the Naval War College at Newport, I was ordered to report without delay to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. I was not notified of the nature of the business to be discussed. When I arrived I was received in secret conference with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations.

"I was told that it 'looked as tho we shall go to war with Germany.' They then explained to me that I was to go at once to see the people on the other side, and reach an understanding as to how the United States could best co-operate with Allied sea forces in operation against Germany.

"They told me that one aide would be allowed me, and that his identity must not be known until it might be decided to reveal it on his arrival on the other side. [Continued on page 120]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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## THE BIG FOUR IN GETTING JOBS FOR SOLDIERS

These men head a corps of thirty-five officers appointed to place discharged soldiers and sailors in jobs all over the United States. At the extreme left is Major J. B. Reynolds, in charge of the Central Division with headquarters in Indianapolis; next is Captain E. C. Wemple, in charge of the Western Division with headquarters in Portland, Oregon; the chairman of the Emergency Employment Committee comes next, Colonel Arthur Woods, police commissioner of New York until 1918 when he was made Lieutenant Colonel in Aviation; and at the right is Major E. C. Church, in charge of the Eastern Division with headquarters in New York.





Photographs © Western Newspaper Union

#### YOU DON'T USE YOUR FEET ON A TELEPHONE

Or to mend an automobile tire. These are two of the many industrial trade courses given at the big reconstruction hospital in Colonia, New Jersey, where wounded soldiers are fitted to earn their living at a trade they like. Dr. Prosser, head of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, has given it as his estimate that there are about 200,000 men disabled by the war who will need this sort of retraining in the United States. About a third of them choose to fit themselves for industry and trade and about 20 per cent each go into agriculture, commercial pursuits and the professions. "The vast majority of men," says Dr. Prosser, "are better off after the training even with their disability than before"

## OPPORTUNITY IN THE SHAPE OF A WOUND CHEVRON.

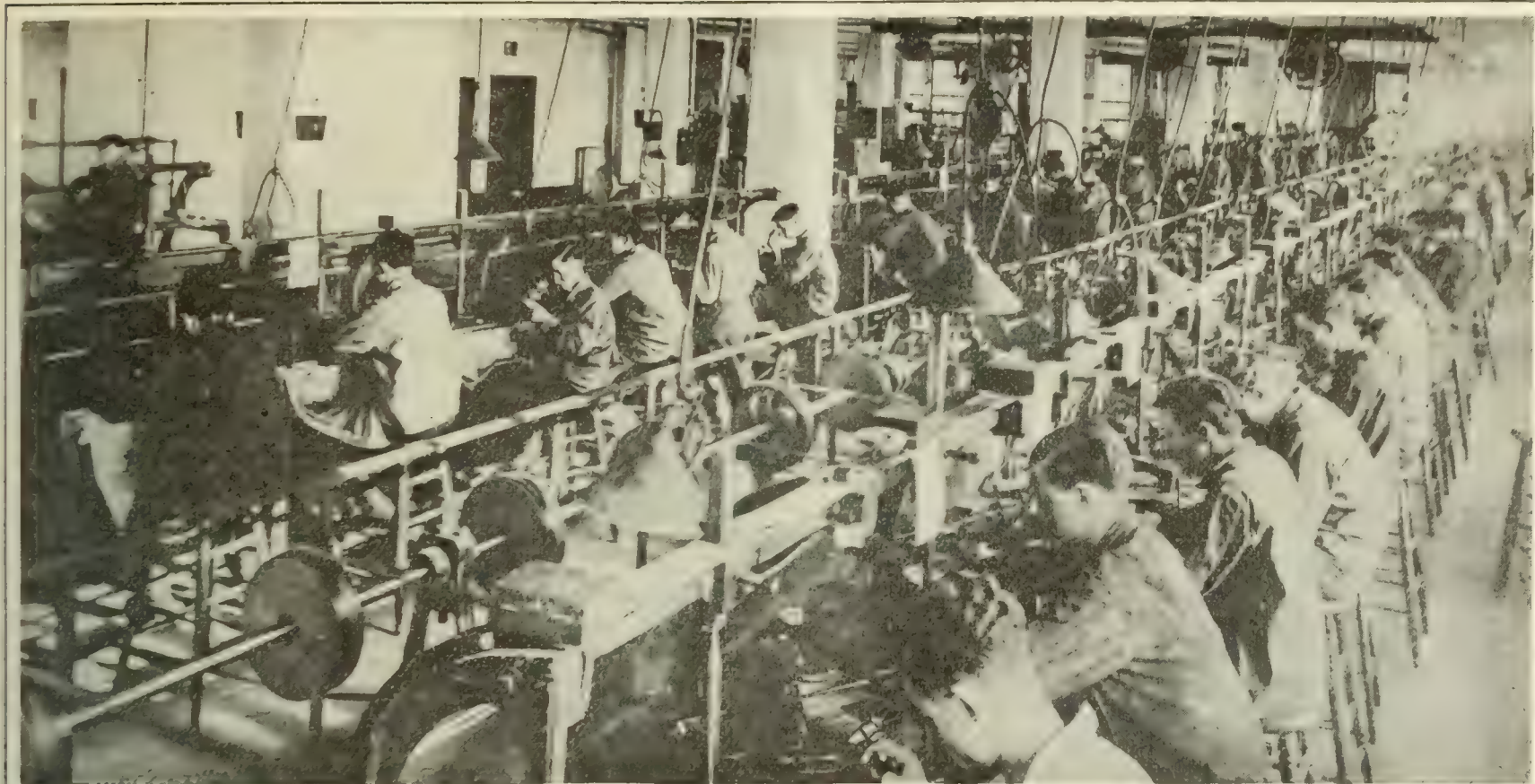
For the men disabled by the war and unfit to take up their old jobs again, Uncle Sam is offering instruction in all sorts of trades and professions from carpentering to theology. The manual trades are the most in demand; it is surprising how many things a one-armed or one-legged man can learn to do just as well as before he was wounded. But as Samuel Hopkins Adams explains in the Red Cross magazine, few of us have been educated beyond the crippled stage anyhow. "I suppose you regard yourself as a whole man," demanded one of the vocational therapy experts. "You haven't got anything like the full use of more than four fingers and two thumbs out of a total of ten. Your two smaller fingers are really cripples. Now we teach our fellows to do the work with those fingers that you have to use another hand for. There's the whole physical principle of our training—substitution."



#### WHERE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED FIFTY-FIFTY

Men already somewhat skilled increase their own ability and regain their strength in these shop-classes at the Colonia Reconstruction Hospital, where automobile repairs and carpentering and cabinet work are done on a regular business basis with half the profits given to the soldiers and the other half used to improve the shops, which are financed and run by the Government





Central News

#### A FACTORY THAT PREFERS CRIPPLED SOLDIERS

There are twelve hundred men disabled by the war who are learning diamond cutting and polishing at this New York plant. It is a highly skilled trade and pays well. All over the country schools, factories, offices and farms have offered their facilities to the Government to help wounded men find and maintain their place in the economic life of the nation

(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### NO MORE MADE IN GERMANY" TOYS

Toy making is one of the trades in which wounded soldiers like best to regain manual dexterity. The class above is working at one of the army hospitals under a reconstruction aid. On the theory that no man is discharged from our army or navy until he is as fit as he can be, the instruction at the hospital is often followed by more advanced work in factories, offices or universities. The Government in other words is more than keeping its war promise that those who came back crippled would be retrained, re-educated. The picture at the right is the climax of our proof that the wounded soldiers in U. S. army hospitals have no lack of educational opportunities





# DON'T WEAR A CRUTCH

BY CHESTER T. CROWELL

**I**N these ultrauplifting days when so many noble men and women "With Vision" ask Washington for only a paltry hundred million or two so that suffering humanity may realize its destiny day after tomorrow instead of waiting and watching and working thru weary centuries of struggle and repression—in these days when our great nation is coming to think in international terms and has written a new national anthem which begins: "There ought to be a law"; as I said, in these days, it is doubtful if a "native wood note wild" can be heard, but I am going to sneak up close to a knot hole in the fence and take my chances in competing with the clamor inside the forum.

I want to tell a story about the vision of the founders of a republic that was but is not. I want to tell of their dream about a great commonwealth that should surpass the world in education, and of the untold wealth they poured out of the public treasury to make their dream come true. And I want to tell why they failed. I want to tell this story because there are so many persons looking longingly in the direction of the national treasury—and most of them are sincere in the belief that they can take some money out of that treasury and apply it to the benefit of persons who need something that they don't know they need, and do a lot of good.

**T**HIS is a story about the Republic of Texas. The brave pioneer leaders who won independence were for the most part well educated men. No better English has been written on this continent than they wrote in their early state papers. To the extent that they were able they supported good schools. One of the greatest hardships they suffered was the fear that they might not be able to bequeath to their children, reared in the wilderness, the culture they had brought with them from the older states.

At the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836 about 700 of these pioneers defeated the Mexican army and won possession of a territory so vast they did not even know the extent of it. All of them together couldn't say that they had seen one-third of it. They voted themselves generous allowances of lands and still they had so much left that there seemed not even a remote probability that any one would ever need it. In this situation they decided that they would make provision for all time for the school system of Texas. And they did.

Today the public schools of Texas have the largest endowment of any public schools in the world. The University of Texas also has a vast endow-

ment of lands. Mere figures of such size are not comprehensible but suffice it to say that the income from the endowment of the public schools of Texas today gives about \$7 for each child of school age in Texas every year. And, of course, all of the children of school age do not go to the public schools. No other state has anything like it.

Long before the city of Austin, which is the capital of the state and the place where the State University is situated, had been founded, one of the pioneers who helped to win the independence of Texas sat on his horse on a laurel clad hill and remarked that there was the ideal site for a university of the first class. And he meant to include all Europe in that comparative term. While the Indians were lurking near he was admiring the hills along the Colorado River and dreaming of a great university. He was a man of vision, surely.

**W**ELL, has Texas the best public schools in the United States or in the world? Not by quite a wide margin. Various comparative tables showing the relative position of the public schools of various states are issued from time to time by authorities on educational matters and you never find Texas at the top except in the column which refers to endowment.

The condition of the rural schools of Texas had become so deplorable in 1915 that the legislature of Texas voted a special appropriation of one million dollars to aid them. The last legislature voted an appropriation of four million

dollars to aid rural schools. More than one-third of the public school teachers of Texas quit each year on account of the low salaries. A rural school in operation six months of the year in Texas marks a progressive neighborhood. Sixty dollars a month is considered a very fair wage for a rural teacher.

Well, what went wrong? The people got the impression that it was the purpose of the school fund to provide for schools and that they did not have to do anything for schools. Until only a few years ago an effort to form an independent school district in rural Texas and vote a tax for the support of the neighborhood school was doomed to failure at the start. There are quite a number of these independent school districts now and the number is steadily increasing but the number of schools which receive no aid from local taxation is rather astonishing. To leave out the gruesome details and put the matter bluntly the state endowment killed the public schools of Texas and kept them dead for about half a century—except in the cities. The University of Texas has never received an appropriation from the legislature without the hardest kind of a fight which at some stage of the battle seemed doomed to failure.

The low salaries of school teachers cannot be called an exclusively Texas problem, of course. But I was alarmed a short time ago when I read the suggestion of the head of a great university that Washington should underwrite a minimum wage of \$1500 a year for teachers. It is my deliberate judgment that such an action would be the beginning of the end for the public school system of America.

**I** have no prejudice against our national government. Until a few short months ago I thought it ought to run the railroads and the telephones and the telegraph systems. I do not see anything wrong with that theory now except that it will not work.

Going to the national government for aid in educational matters ought to be made a ceremony with a prescribed form for the petition, as follows:

Now comes your petitioner and shows that he is too stingy to educate his children, that he has the money but lacks the strength of conviction to appropriate it for the ends desired, and prays that the United States Government will send an armed agent to take the money away from your petitioner, disregarding his screams and howls of anguish, and appropriate it to the purposes of public education in order that your petitioner's children shall not grow up in ignorance.

May I say in conclusion: Don't wear a crutch; it may cause your leg to dry up and blow away.

## TO A RETURNED SOLDIER

BY HARRY KEMP

There'll be great talk of *this* and *that*  
Now that the war is over, lad,—  
The knaves that dared not speak before  
Will let their tongues run mad;

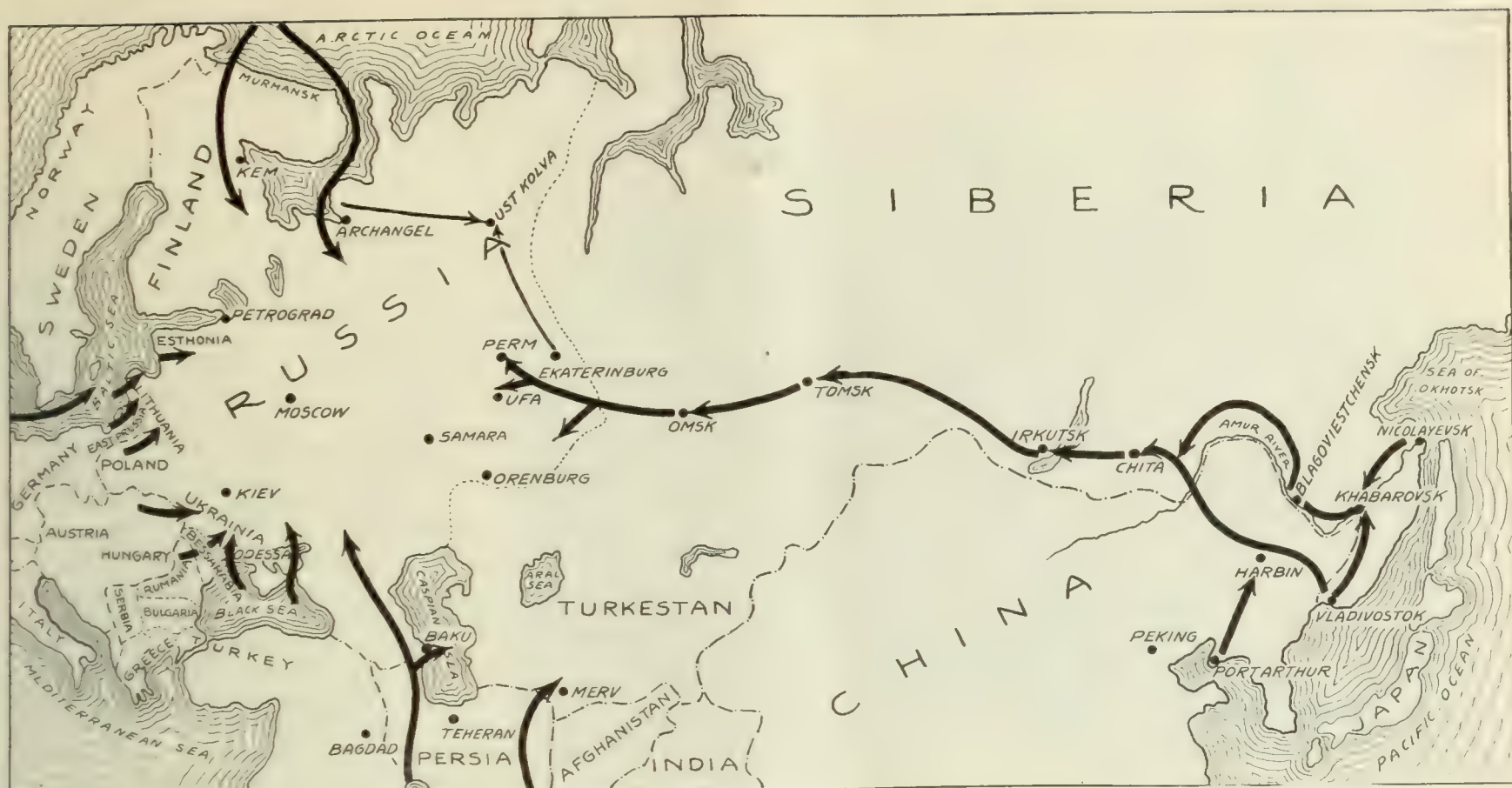
'But you, who rode the heaving waves  
And rolling seas to ravaged France  
And shot for shot and blow for blow  
Hurled back the Hun's advance—

You, who each day looked at your death  
And saw into an open grave,  
Facing the great realities  
That only front the Brave:

At wormy heart and gnawing mind  
Whose curse is never to be still  
You'll shrug your shoulders, go your way,—  
And let them prate their fill. . . .

You'll smile and gravely turn away  
From sawing hand and *thus* and *so*  
Because the Doer understands  
What talkers never know!





The main lines of attack directed against the Soviet Republic are shown by the arrows. Admiral Kolchak, with headquarters at Omsk, has sent successful expeditions into Europe, taking Perm and Ufa and making connection with the Archangel expedition in the north. The American troops are chiefly quartered at Khabarovsk, at the junction of the Amur and Ussuri rivers. The British have control of the Caspian Sea, of the Transcaucasus and of the Transcaspien region. The French expedition into Ukraine has been driven out of Odessa by the Bolsheviks. Bessarabia is claimed by Rumania, but is in revolt. Since Hungary has established a Soviet Government Rumania is exposed to Bolshevism on both sides. The Poles have taken Pinsk and in the Baltic provinces the Bolsheviks are retiring on Riga. The Allied and American forces from the Arctic sent one expedition down the railroad from Murmansk along the Finnish border and another from Archangel, but both have had to fall back under pressure of Bolshevik attacks.

## SMOTHERING THE RUSSIAN VOLCANO

THE Allies are not at war with Russia. The Kerensky Government is still in power. Business relations with Petrograd are normal.

These statements are made on authority that cannot be gainsaid or at least must not. They are embodied in a recent decision of his Lordship Mr. Justice Bailhache of the King's Bench in an insurance case, he acting on the advice of the British Foreign Office and of Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador in Petrograd.

To be sure Sir George is temporarily absent from his post. Also President Kerensky is just now residing in London and not allowed to gratify his longing for a lecture tour in America. The British Government must know who are the official representatives of Russia for, as was recently explained in Parliament by Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the diplomatic and consular corps of the Kerensky Provisional Government are being paid by Great Britain. And according to the *Echo de Paris*, Kerensky, during his enforced seclusion in a London suburb, has been converted to Bolshevism and has telegraphed to Lenin his willingness to return to Russia and serve in the Soviet Government.

But altho the Bolsheviks are not "recognized" it is impossible to avoid recognizing the harm they do. And altho the Allies are not at war with Russia their armies are fighting Russians on seven fronts and have penetrated into Russia to distances varying from 300 to 4000 miles. The Soviet Government—the officially non-existent—is

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

being attacked at the present moment by British, French, Japanese, Americans, Finns, Letts, Estonians, Lithuanians, Serbs, Germans, Poles, Ukrainians, Czecho-Slovaks, Rumanians, Italians, Greeks, Chinese, Turcomans, Punjabis and Senegalese. Of these the troops under Allied flags number 1,219,465, according to a statement made by the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, on March 25. The Soviet forces, according to the French Ambassador to Russia, M. Noulens, contain only 90,000 trained troops. According to Mr. Martens, the official representative of the Soviet Government in the United States, the Red Army comprises 1,200,000, of whom 700,000 are engaged in fighting their foreign foes. We may safely assume that the Soviet forces amount now to half a million, as this is about what competent and unbiased observers generally agree upon. On the other hand the Allied and American forces now under arms number 13,366,000 men, so if we should really make up our minds to fight the Bolsheviks the odds in our favor would be twenty-five to one at the start.

But we cannot count Bolsheviks with as much certainty as we could Germans. Taking the figures at their face value we should be liable to both overestimate and underestimate the strength of the Bolsheviks. Overestimate because it is not probable that they could stand against an equal number of ours for their armies are in part led by reluctant officers with Bolshevik revolvers pointed at their heads and in

part composed of unwilling men forced into the service by the threat of starvation or the lure of high pay. Underestimate, because the Red Armies receive reinforcement from the population. Wherever the Allied armies have penetrated they have met with increasing resistance and have had to deal with Bolshevik risings in the rear. The recent collapse of the French campaign in the Ukraine was, according to the British Minister of War, Winston Churchill, due largely to the hostility of the people. The Ukrainians before the French invasion were anti-Bolshevik and had been for more than a year successfully beating off the Soviet forces. Now the Bolsheviks have got control of the whole Ukraine except Odessa, not so much by conquest as by conversion, because they appeared as friends.

The Red armies shrink and swell with remarkable suddenness and it is often difficult to distinguish between Bolsheviks and banditti, so we cannot tell what their strength is at any given moment or whether on the whole they are losing or gaining. Last month they lost Ufa and Perm. This month they gained Budapest and Munich. Bolshevism reminds me of the Russian thistle which I used to see in Kansas driven like wild fire by the wind, scattering its seed as it flew over the prairie, building barricades out of barbed wire fences, blockading roads and bringing fair farms to ruin. We hear of Bolshevik movements in Argentina at the antipodes, and even in Australia, which we used to be told was the workingmen's paradise. But altho Bolshevism is spreading to other coun-





The blackhouse which protects the south end and siding at Obozerskaya, the scene of recent fighting, was built by American engineers and is defended by American soldiers

tries it may nevertheless be on the point of collapse in Russia. Lenin and Trotzky promised the people bread and peace and they are not giving them either. The new British White Book tells of 10,000 men at the Putilov works in Petrograd passing resolutions against the Bolshevik régime and shouting "Down with Lenin!" But it will be noted that their complaint is that Lenin is too much inclined to conservatism and compromise and not sufficiently submissive to the Soviets. According to the White Book, factory production in Russia has fallen off 50 per cent, but the peasants have raised big crops and made money. An English bank clerk leaving Petrograd in January reports:

All the streets are deserted and there is no life at all. The Nevsky is practically empty and most of the shops are shut, but perfect order reigns in the streets. There is no looting or robbery. There are hardly any executions now. . . . Services still continue to be held in the churches and on the whole they are well attended.

The population of Petrograd, which was a million and a half before the war and three million during the war, has dropt to less than a million, and of these, according to our State Department, 6000 are dying daily, chiefly from typhus and smallpox. But we must not fall into the error of interpreting the depopulation of the cities and the closing of the shops as altogether signs of weakness. They are in large part due to the desire of the Russian people for land. Just as soon as the Bolshevik leaders announced "free land for all," there was a rush for it that looked like the opening of Oklahoma. Soldiers deserted the army and workmen the shops, and it has not been possible to get them back even by conscription. That this was the cause is shown by the fact that during the first three months of 1918—that is in the first part of the Bolshevik régime and when conditions were not so bad as they have since become—

221,000 out of the 365,000 factory workers of Petrograd left the city for the country. But since the chief trouble is with transportation the more the overcrowded city population is scattered and set to growing crops the less the danger of starvation.

But leaving off the almost hopeless attempt to find out the internal state of Russia let us try to piece together the fragmentary and often misleading information we get regarding the military operations on the seven fronts. Summing up the situation in so far as it can be read from movements on the map we may say that the Bolsheviks are losing on the east and west and gaining on the north and south.

We are naturally most concerned with the Archangel expedition which is in a critical situation. I don't believe in editorial criticism of military operations, but I must say that it has never seemed to me sound strategy to send an expedition in the dead of winter eight hundred miles into a hostile country thru an Arctic harbor, icebound for half the year and four weeks' voyage from the base of supplies, by way of one railroad and two rivers, subject to attack from front and both flanks by a fanatical foe many times more numerous and within ready reach of their own bases by rail and river. Napoleon's march to Moscow was an easy enterprize compared to this. Trotzky boasted that he had the Allied troops trapped and would drive them into the White Sea before the spring thaw. In February the British command realized the serious-

ness of the situation and sent a hurry call for help. The President responded and two companies of railroad troops were dispatched to the Murmansk coast. But it is difficult to get them to Archangel, 500 miles further and on the other shore of the White Sea. The most recent dispatch relates it as a great achievement that one British freighter was got thru the White Sea from Murmansk in three weeks by the aid of three icebreakers and was brought within reach of Archangel "only slightly damaged."

The Allied forces under British command on the Archangel front consists, according to Pichon, of 13,000 British, 4920 Americans, 2345 French, 1340 Italians and 2290 Serbians, some 24,000 altogether. To these are added a contingent of 11,770 Russians and Finns recruited from the occupied territory, but they are of doubtful quality and are showing signs of going over to the enemy as our forces fall back.

In May the ice will begin to break up and in June the troops can be withdrawn, and according to the promise of the British and American governments they will be. They can doubtless hold out till then. By retiring from the boundary of the province of Vologda to Archangel our forces shorten their lines of communication by 250 miles and lengthen the enemy's by the same. But if the apprehended disaster should occur and our troops be killed or captured it would settle automatically the question of our attitude toward Russia. The American people would rise as they did to the slogan "Remember the 'Maine'!" and "Remember the 'Lusitania'!" Our armies would pour into Russia and stay until it was over, over there. This might be a good thing for the country but it would be hard on us. Altho our soldiers



American Red Cross Official Photographs. Copyright Press Illustrating

All the Allied armies are represented



have shown great courage under great difficulties the Archangel expedition, ill-advised and ill-supported, has not increased our military, moral or political prestige. The Bolsheviks are bragging of the prisoners and supplies they have taken. The anti-Bolsheviks complain that by withdrawing our promised protection we are leaving them exposed to the vengeance of the Bolsheviks. Both sides accuse us of insincerity because the Murmansk and Archangel Soviets that invited us in were assured by President Wilson, Admiral Kemp and General Poole "that the Allied action in the White Sea was not aimed against the Soviet Government" and that "their agents would not interfere with home affairs."

The recent advance of the Siberian forces into European Russia has at last brought them into touch with the Archangel expedition. Patrols from the two forces met at Ust Kolva on the Pechora River west of the Urals. (The reader will find such names as this in his atlas more easily if he is reminded that *Ust* in Russia means the mouth of the river named.) But the mere contact of scouting parties will not materially facilitate communication across 700 miles of railless tundra and forest.

The Allied forces in Siberia, according to the French Foreign Minister Pichon, consists of 1600 English, 4000 Canadians, 7500 Americans, 7600 French, 2000 Italians, 4000 Serbs, 4000 Rumanians, 27,000 Japanese, 55,000 Czechoslovaks and 210,000 Russians. The Japanese sent sixty or seventy thousand troops into Siberia, but most of them have been withdrawn, at the request, it is said, of Washington. The Canadians have been promised that they will be brought home in the spring. But Admiral Kolchak, dictator of the Government at Omsk, seems to be more



U. S. Official, from Press Illustrating

*In the street car strike at Archangel soldiers were called upon to restore order. In the crowd are several Americans, and one is serving as a conductor*

than holding his own with his new army of nineteen and twenty year old conscripts, armed with British rifles, commanded by French officers and supported by the Czechoslovaks. He has carried the war into the enemy's country on the European side of the Urals and recaptured Perm and Ufa which the Bolsheviks took in the winter. The Bolshevik Fifth Army was overtaken on its retreat from Ufa and 4000 prisoners were taken.

But while Bolsheviks were being captured at the front they were being made in the rear. The Cossacks who have control of Eastern Siberia have been behaving as they used to behave under the Czar or even worse, terrorizing the towns, robbing banks, murdering peaceful citizens and outraging women. But the Russian people did not take this maltreatment with their former meekness. They appealed to the Americans for aid and when this was refused they rose, organized, armed and fought back. The Japanese took the side of the Cossacks and called upon the Americans to do the same. But General Graves, in command of the American forces, was not convinced that the insurgent populace were Bolsheviks, so he refused this appeal also, stating that he had no authority to intervene on either side. Consequently he is blamed by the Japanese for the double disaster that befell their troops on the upper Amur River when on February 26 two companies of Japanese at Blagovestchensk were virtually wiped out by the Russians and when on March 3 at Pra-

lovka, thirty miles north, they lost ninety men. He further offended the Cossack generals by refusing to give up for execution some Cossack soldiers who had mutined because they felt that they were being used to restore the Czar. There were also complaints that the American troops were drunk and disorderly, but General Graves promptly apologized when two such incidents were called to his attention by Colonel Romanovsky.

On the other fighting fronts there are no Americans so I will pass over them briefly. On the south the British with Indian troops crossed the Persian border and defeated the Bolsheviks in Russian Turkestan. This has given them Merv for which they have longed for thirty years. The Bolsheviks retreated up the railroad to Orenburg, which they still occupy. Dutov's Cossacks, which formerly held a stretch of this railroad, seem to have disappeared. The British have taken over the Russian fleet on the Caspian, which gives them control of this inland sea except Astrakhan, which the Bolsheviks hold.

Passing west of the Caspian we reach the land of wild rumor. Much of the news we have been getting from the Ukraine is now proved to have been false. We were told for instance some months ago that General Denikin, with the Don Cossacks, had captured Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, after a battle with the Bolsheviks in which 10,000 had been slain, and more recently that he had defeated the Bolsheviks on the Don, taking 30,000 prisoners. As a matter of fact Denikin got nowhere near Kiev and was defeated on the Don and had to retire to the Caucasus. We also read that French and Rumanian forces from Bessarabia had captured Kiev and that the French from Odessa were making a victorious advance northward; both reports contrary to fact. On March 18 the Greek commander at Kherson reported "bril- [Continued on page 12]



*in the public square at Archangel*



# IT ALL DEPENDS ON THE BOSS

## Can You Measure Office Output? Do You Know How to Hire?

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

A retired farmhand was hunting a job. He was very much retired—three farmers had retired the poor fellow in as many weeks. But he could not afford to stay in permanent retirement; he was still in his early twenties and thought he might perhaps work a few years longer. And the impulse to eat, strong upon him, demanded wherewithal to gratify it. So he was looking for a job.

In his wandering he spied a farmhouse that manifested no dog on the premises, but a luscious row of savory pies in the pantry window. Suddenly possessed with a huge admiration of this heavenly place, he notified the farmer that perchance he might be willing to accept a position here, and condescendingly gave ear while the farmer considered the proposal.

The farmer asked, "Ever work on a farm before?" The youth lazily drawled, "Oh, yes, a little off and on—mostly off."

The farmer asked, "How much hay can you stack, how many potatoes can you dig, in an hour or a day?" The youth indifferently murmured, "Got no idea—never took the trouble to count up what I could do."

The farmer asked, "Were you the best, or the poorest, worker on the last farm where you were employed?" The youth jauntily giggled, "Blamed if I know. All we thought about was getting our pay, and as long as the boss didn't kick we worked as little as we could."

The farmer asked, "Where is your recommendation from your last employer?" The youth declared loudly, "Ain't got any. Didn't ask for any. Thought I could bluff another farmer into giving me a job. Farmers are boobs and I was always smart enough to pull the wool over their eyes."

The farmer asked, "Why did you leave your last place?" The youth gurgled out, "Me and the boss didn't agree. I told him what I thought of him and he fired me."

The farmer asked, "What made you ask me for a job?" The youth answered, with his first display of real interest, "The pies in your pantry window. Then after I saw you, I had a hunch that you were an easy mark and would give me a soft snap, which is the only kind of job I'll take."

The farmer beamed with satisfaction. He exclaimed with delight, "Oh, my dear good man, for these many moons I have been looking for a noble workman like yourself. Take the job and fix your own salary. Graciously abide in the guest room of my humble dwelling, and if it please your highness remain with me a few years till my daughter is grown, that you may take her to wife and inherit the farm. Praise be to Allah for this highly auspicious day, on which I first beheld your grand visage. Your presence honors me overmuch, kind sir."

And thus did the lazy, careless, boasting youth earn a fine salary for doing next to nothing, and at last wed the farmer's daughter that he might inherit the estate.

You don't believe this happened? You are right. Of course it did not happen—on a farm.

But the like of it happens hundreds of times in American offices, and our aim is to help avoid the repetition of such occurrences. We have spun a fable, or a parable if you choose, to illustrate how clearly the folly and criminality of much of our office procedure would be manifest in case the scene of action were a farm instead of an office. The majority of people cannot see the absurdity of their own action till they observe an equally foolish performance carried on by somebody else.

Every day in New York, thousands of office workers hunt for jobs by walking from one place to another, by answering newspaper advertisements, by attempting to form connections in other ways. Bookkeepers, accountants, typists, stenographers, filing clerks, machine operators, office boys and messenger girls—all are hunting jobs. An experience of twenty years with office employees warrants the opinion that about two-thirds of these jobless young people are looking for the pies in the pantry window.

They haven't the least idea how much office work they can really do, or if they are accustomed to do it in the right or

the wrong way. If you ask them about quality or quantity standards of performance, you might as well be talking Hottentot. And if you ask them why they wanted a job at all, you would get either a lie or a bold acknowledgment that their only reason for working was the pay envelope.

The scientific measurement of man power is fundamental to correct office operation. When you buy an automobile, you first demand to know how fast and how far the machine will go without going to pieces. When you buy so trivial a thing as an electric light bulb, you insist that the bulb comply with a known standard of intensity and durability. You pay for horse power in the automobile, and for candle power in the electric light. When you pay for the service of a human machine termed an employee, how much and what kind of man power do you specify—and pay for?

The head of a modern factory knows just how many pieces of work are produced, or how many motions made by each operative, during a given period of time. The factory output, management and profit rests on this basis of exact figuring of individual production. This is the only fair method of apportioning work and distributing pay. The office needs it as much as the factory. All straight hand work, wherever and however done, should be paid for on a unit cost basis of time, quantity and quality.

Miss A. and Miss Z. are stenographers employed in a room where fifty typists work together. But these two girls are as different in their training, skill, manner and product as tho a continent lay between them. A mental continent, a moral universe, does lie between them. Miss A. works at top speed without losing accuracy. Her spelling and punctuation are almost perfect. She remembers everything you tell her and thinks of important things you do not tell her. She is reliable as the clock. Her faculty of order and sense of neatness add to her efficiency. She is courteous and kind, radiating an atmosphere of optimism that cheers up and speeds up the others. She has a keen, strong conscience that never permits her to slight or neglect her work. She has an ambition that keeps her on the job when the other girls are loafing—she looks ahead and prepares to get ahead.

Miss Z. is always behind time, and temperamentally as slow as a glacier. Her punctuation looks like a Chinese puzzle, and the only way she can spell words of three syllables is to implore the constant aid of an unabridged dictionary. She forgets most of what you tell her and doesn't seem to care. The only way she can correct her own manuscripts is to ask the advice of the office boy. She has a bad temper and is frank and generous with it. The only time she takes a real interest in her work is on the afternoon of pay day. She merely does enough to keep from getting fired, and does what she does as poorly as she dares.

How are you going to pay these



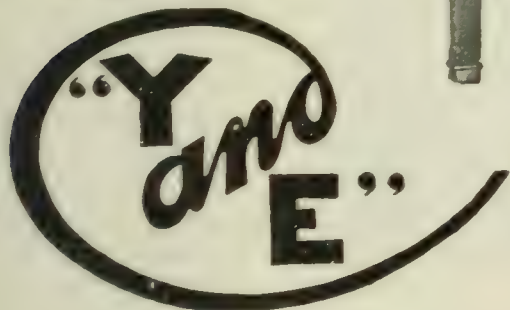
A. W. Shaw Co.

A planning board like this helps the manager to know the condition of the office work at all times. The figures across the tops of the columns represent the working hours, which in turn are subdivided into fifteen-minute periods. Down the side are written the names and positions of all the persons employed in the office. Colored pins opposite the names show the amount of work scheduled, as well as what each clerk has on hand and the time at which the task will probably be finished





"Y and E" Efficiency Desks help the executives and employees of the Potlatch Lumber Co., Potlatch, Idaho, to do more work in less time. In the background of the photograph are seen several "Y and E" letter-size sectional cabinets in oak. Also made in mahogany and steel, in all standard sizes.



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THE Efficiency Desk is in reality a "Y and E" filing cabinet built with adjustable compartments in which all kinds of card and vertical systems may be filed *within arm's reach*. We sell this equipment as a complete individual system for each user. Let us make a tentative recommendation for an Efficiency Desk completely equipped *for your work*; also for other executives and employees of your company for whom time saved and efficiency gained are important developments.

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Complete  
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IF you are near a "Y and E" branch or agency store, ask for a system representative to call upon you, so he can study your problems at first hand. Otherwise write us as fully as possible, explaining, for instance, the work you handle and what you want to accomplish. By way of suggestion we list below a few of our systems and equipment. This list may be checked and mailed to us for information:

#### Systems

- LETTER SYSTEMS
- DOCUMENT FILES
- CHECK FILES
- BILL AND ORDER FILES
- CARD RECORD SYSTEMS
- (FOR EVERY PURPOSE)
- LEGAL CAP SYSTEMS
- CARD LEDGER SYSTEMS
- MECHANICAL LEDGER SYSTEMS
- VERTICAL FILING CATALOG

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- PLAIN-WALL STEEL CABINETS
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- EFFICIENCY DESKS
- BLUEPRINT FILES
- RECORD FILING SAFES
- STEEL SHELVING SYSTEMS
- COMPLETE CATALOG

Company

Name

Address



two girls? Your instinct, observation and common sense tell you that the work of Miss A. is near the maximum production while that of Miss Z. is near the minimum. You believe that Miss A. turns out 30 or 40 per cent more and better work than Miss Z. But you haven't any proof on which to base a difference in salary. When you pay them alike, there are sure of the bad results. You lose money regularly on Miss Z. and others like her, perhaps \$2 a week, on the average, or \$100 a year on each. You create disappointment and dissatisfaction in the mind and heart of Miss A., because she very well knows that she earns at least a third more money than Miss Z. and ought to be getting it. You remain yourself in a state of total confusion regarding overhead expense, because you have never learned the unit cost of operation for each typist and her machine.

Some years ago in developing a certain feature of our work we employed several new stenographers all at once. We agreed that our officials should be given their choice of the new helpers, so far as possible. One of our department heads, being young, handsome and impressionable—a horrible combination for a department head—chose immediately a pretty, coy, captivating, sweet young thing, regarding not her productive capacity at all. I happened to know some of the scientific production tests and character analyses for office workers; having applied these to the new stenographers without their knowing it, I selected the most unattractive, most unpopular girl for my special helper. The handsome youth made large sport of my choice.

Within a year the French doll he had picked had left and gotten married—she fell down so badly on her job that all she could do was to get married. Whereas the unprepossessing girl I had chosen scientifically was promoted twice within a year; became shortly my private secretary; did the work of two ordinary girls for the pay of one—even after we raised her pay twice; and proved so reliable and capable that she could in my absence run the whole department, that she had entered a short time ago as a beginner. When you hire an office worker, do it by science and not by chance. Above all, cut out personal preference.

How shall we begin to measure office output? By taking the standard unit of work representing both man power and machine power, and making every item of production pass under scientific tests. The fundamental unit of office operation is the typewriter. Have you a typewriter cyclometer for every typewriting machine in your office? There seems to be no other way of determining the value and cost of your typewriter production to a penny. The typewriter cyclometer works on the principle of the pedometer—counting and recording strokes of the machine as the pedometer counts and records steps of the foot. The cyclometer is quickly and easily attached to the back of your machine. It registers one point for every 180 strokes. Every night each typist turns in a statement of her cyclometer reading and is paid

for her typewriting work on the basis of the weekly total of her cyclometer reading. Salaries are generally based on the cost per 100 points, but if two or more makes of machine are used in the same office the unit of cost per 100,000 strokes is suggested, to keep all operators on the same production level. The usual rate of cyclometer salary is for stenographers \$1 per 100 cyclometer points; for operators of dictating machines 75 cents per 100 cyclometer points; and for copyists 60 to 65 cents per 100 cyclometer points.

How does this accurate system of measurement work out? You will know by the end of the first week just how much each typist ought to be getting for her work, whether she is underpaid or overpaid, and how much money you have been losing regularly because of inefficient typists. For example, you may find you have been paying one girl \$3.91 average cost per 100,000 strokes, while you have paid another girl

periods in each. Every day the stenographer fills out this blank, indicating the amount and kind of work done and the exact time occupied. There are other methods of appraising and apportioning stenographic work, but these two are good illustrations of the science and art of measuring office production.

Don't make this change suddenly or carelessly. A revolution of any kind should be attended by caution. When you put all stenographers on a clean production basis, where each pays herself by the amount of work she does, you may find two undesirable things happening. First, the keen, sensitive, ambitious girls will be likely to overdo in trying to reach and maintain their daily maximum output; the result may be excessive or premature fatigue, insomnia, indigestion, eyestrain, or nervous disorders, low spirits or low vitality. Our observation has been that the employees who should be most protected are often most neglected. One of the best stenographers I ever had always went beyond her strength, and we had to put regular safeguards around her to prevent recurring periods of exhaustion. However, we found when she was in fine physical condition her work surpassed that of other employees so far that the little time and money spent in keeping her vaulting ambition down to earth was a mighty good investment, apart from the satisfaction of helping the employee who most needed and deserved help. Rather than push a fine worker to the point

of exhaustion, I would go without my dinner and do the job myself. You can't do too much for an employee who does her most and best for you.

Second, you may find that the girls who cannot hurry without making mistakes will hurry anyhow, regardless of mistakes, and expect the same salary that other typists get for the same quantity of perfect work. A system of fines or demerits to disclose and remove the errors from additional speed may discourage the unfortunate desire for more money and less character.

Other office workers should recognize and realize, each for himself, a certain standard of performance. Is your bookkeeping force trained and equipt to produce maximum results at minimum cost? I have before me a letter from an official of a large manufacturing concern to illustrate this point. I will give you the gist of the letter. The bookkeeper of this concern was always busy, and generally behind time with his work. The company had no idea how much he could or would do—all they knew was how much he failed to accomplish. And he was not to blame. The company was to blame. The mere posting of ledger items—a mechanical operation, kept this high-priced man busy most of his time.

The company woke up and resolved to try out a bookkeeping machine. The bookkeeper, within three months, by the aid of the machine, was posting all charges and credits in an hour and a half—a process that formerly took some five hours. He was able to take over another man's job in his spare time. When he got that organized on the machine plan. [Continued on page 118]



A. W. Shaw Co.

*"For every ten typists you save the salary of one by using cyclometers"*

\$4.93 average cost per 100,000 strokes. On the second girl you have been losing right along \$2 or more every week. The cyclometer costs only \$6 and is guaranteed for three years; that is, for \$2 a year you get absolute knowledge of production total of one machine that enables you to prevent a loss of \$2 a week. By spending \$2 a year you save \$100 a year.

You can figure your probable saving on a 10 per cent basis. For every ten typists you employ on straight routine work, you should save the salary of one by complete installation of cyclometers. If you employ fewer than ten typists, you can estimate that each will have 10 per cent more time for other work, and that all will be paid for the exact amount of work they do. Such a method promotes good workers and eliminates poor ones. It checks up delays in various departments and gears up the departments with each other. It records the number of machine hours and prevents the waste of idle machines. It places all typists for the first time on a clear plane of absolute justice and equality.

But the cyclometer measures only typewriting output. The day of the average typist also includes various operations, such as dictating, filing, figuring and other kinds of work, regular and irregular. The time card is valuable here. It is a daily report blank, with a vertical column for each class of work, the kind of work being named at the top, and the whole sheet ruled with horizontal lines, each representing a ten-minute period. The left vertical column states the hours of the business day, and notes under each the fixed ten-minute



# ECONOMIC PRIZES

## SIXTEENTH YEAR

In order to arouse an interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, and to stimulate those who have a college training to consider the problems of a business career, a committee composed of

**Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, Chairman**

**Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University**

**Professor Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan**

**Hon. Theodore E. Burton, New York City, and**

**Professor Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University**

has been enabled, through the generosity of Messrs. Hart Schaffner & Marx of Chicago, to offer in 1920 four prizes for the best studies in the economic field.

In addition to the subjects printed below we will send on request a list of available subjects proposed in past years. Attention is expressly called to the rule that a competitor is not confined to topics proposed in the announcements of this committee, but any other subject chosen must first be approved by it.

1. On what economic basis can a League of Nations be permanently established?
2. The Future of the Food Supply.
3. A study of the means and results of economic control by the Allies during the European War.
4. The effects of governmental action in the United States on the wages of labor.
5. The effect of price-fixing in the United States on the competitive system.
6. A study of the effects of paper money issues during the European War.

Class B includes only those who, at the time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college. Class A includes any other Americans without restriction; the possession of a degree is not required of any contestant in this class, nor is any age limit set.

### **A First Prize of One Thousand Dollars, and A Second Prize of Five Hundred Dollars**

are offered to contestants in Class A.

### **A First Prize of Three Hundred Dollars, and A Second Prize of Two Hundred Dollars**

are offered to contestants in Class B. The committee reserves to itself the right to award the two prizes of \$1,000 and \$500 of Class A to undergraduates in Class B, if the merits of the papers demand it. The committee also reserves the privilege of dividing the prizes offered, if justice can be best obtained thereby. The winner of a prize shall not receive the amount designated until he has prepared his manuscript for the printer to the satisfaction of the committee.

The ownership of the copyright of successful studies will vest in the donors, and it is expected that, without precluding the use of these papers as theses for higher degrees, they will cause them to be issued in some permanent form.

Competitors are advised that the studies should be thorough, expressed in good English, and although not limited as to length, they should not be needlessly expanded. They should be inscribed with an assumed name, the class in which they are presented, and accompanied by a sealed envelope giving the real name and address of the competitor. No paper is eligible which shall have been printed or published in a form to disclose the identity of the author before the award shall have been made. If the competitor is in CLASS B, the sealed envelope should contain the name of the institution in which he is studying. The papers should be sent on or before June 1, 1920, to

**J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, Esq.**

**The University of Chicago**

**Chicago, Illinois**



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Just as oratory puts the power of emphasis into the spoken word, so the—

# MULTIPLY HAMMOND "WRITING MACHINE"

—puts the all telling power of emphasis into the written word.



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can turn cold type into living, breathing words—words pulsating with the writer's deepest convictions, words expressing to a society his most conventional mood, words showing always absolute correctness—in business, professional or social usage.

### The business man

who uses the Multiplex can put character and individuality into his letters, and can emphasize the important parts by changing instantly from one style of type to another.

Note the six distinctly different type-styles reproduced in this advertisement.

### The mail order man

can put the same emphasis on the selling points of his product as he would in talking. "Just turn the knob" and you can change from commercial type to italic, giving emphasis when and where you want it.

### The lawyer who swayed

judge and jury by his eloquence can write his brief on the Multiplex so that every telling point scores with the judge.

### The author

can prepare his manuscript so that no climax or no subtle point will be lost—can see his story practically in print before it goes to the publisher.

### The Multiplex is unlike any other typewriter

It is revolutionizing typewriting. Its work is as great an improvement over the typewriter as the carrier typewriter was over the fountain pen, or the fountain pen over the quill. Just think of being able to choose from over 365 different type-styles, including all languages!

The Multiplex is typewriting perfected to the art of fine printing and engraving—plus personality.

### Mail the Coupon for FREE BOOKLET

It will show you how, with the Multiplex, you can put the force of emphasis into your typed matter—how you can drive home with strength of accent the fullness of your argument; how you can write with the same convincing force that you use in speaking—an exclusive feature of the Multiplex.

We will also send our pamphlet, "The President and His Typewriter."



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For Traveling—for Home. Weighs about 11 lbs. Full capacity. Ask for special folder.

Write your name, address and occupation below and mail to—

Hammond Typewriter Co., 538 E. 69th St., New York City

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Write Your Occupation Below

## MY PRIVATE OPINION OF YOU

BY MARIA MORAVSKY

Nowadays, when most of us Americans are discussing "What's the matter with Russia," it is refreshing by way of contrast to read so frank an estimate as this of "What's the matter with America." Miss Moravsky is a Russian girl who was known rather extensively as an author in her own country before she came to the United States a year or two ago.

**E**VEN before I came to America I had heard that your people always ask a newcomer: "What do you dislike in America?"

It was explained to me that they ask such a risky question because they want their country to be perfect, and everybody knows how much easier it is to notice the faults when coming from outside.

I admire this civic courage of Americans and I will try to answer this question, giving my fresh impressions of a greenhorn.

I need for it a big dose of courage, too. . . . It is so much easier to pay compliments than to tell the bitter truth. . . . But I am willingly taking the risk: it seems to me that those representatives of Russia and America, who want to bring up the closest friendship between the two great countries have exchanged too many compliments, while their private and their "official" opinions about each other's countries differ a great deal.

It means insincerity: let us stop it: let us cease to exchange "diplomatic notes."

I start it with a cordial hope of a better understanding between Russians and Americans.

When Russians say "America" they mostly mean the United States. That is very characteristic of us: it shows that we consider your country to be the greatest and the most essential part of the New World.

America has enjoyed too good a reputation among Russians, and it is always dangerous: nothing spoils friendship so much as the exaggeration of a friend's merits.

Our Intelligentsia, the most radical and highly educated part of the Russian nation, used to think that America and freedom are synonymous. When we became deadly tired of the cruelty of our old regime we would read and dream about your land. So many of the political criminals, exiled to Siberia, ran away to America with the unshaken hope of finding a new, perfect life!

They expected too much and naturally they felt rather disappointed when they noticed the faults, which were unseen from afar. . . . Everything seems so much rosier from the long distance, you know.

The first sad surprise for the Russian newcomer was the still existing death penalty. We do not have the death penalty for the non-political crimes. It was already abandoned in the seventeenth century, under the reign of Empress Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great.

"From this very day nobody shall be executed in my country!" said Elizabeth when she took her seat on the throne.

I am very proud that this greatest act of mercy was proclaimed by a woman.

Speaking about women I must not omit to add that it was another painful surprise for our emigrants to see the whole part of your population without equal rights. Why, we had believed that such an anachronism as the woman's suffrage problem was well forgotten here long ago!

Many disappointments have awaited us in America, because we thought it so highly advanced and unprejudiced. Maxim Gorky wrote a bitter book about the United States. He blamed America very harshly

and of course he was unjust. His bitterness had a personal basis: he came here with a woman whom he loved many years, but she was another man's wife. And he was refused shelter by all the hotels because of it.

But the Americans do not know that under our old regime it was almost impossible to obtain a divorce in Russia. Even the cruel treatment and the shameful sexual diseases were not considered sufficient for a divorce. All our marriages must be practically lifelong.

As a consequence of the hard divorce laws we have had many free relations in Russia and many illegitimate children. And those children are not despised, as in America. The Russians who read and heard about the splendid institutions devoted to children's health and education in America could hardly digest this strange contradiction.

The American child is a little god of the nation, and still it may be morally persecuted for the crime of its parents.

The moral persecution of the Jews was a surprise for me, too. They ran away from "anti-semitic Russia" to the "land of equality" and here—many a fashionable club refuses to receive them.

I cannot describe all the horror which was awakened in my soul by the other facts of racial prejudices, by negro lynching. Russian "pogroms," which—you must remember—were inspired by the Czar's Government, seem pale if compared with the pogrom of negroes. And I believe that your Government has clean hands—it is the citizens themselves who have committed these barbaric acts of club law. So in this case I am denied even the favorite Russian consolation of blaming the "bad government."

We were well informed of your political freedom, but few of us knew that your citizens are morally less free than were the deprest subjects of our Czar. The spirit of your press, for example, is far less independent than in Russia. The reason is, perhaps, that our editors are not so often tempted by money. Advertising is not well developed in Russia. . . .

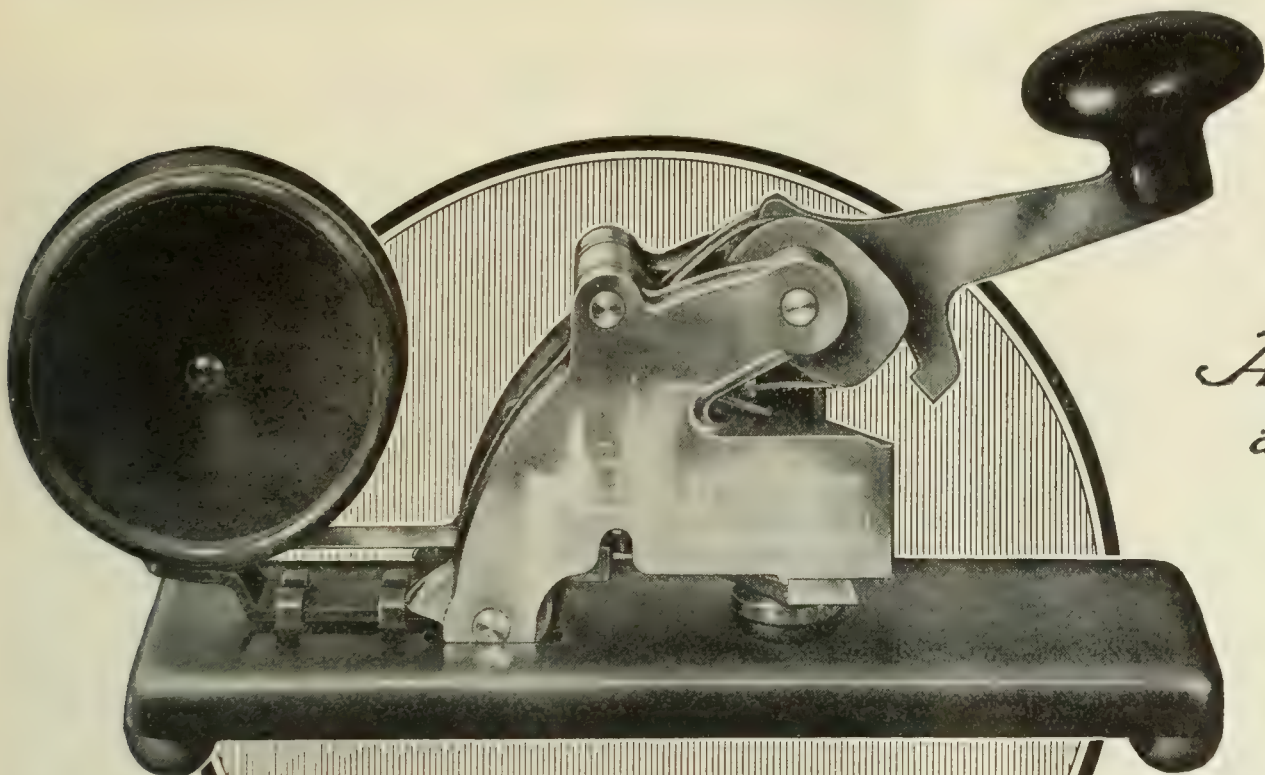
The comparison between the two friendly countries is not always favorable for America. Our Intelligentsia observe many faults when they come here, but the general ideas which we got about you in Russia have proved to be true: your republic has the oldest traditions of liberty, you are the nation of originators, conquerors and inventors. And . . . you have no patience.

Russians had too much of it. It was considered our greatest national merit, but from the radicalists' point of view it was our national disease. We would suffer for centuries before we dared to change a thing! Your citizens have never had such patience, and we used to adore you for that.

You are not accustomed to wait for the important things, not in politics, nor in private life. I have read in the paper a good illustration of it: in the coldest days of last winter, when the coal was delivered with such a cruel delay, a father of a certain shivering family chopped up the expensive piano, just to get the heat one day earlier.

That is the way you do everything! Russians would be frozen to death, and never dare to destroy the family's best furniture. But the American—he chops the piano! You are capable of changing for the better everything at any price! I believe that no one fault of your country can live long—your great creative impatience will kill them all!





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# THIS LITTLE PIG MOTORS TO MARKET

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
MOTOR SERVICE

As a result of the recent development in this country of motor transportation there has accumulated no little evidence that the motor truck offers the most efficient means of transporting freight and express matter in what the railroads term the short haul field that is, for distances up to one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles. The superior efficiency of motor transportation is maintained over considerably greater distances in the case of certain classes of goods, such as household furniture and furnishings, extremely fragile articles, etc. and where speed in delivery is the primary factor.

In the short haul field motor transportation becomes a direct competitor of the railroads and to some extent of steamship services. However, if the often repeated assertion of railroad officials is taken at face value, then the rail carriers will be glad to relinquish most if not all of their short haul freight business, which, it is claimed, is not a worth while paying business because of the handlings at terminals. The foregoing of course applies principally if not wholly to shipments of less than carload lots, that is, railroad freight car lots.

In comparison with the railroads on short hauls motor transportation has the advantage of carrying shipments directly from the door of the shipper to that of the receiver. It is generally conceded that thereby considerable time in delivery is saved, and the wear and tear and cost of several handlings eliminated. Just what this means in actual dollars and cents was impressively presented at the recent Truck Owners' Conference in New York City by the general traffic manager of a large manufacturing business which ships its products to every section of the United States as well as abroad. In considering this man's statements and figures it must be borne in mind that his shipments by railroad are many times greater than by motor truck. He presented a table of comparative figures on transportation costs of less-than-carload lots within the limits of the short haul field. The weight taken is one hundred pounds and in the case of the railroads is based on the first class rate, and includes 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charges from the shipper's warehouse to the freight station, another 15 cents for the teaming at the other end from the freight station to the receiver's warehouse, 24 cents per hundred pounds increased cost of boxing to protect shipment thru the many and severe handlings incident to transportation by railroad, and allowance for the increased weight of the extra boxing. Every one of these items is properly included in the cost of rail transportation when drawing comparisons with carrying by motor truck, yet how few, even among shippers, give them due consideration.

With this preface the table of comparative costs as compiled by the general traffic manager in question:

From New York to	Distance in Miles	Cost by Railroad Freight per 100 lbs.	Cost by Motor Truck per 100 lbs.
Newark	12	\$.91	\$.15
Passaic	18	.91	.18
Paterson	22	.91	.20
Elizabeth	18	.91	.20
New Brunswick	36	.91	.40
Trenton	63	.98	.60
Philadelphia	100	1.02	.80
Chester, Pa.	115	1.05	1.00
Wilmington, Del.	133	1.45	1.20
Coatesville, Pa.	140	1.15	1.05
Port Chester, N. Y.	27	1.02	.63
Greenwich, Conn.	30	1.02	.63
Stamford, Conn.	35	1.03	.65
Norwalk, Conn.	44	1.06	.68
Bridgeport, Conn.	58	1.10	.70
New Haven, Conn.	75	1.13	.73
Derby, Conn.	73	1.13	.73
Ansonia, Conn.	75	1.13	.73
Shelton, Conn.	72	1.13	.73
Naugatuck, Conn.	86	1.15	.74
Waterbury, Conn.	91	1.16	.75
Meriden, Conn.	95	1.16	.75
Hartford, Conn.	113	1.21	.90
Springfield, Mass.	140	1.25	1.00
Holyoke, Mass.	148	1.25	1.10
Worcester, Mass.	190	1.31	1.50
Providence, R. I.	202	1.32	1.10
Boston, Mass.	234	1.36	1.50

This table would seem to include every expense consequent to making a shipment

ten days, or net thirty days, the receiver takes ten or thirty days from the date of receipt of freight. If goods are in transit thirty days, then the shipper is actually selling on sixty days credit instead of thirty. If the difference in time of delivery between railroads and motor trucks averages ten days thruout the short haul field, then there is an actual saving or gain in interest on the sale price of the goods of the shipper utilizing motor transportation.

To the inexperienced there may be some doubt of the justice of the allowance of 24 cents per hundred pounds for extra boxing and a further allowance for the weight of the extra boxing material, as included in the table herewith, and added to the cost of shipping by railroad. In the case of motor transportation the shipment is handled once at each end and by employees of the shipper or receiver, in both cases by those interested in the safety of the shipment. With railroad transportation in the case of less-than-carload lots, there will be from eight to twelve or more handlings. Therefore it is necessary to go to considerable additional expense for boxing or crating, or protecting by other means, in order to prevent loss or damage in shipping goods by rail. The general traffic manager above mentioned stated that he was convinced that one of the principal savings consequent to the use of motor transportation was in the lumber and other material and the labor required for boxing. This saving, of course, will vary with the amount of protection which different kinds of goods re-



Time is money to the farmer. That's why he ships live stock by motor

by both motor truck and by railroad. There are other considerations, however, which cannot be figured on a dollar and cents basis. Take the matter of speed, for example. Any delivery in the short haul field can, and regularly is made within twenty-four hours by motor trucks. In the case of railroads the time is from three days to thirty days. In addition to the saving in time there is often a saving in actual money, because the average receiver of freight considers invoices due when delivery is made. If terms of sale are 2 per cent

quire for rail shipment, but any one who questions that there is a considerable and worth while saving should watch the loading of a large motor van engaged in inter-city hauling or in rural motor express service, and then visit a railroad freight station. And remember that the lumber used in boxing unless it has been dried in a kiln will carry from 10 to 25 per cent of its weight in moisture.

Another department of the Government, the Federal Bureau of Markets, has recently completed a survey and study of the transportation problem in the short haul field, in as far as it concerns the shipment of farm and other food products. The result is a strong recommendation for the further development of motor transportation in this field, for rural motor express services as railroad feeders, and for store door delivery systems in the centers of large population. Emphasis is laid on the tremendous loss in perishable food products due to the delays of rail shipment, and the many handlings incident thereto. Here again the advantage of transportation directly from shipper to receiver without any change is brought forward in behalf of the motor truck, as well as the saving in transportation charges. In its report the Federal Bureau of Markets voices the belief that motor transportation will accomplish the freight carrying results which it was hoped would follow the advent of trolley lines thru rural districts.



The goods on this truck are handled only twice, once by the shipper and once by the receiver. The result is a saving in crating, and prevention of damage



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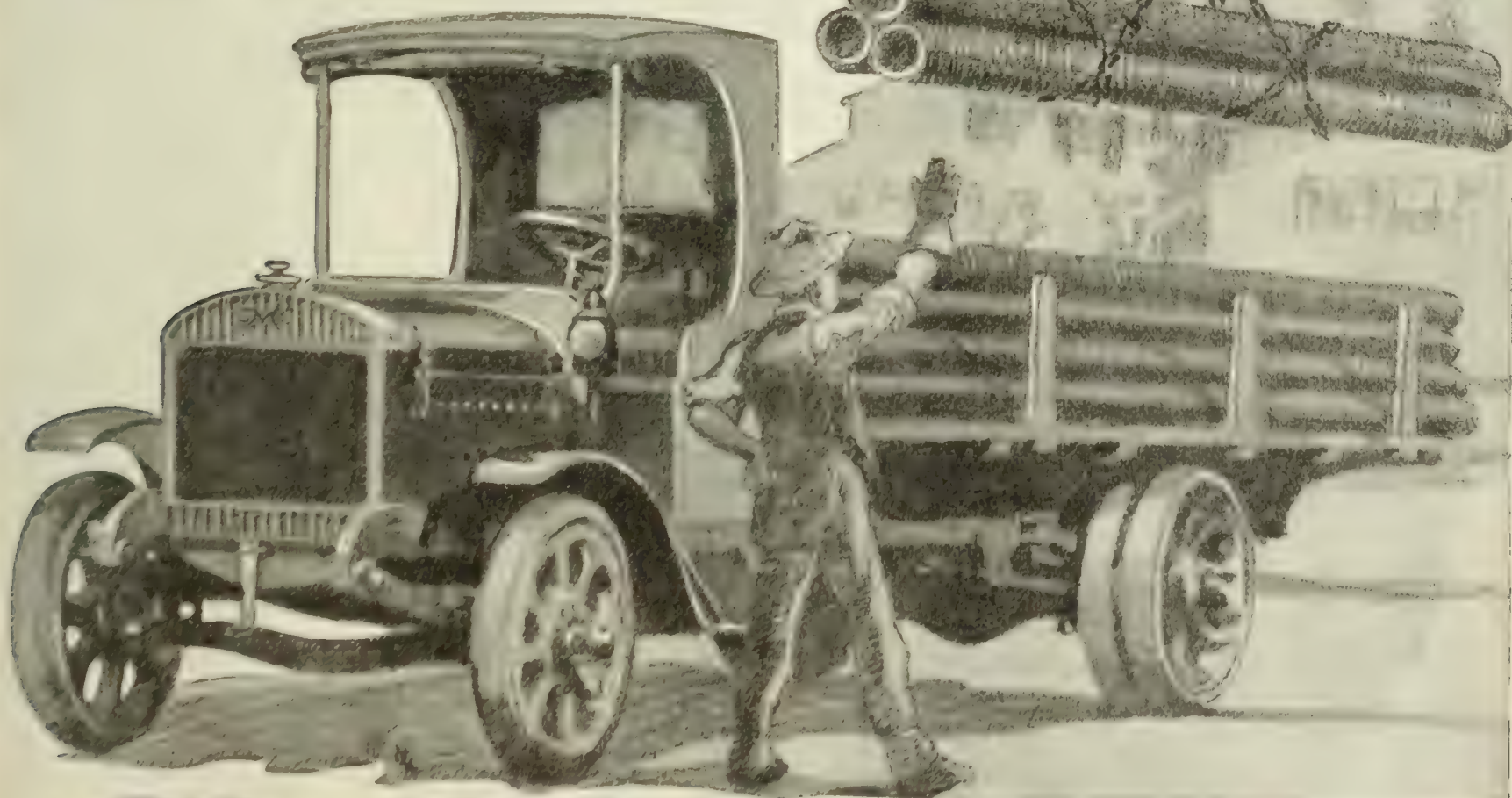
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# The New Books

## Twentieth Century Poets

**I**F there is one thing certain about the advance of poetry in America, it is that the advance is a general one along the whole line of composition from free verse and polyphonic prose on the extreme left to sonnets and quatrains on the extreme right."

So says Professor "Billy" Phelps, of Yale, in his book on *The Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century*. Whether he was thinking of an army or of a sort of embattled parliament, the metaphor is a good one, but it involves the most outstanding fault of this breezy book. Its title is a misnomer. Professor Phelps has assembled a great many interesting comments on poets and poetry, but outside of this paragraph there is mighty little discussion of the advance; little, that is, of the critical synthesis, the recognition and exposition of poetical development, of interrelations and sequences, that one expects from the title. For illumination on the broader tendencies in the verse of the generation one can much better turn to Amy Lowell's "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry," or even to the unassuming little symposium edited a few years ago by Lloyd Morris, "The Young Idea."

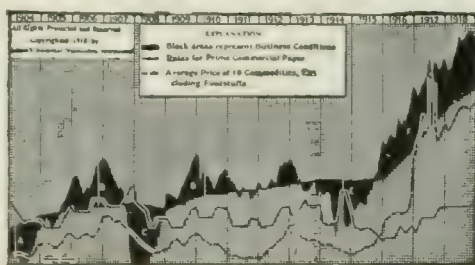
But this is not quite fair to Professor Phelps. Perhaps he didn't choose the title, and, in any event, we should consider the book he wrote and evidently intended to write, rather than the one we think he ought to have written!

There are no less than 114 poets whose work is in some measure discussed in this single volume. The comment extends to a whole chapter in the case of John Masfield, for whom, properly enough, this distinction is reserved; and shrinks to a very few lines in many cases. In these days of Princeton anthologies sponsored by no less a personage than Alfred Noyes, one can forgive Mr. Phelps for devoting a chapter to Yale poets, but how he can find space for men like John G. Neihardt and John Curtis Underwood, and even spare a paragraph to Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and yet have no room for Joyce Kilmer save in an apologetic note in the appendix, is hard to understand.

The chapter on Masfield makes one regret that Mr. Phelps felt that he had to crowd his other pages so full that he had space for no more than fragmentary comment. It is an excellent outline of the work of the master of our generation; it does estimate the nature of the "advance" which he represents; and it is a well-rounded commentary on the outstanding features of his greatness. Its gist is here:

Mr. Masfield is a mighty force in the renewal of poetry; in the art of dramatic narrative he goes back to the sincerity and catholicity of Chaucer. For his language, he has carried Wordsworth's idea of "naturalness" to its extreme limits. For his material, he finds nothing common or unclean. But all his virility, candor and sympathy, backed by all his astonishing range of experience, would not have made him a poet had he not possessed imagination and the power to express his vision of life.

Wisely, Mr. Phelps refrains from any attempt at arbitrary classification. We are left nearly always to guess his rating for a particular poet by the extent and nature of his comment. That is as it should be;



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Baederized anthologies have proved the futility of the other method.

For this reason it is interesting to note what he chooses to say of some popular versemen. We quote, admitting frankly the injustices of the process when such fragments are taken from their context:

*Alfred Noyes*—He is not without ideas, but he is primarily an artist, a singer. (Page 58.)

*Edgar Lee Masters*—In the "Anthology" the driving motive is an almost perverted passion for truth. (Page 267.) I therefore regard the "Spoon River Anthology" not as a brilliant revelation of human nature, but as a masterpiece of cynicism. (Page 269.)

*Amy Lowell*—Vigor and versatility are the words that rise in one's mind when thinking of her poetry. (Page 248.) In spite of her assured position in contemporary literature, one feels that her career has not yet reached its zenith. (Page 256.)

*Vachel Lindsay*—Such unquenchable vitality, such bubbling exuberance, cannot always be graceful, cannot always be impressive. But the blunders of an original man are sometimes more fruitful than the correctness of a copyist. (Page 235.)

*Robert Service*—The poetry of Mr. Service has the merits and the faults of the "red blood" school in fiction. . . . It is not the highest form of art. It insists on being heard, but it smells of mortality. You cannot give permanence to a book by printing it in italic type. (Page 34.)

*Henry van Dyke*—Among our veteran poets should be numbered also Henry van Dyke. His versatility is so remarkable that it has somewhat obscured his particular merit. (Page 202.)

*Rudyard Kipling*—The reach of this particular poet seldom exceeds his grasp. (Page 32.) I hope that after the war he will become one of the leaders in the advance of English poetry in the twentieth century, as he will remain one of the imperishable monuments of Victorian literature. (Page 33.)

Mr. Phelps's method is conversational. He browses briefly in a poet's life-history, quotes a poem or two, tells a story or makes a disquisition on human nature that occurs to him, comments on the principal characteristics of the work in question, and passes on. Too often his bright phrases are a little cheap; one wonders if they were written with the stamping of undergraduate feet in view. But his opinions are sound and pertinent. If he opens few doors to unsuspected subtleties, he does tell us briefly and pointedly what he thinks of the important poets. His judgments command general agreement, and rarely fail to hit the nail on the head.

*The Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century*, by William Lyon Phelps. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

## The Slav World

THE study of *The Jugo-Slav Movement*, by Robert Kerner, relates the birth, or rebirth, of a common sense of nationality among the Serbian, Montenegrin, Bosnian, Croatian and Slovene peoples, long divided from each other by mountain barriers, religious antagonisms, political boundaries and the Austro-Hungarian policy of "divide and rule." There is a complete bibliography at the end of the study.

Vladislav Savic, a Serbian scholar of reputation and a Serbian political leader of experience, discusses the diplomatic position of a resurrected Yugoslavia in his recent volume on *Southeastern Europe*. His solution is the union of the Jugo-Slav peoples into one state, the rearrangement of frontiers in the Balkans and in Austria-Hungary on the principle of nationality, and the creation of a new synthesis in southeastern Europe in place of the present Hapsburg Empire. "Materially, economically, and politically, southeastern Europe will be complete if it includes Bohemia, Hungary, Rumania and the southern Slav state, but its moral entity will not be perfected unless all the other smaller neighbors join with them," namely Greece, Bulgaria and Albania. President Butler of Columbia University has contributed an introduction to the volume.

*The Heart of Europe*, by Charles Pergler, is a plea for the union of the Czechs

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of Austria and the Slovaks of Hungary into a new national state, independent of the decadent Hapsburg Empire. The new republic which has been formed is better endowed for independence than many suppose.

An independent Bohemian-Slovak state will have a population of over twelve million inhabitants, and in territorial extent will be eighth among twenty-two European sovereignties. At the present time 62.7 per cent of the burden of Austrian taxation is borne by the Czech countries. 78 per cent of the grain lands of Austria is found in Bohemia. Of the coal found in Austria, 83 per cent is mined in the Bohemian lands; 69 per cent of the Austrian iron is found there; 90 per cent, if not more, of the sugar factories of Austria are located in the lands of the Bohemian crown; the textile industry is one of large proportions, and leather, paper, furniture and electro-technical industries are of importance.

For those to whom the Ukraine is only a word, the study of Dr. Stephen Rudnitsky, of the University of Lemberg, will prove of value, especially on the economic side. The author is much concerned to prove that his fellow-countrymen have nothing in common with the Russians in race, speech, or national characteristics.

*The Jugo-Slav Movement*, by R. J. Kerner. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press. \$1. *South-eastern Europe*, by Vladislav Savic. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.50. *The Heart of Europe*, by Charles Pergler. Chicago: Bohemian National Alliance. 25 cents. *Ukraine*, by Stephen Rudnitsky. Rand McNally Co. \$2.

## Consequences of the War

WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS'S *The World War and Its Consequences* is unquestionably a powerful review of the circumstances and events, other than military, of his subject. Professor Hobbs is unsparing in arraigning his evidence against those of admitted pro-German sympathy, and reminds others who palliated such atrocities as the sinking of the "Lusitania" on the ground of neutrality, of Confucius' words: "A wise man is impartial, not neutral; a fool is neutral but not impartial." He also lays bare German propaganda in the United States with its devious and endless ramifications. Coming to the Peace Treaty, Professor Hobbs warns us what we may expect from a beaten and unregenerate Germany, if the terms are not those imposed by a victor. In this relation he quotes Maximilian Harden:

We will go back to the times of savagery when man was a wolf for his fellow man. . . . If in France they think that the reestablishment of peace can only be made possible by the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, and if necessity should oblige us to sign such a peace, the seventy millions of Germans would very soon tear that peace to tatters.

Professor Hobbs's book bears a warm indorsement from Theodore Roosevelt. The vigor of its style and its direct force remind one of the deceased President.

*The World War and Its Consequences*, by William Herbert Hobbs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

## Our Part in the War

NO work of five hundred pages could be more pregnant with fact and event than Professor McMaster's review of the United States in the world war. It is a recording of affairs military, political, and social from 1914 to 1918 with respect chiefly to their influence on the United States and her part in them. As a reference work it will prove invaluable.

The first part of the book deals with pre-war activities, such as neutral trade and the war restrictions placed upon it, the sinking of unarmed ships, pro-German propaganda, the latter with our entrance into the war, the mobilization of our soldiers, our industries, and our food supplies, concluding with the international peace discussions at the time of the Brest-Litovsk parleys.

Professor McMaster has no words to

spare on comment or interpretation. His is a straight chronological narrative, amply supplied with such documentary support as the speeches of statesmen, government proclamations, and newspaper comment. As always he lays stress upon the political and economic rather than the military events of the war. He presents his facts with high impartiality and with no attempt at their evaluation.

*The United States in the World War*, by John Bach McMaster. D. Appleton & Co. \$3.

## What of Alsace-Lorraine?

AMONG the peace problems that it will be difficult to settle with absolute justice is that of the disposition of Alsace-Lorraine. Dr. Coleman Phillipson's book, *Alsace-Lorraine*, dealing with the history of this province, past and present, and with its probable future status makes clear the importance not only to France and Germany, but to the world peace, of a just solution of this question. His impartial report of the claims of both sides, presented from the geographical, economic, political, ethnographic and historical viewpoints lead to the conclusion that the future sovereignty of the country must be left to the decision of its own people.

The book is well planned to meet the needs of the student, giving a thoro description of the land (illustrated with topographical maps) and the reaction of the inhabitants to the various regimes by which they have been governed.

*Alsace-Lorraine*, by Coleman Phillipson. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$8.

## A Poet Who Went to War

BUT for the war, we should not have had Joyce Kilmer's collected *Poems, Essays and Letters* this year. Yet it is part of his distinction that he was a poet who went to war—not a poet made by the war. From France he wrote only a handful of verses, and these, tho they gather up in especially poignant form some of the finest strains of his poetical personality, are by no means his most characteristic work. There is great nobility and a high order of rhetorical vigor in "The Peacemaker." But another man might have written it more readily than "Trees" or "The Twelve Forty-five" or "The Blue Valentine," to name only three familiar poems in as many different moods.

Kilmer was a poet to be prized most of all for a racy simplicity, a mingling of homely emotion and an urbane and virile humor. It is the verses that show these qualities which will be longest remembered by the greatest number of readers—not the more especially devotional poems, tho their spirit and the strain of Kilmerian fancy which runs thru them will widen their appeal beyond the limits of Kilmer's own Catholic faith. Joyce Kilmer posset, and dared to display, that naïveté which is the fruit of an exquisite sophistication.

Of his career, one can say nothing after the intimate and spirited memoir which Mr. Holliday offers. An amazing energy, cloaked by a quaint dignity, and linked with a passionate devotion to the Catholic Church, made him a figure fit for legend. The first of the reprinted letters is charmingly characteristic in manner:

The New York Times,  
November 1, 1914.

Dear Charlie:

Can you lend me \$1? I wish to go to New Brunswick, New Jersey. Help me to gratify this strange whim!

J. KILMER

It was the quiet graciousness of his voice, with an autocratic finality and a humorous insight in the dictum, that made his conversation delightful, and a like blending of mellow observation, whimsy



cality and vigor gives flavor to his prose and verse.

Kilmer wrote good verses and a great quantity of good newspaper prose which are not included in these representative volumes; but for their many-sided revelation of one of the most thoroly interesting dynamic young personalities of the generation they are very certainly among the books of the year which one will read, and keep.

*Poems, Essays and Letters*, 2 vols., by Joyce Kilmer. G. H. Doran & Co. \$5 set.

## The Sacred Beetle

ONE does not look for that indefinite quality called human interest in a book of science, yet it exists on every page of M. Fabre's books on the insects he found in his garden and the nearby fields. In *The Sacred Beetle* the translator has brought together Fabre's scattered essays on the scavenger beetles that, for their own purposes, clear the land of the droppings of cattle, utilizing the discarded material as food and as a nidus and nutriment for their young. The purely instinctive work they do, forming with marvelous skill the perfect spheres, or the elegantly shaped egg-pairs laid away in their burrows, is sufficiently interesting by itself to hold the reader, especially when he recalls the reverence paid to one of these beetles—the Egyptian scarab—as a religious symbol. But he is even more fascinated by the enthusiasm of the man who is penetrating their secrets with a patience and ingenuity of research almost as wonderful as his discoveries, and by the very human amusement that is mingled with his scientific delight as he discloses one hidden feature of beetle life after another, and links them together into biographies.

*The Sacred Beetle and Others*, by J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.60.

## A Critic of the Colleges

IS the higher learning a business proposition? Is the university a business corporation? Is the college president a successful business man, a captain of finance? If this is so, should it be so?

These are some of the questions propounded by Thorstein Veblen in his new book on *The Higher Learning in America*, a memorandum on the conduct of universities by business men.

In the working theory of the modern civilized community, the university is a corporation of learning, distinct and dispassionate. . . . Within the university precincts any aim or interest other than those of irresponsible science and scholarship, the pursuit of matter-of-fact knowledge are to be rated as interlopers.

This is the theory, indeed, but the practice, he says, is far different. More and more the modern university is becoming an efficient business machine—efficient in that it trains people to take their place in the complex business world and, in turn, to become efficient business machines. Its professional schools, whose one aim is utilitarian, outweigh its academic department. Even the college of arts must adapt itself to utilitarian ends. It must produce results which can be gaged and measured on a statistical basis and in terms of modern science. The college president is chosen not because he is "a scholar and a gentleman" as in former days, but because he is a successful administrator, a good public man, a clever money-getter. He chooses as his subordinates men who can see sense in carrying out the policies expected of him. In such a scheme of things the scholar does not fit. Big business and pure learning have no common ground.

Thus does Mr. Veblen indict the modern American university. His remedy, as far as he suggests one, for his book is, after all,

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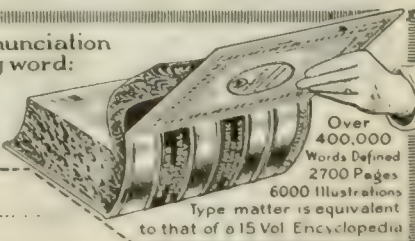
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*The Higher Learning in America*, by Thor-  
stein Veblen. B. W. Huebsch. \$2.

## Goat Feathers

DON'T be a goat—that is the lesson of  
Ellis Parker Butler's tract on effi-  
ciency. It is, like all true tracts, based on  
personal experience and misfortune, for  
he, like the rest of us, has gone gathering  
goat feathers. This is not the same thing  
as "wool-gathering," tho it has an equally  
deleterious effect on a man's work. To take  
up every public task one is asked to do and  
turn aside into every by-path that looks  
inviting—that is gathering goat feathers.  
But one cannot review Butler. One can  
only quote from him:

I can sit down to write a story about a man  
who fell off a bridge and landed in a kettle of  
tar on a canal boat and, before I have com-  
pleted a full paragraph, I can have stopped to  
clean the small o, small e, and small a of my  
typewriter with a toothpick, stopped to think  
about the pearl buttons on a vest I owned in  
1894, the Spanish-American War, what the  
French word for "illumination" is, and whether  
I paid my last Liberty Loan installment. Be-  
fore I have finished that first paragraph I may  
have stopped to fill my fountain pen, gone down-  
town to attend a meeting of the Red Cross Com-  
mittee, started to recatalog my published stories,  
and taken a trip to Chicago. Before I have got  
to the first period in the first sentence I may  
have decided that I would not have a man fall  
off the bridge but have a woman fall off it, that  
I would not have her fall off a bridge but off  
the Woolworth Building, that I would not have  
her fall into a kettle of tar but into a wagon-  
load of feather beds, that I would not write a  
humorous story at all, that I would not write  
at all, and that I would, instead, get an empty  
cigar box and make a toy circus wagon for my  
young son.

On my wall, alongside my desk, I have a cal-  
endar, and the sheet that faces me is that for  
the first week in March, 1916. It says "Con-  
centration. Concentrate all your thoughts upon  
the work in hand. The sun's rays do not burn  
until brought to a focus. Alexander G. Bell."  
That is the whole matter in a nutshell, but the  
only use the motto has been to me has been to  
permit me to look at it and think about it when  
I ought to be thinking of the story I was trying  
to write.

*Goat Feathers*, by Ellis Parker Butler. Hough-  
ton Mifflin Co. 50 cents.

## More Bennett Philosophy

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nett takes time in the midst of his  
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ophy series. This eight-volume library on  
what men live by, or should live by, ought  
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Bennett possesses the happy faculty for  
talking to plain folks straight from the  
shoulder and with "punch," and at the  
same time rendering himself most delight-  
ful and amusing reading.

*Self and Self-Management* consists of six  
essays on miscellaneous topics, such as run-  
ning away from life, war-work, the diary  
habit, lecturing a young woman, being  
fussy and the meaning of frocks. The first  
essay on "Running Away from Life" is  
nearly all quotable, but lack of space limits  
us to one paragraph:

My point is that you may take refuge in  
good works or you may take refuge in bad  
works, but that the supreme offense against  
life lies in taking refuge from it, and that if  
you commit this offense you will miss the only  
authentic happiness—which springs no more



from content and resignation than it springs from mere pleasure. It is indisputable that the conscience can be, and is constantly narcotized as much by relatively good deeds as by relatively bad deeds. Nevertheless, to dope the conscience is always a crime, and is always punished by the ultimate waking up of the conscience.

*Self and Self-Management*, by Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Co. \$1.

## Truth and Phantasy

A book that despite not infrequent dallies with the sentimental, manages to capture a great Truth in its cobweb net of phantasy, is *The Little Girl Who Couldn't Get-Over-It*. The story centers round the life of a little girl of cultured parentage who is born in the slums of New York and brought up until she is six years old by a slum foster-mother. She then is restored to her natural sphere. A life of luxury and aimless culture fails to banish early impressions and values from the girl's sensitive nature, and she finally shapes her life upon unusual and ideal lines. On the whole it is an unusual romance.

*The Little Girl Who Couldn't Get-Over-It*, by Alfred Scott Barry. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

## The Avalanche

READERS of fiction will be twice grateful to Mrs. Atherton for her latest story. In the first place, because she is an American and knows not only how to portray the American character but also because she belongs to us, lives with us and writes to us. We thank her, too, for choosing San Francisco as the locale; no one knows better than she the life and business of this Western metropolis.

Possibly one might criticise Mrs. Atherton for handling, without gloves, some characters and localities which are more often discussed in men's clubs than in the open pages of a widely circulated book. But we see in this story an ingenious tale of San Francisco society, or at least that part of society where idleness and too much money lead it to resort to unusual methods of amusement.

It seems somewhat unjust to classify *The Avalanche* as a detective story—so many crimes have been committed in that name! But as in "Mrs. Balfame," her previous book, Mrs. Atherton features in *The Avalanche* a professional detective as an integral part in the machinery of the well-constructed plot. And the unfolding of the tale loses nothing in the way of thrills and climax.

*The Avalanche*, by Gertrude Atherton. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.35.

## Behind the Battleships

HARRIET WELLES has done a splendid thing for the navy and for the American people; she has won for the men and the organization a new appreciation, and has brought the human side of the service home to us.

*Anchors Aweigh* is a collection of short stories about the navy and navy men—and women, for officers' wives are almost as much a part of the service as their husbands. "The Admiral's Birthday" and "Orders" are the two outstanding stories in the collection, but the others, too, have a way of tightening your throat just a bit, and making you see with new and more understanding eyes what is behind the great gray battleships.

There is a variety of background in these tales, and the incidents stand forth sharply against a setting of proper atmosphere, sometimes in this country, sometimes in China, in port or at sea. Mrs. Welles presents a well told straightforward story in a manner that changes it from merely a story into an unfolding picture.

*Anchors Aweigh*, by Harriet Welles. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.



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In Squash	-	-	-	-	-	2.25
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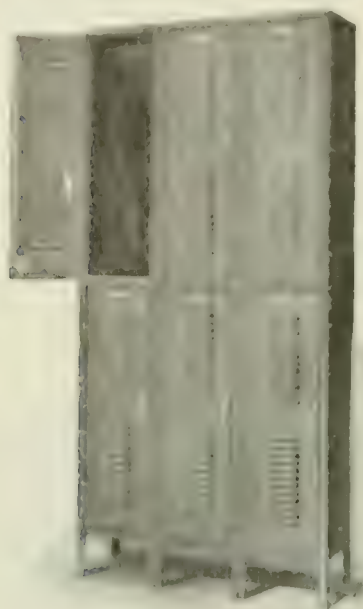
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## IT ALL DEPENDS ON THE BOSS

(Continued from page 106)

he had spare time left, so he took over two other partial jobs from other officials. Presently he found time again hanging on his hands. The company was organizing a new concern, and wished to know if the bookkeeper could handle a similar job for the new concern. Surely he could. And he did. The right man, plus the right machine and the right method, handled the work of five men, and did it better than five men ever could, lacking the modern machine and the modern method. You have no way of determining what your bookkeeper might and should accomplish, until you consult and compare the claims and tests of a number of manufacturers of modern bookkeeping machines.

What is your standard of performance in your addressing department? A girl using the old-fashioned pen and ink method of writing addresses usually finds 1000 her utmost for a day's work. If she uses the best type of foot-power machine for writing addresses, she can turn out 3000 an hour. The old method costs \$1.50 per 1000; the new method costs 15 cents per 1000.

Consider now the office boy. He is apt to be the highest-priced employee of a business organization. What? Isn't he paid the least? Of course—and the cheapest of anything is usually the costliest of its kind. A man willing to waste a dollar a week on the office boy—merely because he is the office boy, has a bad conception of business and will arrive at a bad conclusion thereof. A typical American office boy is unsystematic, unscientific, lazy, impertinent, impolite, fractious and buccolic. He talks and acts as if he owned the place.

The spare time of the office boy should be accounted for strictly. He should be given a variety of small jobs every day that need not be done at any special hour but must be done before closing time. He should be trained as an understudy of at least two higher employees. He should be taught how to study and work for promotion during his leisure periods. And he should be furnished a time schedule of every class of job he is supposed to perform, with a minimum salary for his time alone, and a piece rate or bonus addition for a maximum quality and quantity of production.

The preponderance of office action is routine work, and nearly all routine work involves the repetition of a certain kind and number of standard motions, or the completion of a certain kind and number of standard jobs. All this output, whether manual or mechanical, should be figured on a scientific basis equally fair to employer and employees.

The only worker whose output can be neither measured nor standardized is the man paid to think. The law of necessity makes you work perhaps eight hours a day; but when the law of originality gets hold of you, it may force you to work twelve hours a day, or to do as much in two hours as an ordinary man does in eight. There is no measure for the human mind. A certain famous man recently finished a brain product in four hours—then proceeded to sell it for \$20,000. He earned on that job \$5000 an hour. But he worked by inspiration as a primal motive—he never even thought of the price he would get for the production while he was absorbed in creating it. Everybody ought to work that way. Not everybody even by mental concentration and moral aspiration could earn \$5000 an hour; but I am firmly convinced that almost everybody could earn \$5000 a year if he did the work he was born to do, did it because he loved it, and trained himself to do it better all the time. Poverty

is not lack of money but lack of knowledge, lack of skill, lack of purpose, lack of power.

We suggest a few sample production tests for the office manager—till he originates better ones for himself. A daily standard of performance and of excellence should be fixed and followed as much by the employer as by the employee. One test for the office manager is that he leaves an absolutely clean desk at the close of the day. Another is that he apportions each day's work so that overtime is not demanded of any employee. Another is that he adjusts all complaints and difficulties promptly, kindly, patiently and effectively so that all employees are kept in a state of high satisfaction. Another is that he trains every worker, every day, to detect and correct his own mistakes and thus renders personal supervision by the manager unnecessary. Another is that every day he conceives a new idea or develops a plan for expediting, improving or extending the work.

Before you install production tests for an office department or individual employees, you should make it clear to everybody that the intention is to raise the pay of good workers, and to equalize the pay of all workers so that everybody gets a square deal. For instance, the chances are that if you regularly overpay your worst stenographer \$2 a week, you regularly underpay your best stenographer \$2 a week. Not only is it bad for the success of the business and the character of the poor stenographer to give her \$2 a week more than she earns—it is equally bad for the character of the business and the disposition and ambition of the good stenographer to give her \$2 a week less than she earns.

It isn't safe to criticize the employee whose production average falls below the ideal. The fault may lie in the management. The inequality of office output, whether departmental or individual, may be due to causes like these: Unjust or irregular apportionment of work; lack of coördination of individuals or departments; lack of technical training of the worker for the work; assigning of employees to jobs they could not do right in a hundred years because of temperamental unfitness; fault or absence of time schedule; disregard of the law of fatigue; overuse of man power and ignorance or neglect of machine power; selfishness, harshness or stupidity of higher officials; bad relations generally between employer and employee, or customer and employee, or employee and employee. All such factors in variation of production lie at the door of the manager of the office or the proprietor of the business. No matter how little or how poor work is done, to blame the employee offhand is unfair and unwise.

Now we turn from the principle and theory of our subject to the practical demonstration. How are you going to measure the output, actual and potential, of your office employees, tools, methods and machines? While the limitations of a general discussion make detailed application somewhat difficult, we would offer a number of suggestions that have been found serviceable in a large number of American business offices.

Get all available literature from the leading national efficiency organizations. Among these are The Independent Efficiency Service, the National Efficiency Society, the Harvard Bureau of Business Research, the Federal Bureau of Standards. The Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, supplies on request a printed office list of machine operations. To find whether your machines are up to the standard, or whether your combination of



man power and machine power is turning out the most and best work, you have only to check this list, obtain from the publishers a directory of manufacturers of machines for office use, then write for catalogs of the manufacturers and compare their production standard with your own.

Locate your problem and its solution in a recent business book. The science of office management can now be learned by mail. This was not true even five years ago; but the recent publication of authoritative books and lessons on office principle and procedure has made it possible for any office worker or manager, from Florida to Alaska, to know what production engineers have accomplished in New York, Chicago and other great business centers.

Consult the manufacturers of the machines and appliances you are now using. The big aim of the big manufacturer is not now to sell the customer but to serve the customer. Efficiency bureaus and service departments have been organized for the benefit of the customer by leading manufacturers of typewriters, cash registers, bookkeeping machines, dictating machines, filing cabinets, office furniture, and other items of equipment and supply.

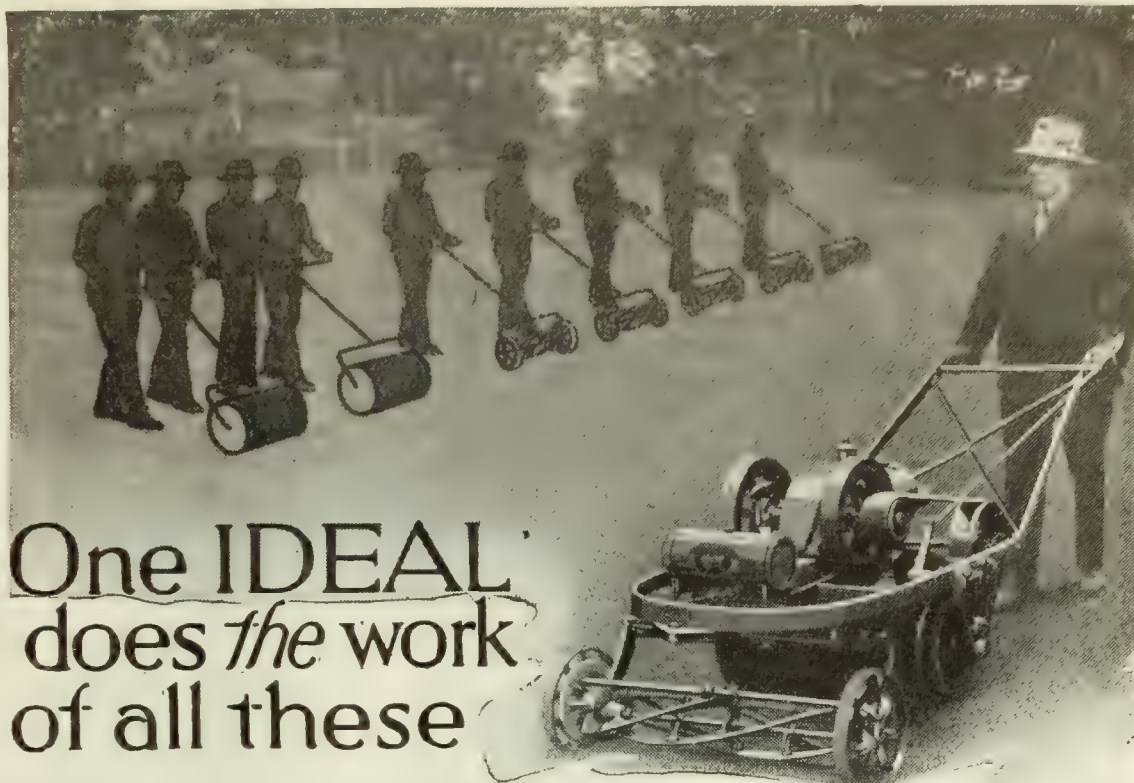
Stimulate thought, effort, enthusiasm, by means of tests, contests, races and prizes. A man never knows how much he can do until he starts out to beat his own record. Why should baseball teams and bicycle races be full of the excitement of winning the game—and offices be as dumpy and dreary as an old ladies' home on a rainy afternoon? The finest game in the world is the game of business. Put the spirit of the game into your business. Rouse every individual section and department to go after a new record.

Train your employees for their work on a systematic, scientific basis. Reports from the U. S. Department of Labor indicate that 90 per cent of the training rooms, classes and methods recently organized in large industrial plants have not only paid for themselves but have materially increased the profits of the concern.

Furnish your employees with proper tools and facilities. The best equipment is the best investment. Are your workers entirely satisfied with their tools, machines and appliances? If not, see that they are. Don't cripple them with cheap, scant, old-fashioned, outworn, irresponsible utensils.

Be fair to your employees by giving them a chance to do their best work. For example, in dictating to your stenographer, bear in mind that the outcome depends as much on you as on her. Dictate in a quiet room. Prevent interruption during dictation. Speak slowly, clearly, and directly to the stenographer. Give all necessary instructions for handling copy, take nothing for granted. Spell out every proper name, every technical or unusual word, foreign word or phrase. Don't keep your stenographer waiting, and don't expect her to do a lot of rush work in the afternoon. Prevent the late afternoon rush by analyzing work distribution more keenly and apportioning it more equitably. Furthermore, do not blame your stenographer for all the mistakes she makes—remember that the average dictator is responsible for about a third of the blunders, errors and delays of his typist.

Fit the work to the worker—not the worker to the work. The largest factor in failure is misfitness. You can't make a vital temperament do good mental work, or an eternal temperament do good mechanical work. There are some people who would go crazy if kept on a routine job all day. There are other people who wouldn't be contented with anything but a routine job. Character analysis forms the one correct basis for the selection of employees. The physical, mental, emotional, executive,



Actual use on some of the best kept lawns in the country has demonstrated that the Ideal Power Lawn Mower will easily replace five men with hand mowers and all the way from four to eight men with hand rollers. One man with the Ideal can easily cut four to five acres of lawn per day, and as the roller is an integral part of the machine the grass is rolled every time it is cut. Hence the turf is kept firm and smooth and in the finest possible condition.

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We have been manufacturing power lawn mowers for six years and our Ideal Tractor Mower was probably the first one on the market that could truly be called trouble-proof. It is of very simple construction and its design is such that all complicated clutches and gears are eliminated. All the operator has to do is guide the machine and operate the starting and stopping lever.

#### Uses Tractor Principle

The cutting blades operate by the traction of the side wheels upon the ground, just the same as the blades on a hand mower operate. This eliminates the difficulties that are almost sure to occur where an attempt is made to drive the blades direct by power from the engine.

#### Cuts Close to the Walks, Trees, Flower-beds and Shrubbery

With the Ideal a man can work just as close to various obstacles as with a hand mower. The mower is hung in such a manner that it turns easily and is guided around corners, flower-beds, trees, etc., without difficulty. Photo at right shows how the Ideal is quickly converted into a roller by using the small castor which we furnish. Valuable feature for early spring rolling.

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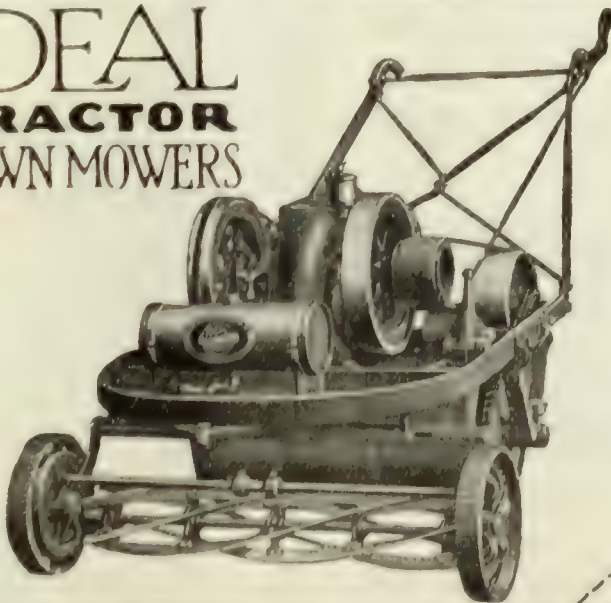
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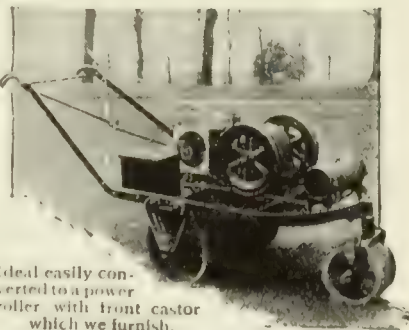
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## IT ALL DEPENDS ON THE BOSS

(Continued from page 119)

moral, social, industrial and inspirational faculties, traits and powers of each prospective worker should be judged in advance of employment, and the principal job assigned to him be made to fit him.

Make every worker a partner—and treat him like one. You may not be able to follow the example of Henry Ford and pay a minimum wage of \$6 a day, or the example of the United States Steel Corporation and invite your employees to become stockholders, but you can somehow gain their respect, win their loyalty, get their cooperation, stir their pride in good work well done. Explain to employees the principles and purposes of all your work. Show them how each is necessary to the final product. Create professional standards, with admiration therefor and reliance thereon. Make sure that dignity, courtesy and kindness prevail thruout your establishment. Prepare each worker definitely for promotion. Don't be satisfied till they all respect your justice and like your generosity. Production is the scientific name for satisfaction.

## THE VERY HUMAN ADMIRAL

(Continued from page 96)

"I chose Commander J. V. Babcock, who was my aide at Newport. We both put on civilian clothes, dropt our names, and assumed others more suitable to the occasion. Babcock and I chose 'Richardson and Robertson' as near as I can recall. We sailed from New York on March 31, 1917, on the steamship 'New York.' No one on the steamer recognized us, and we passed the trip as ordinary voyagers.

"We received news of the declaration of war by the ship's wireless on April 5, but it did not disturb us. We reached Liverpool on April 9 in a thick fog. Entering the harbor the 'New York' struck a mine which blew a hole in one of her forward compartments.

"At Liverpool we went ashore like any one else. A special train was waiting at the landing stage, however, with Admiral Hope of the British Admiralty. It waited there until we got aboard, then pulled out for London.

"We arrived in London on April 10, still wearing civilian clothes. We went at once to the Admiralty offices, where we had a conference with Admiral Jellicoe.

"On April 13, at a luncheon in London, the United States Ambassador made a formal announcement that I had arrived in the country. After that I went about in uniform.

"When we arrived in England, in April, 1917, the Central Powers were winning the war, whether you knew it or not. There were 700,000 to 800,000 tons of shipping being lost each month, and we did not know how to stop it. We had to adopt a new method. We did this. We established first the convoy system; second, the depth charge; third, the listening device. The convoy system might have been put into operation sooner than it was, but it had undergone a period of incorrect information.

"The cooperative arrangements between the naval forces of the Allies were complete. There never was a single instance of friction. The work of the American naval forces was brilliant, but I want to take this opportunity of emphasizing the wonderful display of grit and endurance shown by the merchant seamen of the Allies. Without them the war would have been



lost. There is no praise strong enough to reward their persistent gallantry.

"During the war we had 80,000 officers and men actively engaged in European waters. Of these 5000 were officers. There are 25,000 left, chiefly engaged in transporting troops and supplies.

"When we entered the war the first contingent was six destroyers sent over to engage in offensive operations against the submarine warfare. These were put to work at once where they were most needed. Then, as the others came over, the same policy was carried out.

"From the first I adopted the policy that there should be absolutely no friction between the various nationalities, and I issued orders that any one criticizing the work of the other navies should be sent back home.

"The other people had been engaged in submarine warfare for three years, and at no time were we in a better position than one to ten in anti-submarine craft. At the time the armistice was signed the British had 4000 submarine chasers to our 400.

"But the submarine campaign was never a question of guns. It was a question of the depth charge. That is what defeated the submarine.

"It was not until we entered the war that the convoy system was adopted, but that was chiefly due to faulty information that was at hand up to the time we entered. Under the convoy system it is necessary for ships to steam in columns of four, line ahead. When a submarine is sighted the leading ships must turn simultaneously irrespective of the number of columns. Then, too, the column must be maintained thru the night without navigating lights.

"The Allied naval staffs all declared the merchant seamen could never maintain these positions. What also contributed to the error was the fact that the merchant seamen themselves also stated they could not do so. They pointed out that even with naval ships it was a difficult maneuver, despite the fact that naval crews are trained to it constantly.

"Finally we succeeded in putting two experimental convoys on from Gibraltar to England. They were a complete success, and from that time the convoy system was continued. Our light naval forces were used as escort vessels to as many of these convoys as they could handle."

As to the work of the naval forces in European waters now, Admiral Sims went on to say: "Our naval forces are directing all transport movements. They are escorting ships thru mine fields, directing the movements of food ships and supply ships. Their operations extend from Constantinople thru the Mediterranean across the Atlantic, in the North Sea and clear to the White Sea thru the Arctic Ocean.

"Five hundred men of our navy are in northern France aiding the inhabitants to rebuild their shattered villages. These men were engaged in the bombing squadrons quartered there, and they have taken on their new work voluntarily."

Dear Old Party (to returned soldier who has been issued with an artificial leg):  
Why, Mr. Fitzgood's pup, I heard an 'ow  
you'd lost a leg.

Lost, Fitzgood's pup? Why, so I have.  
B O P—O, well, I'm main glad to see  
you ain't lost your foot as well—*Sydney Bulletin*

It was an old day  
We burned the cat,  
Then took her back  
And set her out to it  
In the back yard  
Then flew that escaped  
Back and fire  
Died by the cold

—*Poetry Magazine*



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## SMOTHERING THE RUSSIAN VOLCANO

(Continued from page 103)

that victory over forces of Bolsheviki four times the number of Greek troops engaged. Greek arms covered with new barrels." At the same time the French commander at Nikolayev reported a great victory inflicting losses in the Bolsheviki of "between 6000 and 8000 men." But as soon after these triumphs as possible both Greeks and French took ship and escaped to Odessa, which they have now had to evacuate. It has been, as the British War Minister told Parliament, a terrible disaster for the French. It is an even greater disaster for the Ukrainians, for General Petlura, who has been fighting Germans and Poles on the west, Bolsheviki on the north, Denikin's Cossacks on the east and French and Greeks on the south in the endeavor to establish an independent Ukrainian republic, has at last been driven over the border into Galicia. His appeals to Allies for aid have met with no response and now the Ukraine, the richest part of Russia in corn and oil, has been overrun by the Bolsheviki and many of his troops have gone over to them. In their Ukrainian campaign the Bolsheviki were led by General Obowsky, chief of staff to General Brusilov in the Czar's army.

On the western side of Russia the tide seems to have turned and the Bolsheviki are losing the ground that they gained in the winter. The Poles, with the troops sent

from Paris, will be able to defend their borders. The Poles have taken Pinsk. On the Baltic the Lithuanians, Letts and Estonians, with aid from the Allies, are driving back the Bolsheviki and have forced them to evacuate such cities as Mitau and Dyvinsk.

We have now bounded Russia and come to the point where the Allies are most likely to strike if they decide to undertake decisive operations, namely Petrograd. The Bolsheviki are afraid of this and Trotzky has garrisoned Petrograd with 50,000 of his best troops and has ordered the fleet put into commission as soon as the ice breaks. But the British navy, aided by land forces from Reval on the south and Helsingfors on the north, could doubtless reach Petrograd without difficulty. This is a more promising way to crush out the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic than the attempts that have been made to enter the country from the north, east and south. But none of the powers except France favors military operations by the Allies against Russia, and it would be an unpopular policy in any country. British and Canadian soldiers have threatened mutiny if ordered to Russia and Americans would be likewise reluctant. So efforts are now being made to solve the Russian problem by economic and political rather than military measures.

## THE COURT MARTIAL IN ITS TRUE PERSPECTIVE

(Continued from page 92)

orders in their larger strategy could only in part be revealed or explained, and that the consequences of disobedience, like the consequences of disloyalty, might, at any time, prove to be annihilation, or capture, or defeat, of a unit or of an entire command. They had no idea how long the war would last. They were intent only on building an army that could win—in 1918, if possible; if not then, in 1919, or 1920, or whenever it could be done.

Each of us knows how such considerations would operate in ourselves, if we were engaged in a similar life-and-death struggle having for its object the safety of the entire world. It followed that, in this war, a considerable number of trials were had, and, without any question, not a few of them were based upon seemingly trivial incidents involving little more than the quality of disobedience as against obedience, and neglect of duty as against the performance of duty. The courts martial were scattered over wide areas. They were carried out under the pressure of war, in the shadow of haunting necessity, often, too, no doubt, without adequate provision, if we view the trials in the light of everyday normal considerations, for the full rights of all concerned.

But, from the outset, no one dreamed that any long or severe sentences imposed would escape review and reconsideration. For, automatically, War Department Regulations call for a review of cases. In each case the Judge Advocate General's office is expected to assure and did assure itself that a legal trial was held; that innocent men were not convicted; that all cases involving capital punishment were subject, upon the War Department's action and recommendations, to recommendation by the President, so that no severe sentences imposed during the war at any time passed beyond control. It was realized that cases involving long terms of imprisonment and dishonorable discharge could not well be adjusted with exactness even in Washington under the pressure imposed by war.

Accordingly, as soon as the war was over, a Clemency Board was organized, and this is now reducing all sentences substantially to a peacetime basis, and correcting incidental inequities.

As the war progressed, the number of trials by court martial, it should be noted, steadily decreased in proportion to the number of our armed forces, until the percentage was lower than it was the regular army in normal times. Nevertheless, it must not be presumed that the War Department, and the Judge Advocate General's office were, or are, satisfied with the provisions of law looking to the conduct of the courts martial.

The disciplinary system of the army long has been reclamatory in its purpose. That is, the plan was based upon the thought of restoring men to standing rather than of punishing them. Men were sent to disciplinary barracks and given an opportunity to show by their conduct that they could be trusted, and when they had demonstrated that they could be trusted, they were restored to disciplinary battalions and thence to the army, where they could get honorable restoration, complete their service, and receive their discharge. But, at that, the War Department and the office of the Judge Advocate General have been by no means satisfied with the disciplinary provisions supplied. The proof of that lies in the fact that, after four years of insistence by the department, Congress at last amended the military law in 1915-1916. The new regulations prescribed as a result of that law were not, of course, extensively tested before the Great War, either in application to the regular army or in application to such an army as we were later called upon to organize. When the new code and its regulations were applied to the great army drawn by the Selective Service Act from all parts of the United States, and from all sorts and conditions of men, some defects in the substance of the law, and some in the methods of its administration, were disclosed. One such



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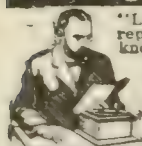
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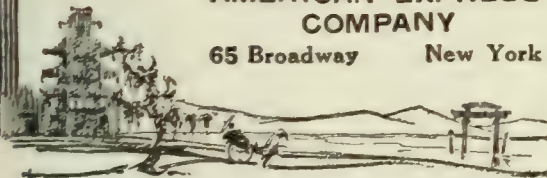
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defect resulted in the complaint that the Judge Advocate General's office had not the power, as a Supreme Court would have, and should have, to reverse a decision made by a court martial and then to notify the department commander concerned of its act. The Judge Advocate General's office had the power to render its opinion, of course, but the department commander was left, by the law, to take cognizance of that opinion, or not, as he saw fit. Accordingly, in January, 1918, General Crowder who, it should be said, has sought consistently and continuously from the time he took office during the administration of Secretary Stimson, to accomplish thoroughgoing reforms in the military code, drew an amendment which gave the President the power, thru the Secretary of War, to reverse any sentence imposed by a court martial. The bill carrying this amendment was not passed by Congress.

We now have the experience of the war to guide us. We should profit by that experience. And we shall, without question. It is our duty now to reap the lessons of experience, and, as far as we can, to embody those lessons in a statute and in regulations so that, in the future, we can profit by every weakness we have discovered during the war and by every mistake we have made. That is why the officers of the Judge Advocate General's corps, the men who held military commands in the field and at home, a committee of the American Bar Association, and others are being asked to examine, fully, in the atmosphere of peace, with the attention and stress of war preparation relaxed, the military code, its provisions and its administration and to work out the best contributions which can be made to aid the Congress in revising the law wherever revision is necessary.

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### Pebbles

Willie—What's a Red, dad?  
Crabshaw—Usually he's a fellow without a red.—*Life*.

There is no cold cream that will keep away wrinkles so successfully as the milk of human kindness.—*Boston Transcript*.

Silas (in a whisper) "Did you git a peep at the underworld at all while you wuz in New York, Ezzy?"

Ezra—"Three times! Subway twice an' ratsellar once."—*Buffalo Express*.

Efficiency is an admirable quality, but it can be overdone, according to Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. "Last election day," Mr. Kelly explains, "the city editor of my newspaper in Braddock sent his best reporter out to learn if the saloons were open in defiance of the law. Four days later he returned and reported, 'They were.'"—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

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No Work,  
No Pay;  
No Pay, No Food;  
No Food,  
No Existence—  
Let's All Get Mad  
And  
Starve to Death!

—*New York Evening Sun*.

They were playing poker in a Western town. One of the players was a stranger, and was getting a nice trimming. Finally, the sucker saw one of the players give himself three aces from the bottom of the pack.

The sucker turned to the man beside him and said: "Did you see that?"

"See what?" asked the man.

"Why, that fellow dealt himself three aces from the bottom of the deck," said the sucker.

"Well, what about it?" said the man. "It was his deal, wasn't it?"—*Pit Bits*.

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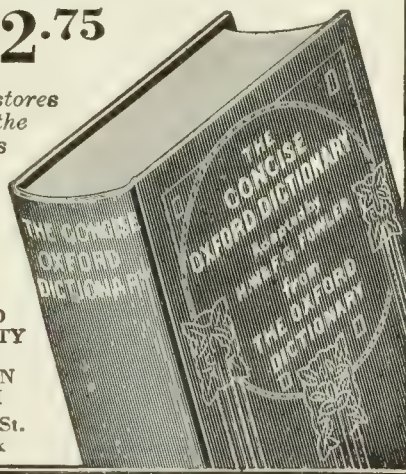
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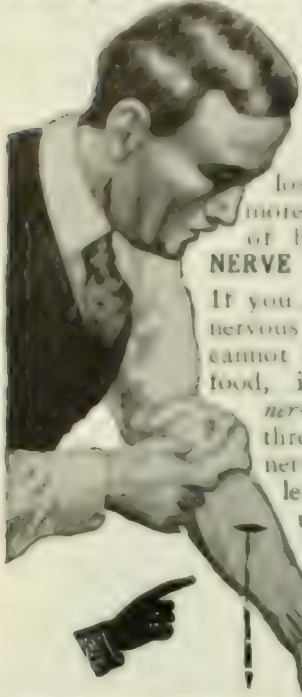
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"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

"My heart is now regular again and my nerves are fine. I thought I had heart trouble, but it was simply a case of amped nerves."

"Your book has helped my nerves wonderfully. I am sleeping a well, and in the morning I feel so rested."

"The advice given in your book on relaxation and calming of nerves has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time."

A promise to lower in Ansonia, Conn., says: "Your book saved me from a nervous collapse, such as I had three years ago. I now sleep soundly and am gaining weight. I can again do a real day's work."

**PAUL VON BOECKMANN, R. S.**  
Studio 230 110 West 40th St., New York City

### DIVIDENDS

#### WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending March 31, 1919, will be paid April 30, 1919, to Stockholders of record as of April 4, 1919.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.  
New York, March 26, 1919.

#### FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

April 8, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (13¼%) on the Common Shares and One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid May 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 21st, 1919. Transfer books will not close.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

#### PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 13.

A Quarterly Dividend of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending March 31, 1919, will be paid on April 21, 1919, to shareholders of record this day. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

A. F. HOCKENBEAUMER,

Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, April 8, 1919.

## INSURANCE

### Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD, Director.

## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. The Very Human Admiral.

1. Write a character sketch of Admiral Sims.
2. Write a paragraph of proof, giving reasons why Admiral Sims may be called truly great.
3. "The history of all allied warfare is full of instances of inefficient cooperation." Develop the topic sentence by giving specific instances.
4. Give a talk in which you emphasize the influence of Admiral Sims as a man and as a leader.
5. "Admiral Sims is noted for being popular with his subordinates." By references to history and to literature prove that popularity with subordinates is, or is not, a common mark of greatness.
6. "His commands, whether ashore or on ship-board, are always happy." Tell a story, drawn from history or from literature, to show how the happiness of subordinates influences the success of a superior.
7. Read the sentence beginning "He says, too, that he expects a reasonable number of errors." Apply the thought of the sentence to the management of a class in school.
8. Compare or contrast Admiral Sims with Henry V, Richard the Lion-Hearted, Admiral Nelson, or any other character named in books read in school.
9. Give a talk in which you extol the work of the United States Navy in the Great War.

##### II. Smothering the Russian Volcano. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Write an outline that will present the thought of the article.
2. Show in what ways the article is based upon comparison.
3. What solution of the Russian question does the article emphasize?
4. Point out examples of humor.
5. Point out examples of satire. What is the purpose of satire?
6. Give a talk in which you explain the present relation of the Allies and the people of Russia.
7. Prepare an exposition on "The Present Condition of Russia."
8. Write an original short story that will awaken a feeling of human interest in Russian conditions as they are today.
9. Imagine that some one sent you a copy of a diary kept by a person during the recent terrible days in Petrograd. Reproduce one or two pages of the diary.
10. "We are naturally most concerned with the Archangel expedition." Write a letter that might have been written by a member of the expedition.

##### III. Don't Wear a Crutch. By Chester T. Crowell.

1. Give a patriotic talk in which you show that the work of the American schools has done much to aid in the building of the United States.
2. The article speaks of "the best public schools." Explain orally what characteristics mark "the best public schools."

##### IV. The Court Martial in Its True Perspective. By Secretary Baker.

1. Explain the purpose of sternness in military life.
2. What is the usual effect of leniency?
3. Show by what steps Secretary Baker proves his point.

##### V. It All Depends on the Boss. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Show how the writer makes use of the principle of specific instance.
2. Write an outline of the entire article.
3. Give a talk in which you sum up practical suggestions for the treatment of employees.

##### VI. The Story of the Week.

1. Prepare a formal report such as General Smuts might have prepared after his visit to Budapest.
2. You have a friend in Munich. Write a letter that he might have written, explaining the steps of the recent revolution in Munich.
3. Write a dialog that will reveal the recent work of the Peace Congress.
4. Imagine that some one has shown you a letter recently received from President Wilson. Reproduce the letter.
5. Write an outline for an extended article on the Polish Compromise.
6. Write a description of any event in the recent disturbances in Paris. Imitate Dickens's style as seen in "A Tale of Two Cities."

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Progress Toward Peace—"Peace, Prompt or Permanent," "We Stand Together," "Stand by the President," Story of the Week.

1. Is there any validity in the "charge that the inclusion of a League of Nations has prevented a 'prompt peace'?"
2. Discuss Mr. Holt's statements that (a) "if we don't get the League now we may not get it at all"; (b) "otherwise we shall have to make a far different kind of a peace."
3. Would the English, French and Italians agree that President Wilson is "the leader of the liberals of all nations"?
4. Why, in the judgment of M. Bourgeois, can nothing separate the French people from the people of America?
5. What are some of the "matters that must still be brought into true perspective before we can achieve the great Covenant of Nations"?
6. Why is the final settlement of the peace terms still a matter of doubt?
7. What position does President Wilson probably hold on the problem of (a) reparation, (b) the Sarre Valley, (c) recognition of the Bolshevik government of Russia? What positions do the other members of "the Council of Four" probably hold?

##### II. Revolutionary Movements in Europe—Story of the Week.

1. Is the revolutionary government in Hungary more or less firmly grounded than it was a week or ten days ago? Why did General Smuts's mission to Budapest fail?
2. What was the cause of the revolution in Bavaria? What effect has the revolution had on the rest of Germany?
3. Indicate on a map the other centers in Germany where revolutionary movements have recently taken place.

##### III. The Bolshevik Movement in Russia—"Smothering the Russian Volcano," "The Campaign in Russia."

1. How do you interpret the first paragraph of Mr. Slosson's article?
2. Indicate, as far as you can, the basis for the statement: "The Soviet Government . . . is being attacked at the present moment by British, French, Japanese," etc.
3. "But we cannot count the Bolsheviks with as much certainty as we could the Germans." Why not?
4. Why, according to Mr. Slosson, is it so difficult to arrive at a true judgment of the strength of the Bolshevik movement in Russia?
5. Summarize the military movements now going on in the old Russian Empire. Can you form any judgment as to the probable ultimate outcome of these movements?

##### IV. Our Foreign Critics—"My Private Opinion of You."

1. Do you regard the criticism of our "extremely severe punishments for the little crimes" as serious? the criticism of "the still existing death penalty"? the criticism of the American attitude toward woman's suffrage? the criticism of "the moral persecution of the Jews"?
2. Is the author's arraignment of our lynchings too strong?
3. Is it true that our citizens "are morally less free than were the deprent subjects of the Czar"?

##### V. The Philippine Islands—"The Future of the Philippines," "For Philippine Independence."

1. Give a brief survey of the history and government of the Philippines down to the present time.
2. What are the grounds for the Filipino statement: "You have truly treated us as no nation ever before has treated another under its sway," etc.?
3. "Of course, if no League of Nations is formed, then it would be unwise to give the Philippines their independence," etc. Do you agree?

##### VI. America's Industrial Situation—Story of the Week.

1. How will the "bumper" wheat crop affect the general economic situation in this country?
2. Why is it important that war contracts be settled speedily?
3. What, in your judgment, will be the result of the Rockefeller appropriation for industrial research?



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Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary Wesley W. Ferrin, Treasurer

#### NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

#### THE COUNTRYSIDE

Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

LADY DUFF GORDON America is an awful place.

BERNARD M. BARUCH Peace rests upon contentment.

JACK LONGAKER—The younger generation stops at nothing.

ED. HOWE—The flavor of frying bacon beats orange blossoms.

J. G. HUNEKER—After all, music critics are men and brethren.

JOHN ARMSTRONG CHALONER—Most women's feet are too big.

LLOYD GEORGE—The situation is still full of perils for all countries.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF—I am to blame for the continuance of the war.

ADMIRAL SIMS—I have a tolerably well established reputation for indiscretion.

FOREIGN MINISTER PICHON—The day Russia awakes she will be the ally of Germany.

MARIA MORAVSKY—Nothing spoils friendship so much as an exaggeration of a friend's merits.

JEANNETTE RANKIN We cannot hope to solve problems affecting men and women by using the wisdom of men only.

COL. JOSEPH M. BLAKE, M. D.—There has been little new in the development of surgical knowledge during the war.

BARON MAKINO—We are too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority in dealing with one or more associate nations.

COUNT ALBERT APPONYI The League of Nations is merely a trust organized by the victors without asking the consent of the others.

HOWARD BRUBAKER Since the adoption by the legislatures of the prohibition amendment, the referendum has a lot of charming new friends.

BISHOP OF HULL—If we are to have a League of Nations the Church must reconsider her attitude of blessing large families and saying "Be fruitful and multiply."

SENATOR REED Shall we make our Government of the people, by the people, for the people a Government partly by the people and partly by kings and emperors?

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. Bolshevism is not likely to spread to serious proportions in the United States when the wage-earner knows that capital is treating labor fairly.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU While clothes are so expensive I am not going to indulge in the luxury of a new overcoat just because a fool shot a few holes in my old overcoat.

MR. MACQUISTEN, M. P. If I had had my way I would have said to the volunteers: "Now you fellows are too good to be sent out, we will take the fellows who did not volunteer."

CARDINAL GIBBONS We have 20,000 Catholic priests in the United States who every day offer the sacrament of the Mass. How can they perform this duty if they cannot obtain wine?

OPERA CONDUCTOR BODANSKY My reaction as a musician to the world situation is the desire to see the feeling and

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high humanity of a Wilson fused with the cerebral genius of a Richard Strauss.

UPTON SINCLAIR—I would rather a man shot me with a rifle and let out my blood upon the Arctic snows than that he should blast my reputation and destroy my ability to make my ideals effective in the world.

BILLY SUNDAY—Any club that thinks it has a cinch on the Red Sox this year will find itself in much the same position as the rotten hearted man who tried to sow the seed of sin in the hearts of God-fearing churchgoers.

SIR SIDNEY LOW We may yet live to see President Lenin entertained to luncheon at the Mansion House, and the health of the enlightened ruler of a liberal and friendly republic proposed in felicitous terms by one of our most eloquent and progressive bishops.

WALTER DE LA MARE—How uncomprehendingly, even if compassionately, must an angel from heaven smile on a poor human sitting engrossed in a romance; angled upon his hands, motionless in his chair, spectacles on nose, his two feet close together as the flukes of a merman's tail, only his strange eyes stirring in his time worn face.

## THE NEW PLAYS

*Take It From Me.* A musical farce got up to suit the assumed taste of soldiers and sailors. Like the others, only worse. (Forty-fourth Street Theater.)

*39 East.* A pleasant entertainment that drops in interest and quality from its good first act into serio-comic sentimentality. Well played by Henry Hull and Constance Binney. (Broadhurst Theater.)

The Theater Guild present very successfully *The Bonds of Interest*, a seventeenth century Spanish costume play combining excellent wit and satire with the invariable charm of Columbine and Harlequin. (Garrick Theater.)

Elmer A. Lottes, of Crown Point, Indiana, writes us that he won a gold medal in the Lake County oratorical contest for the speech, "Men of a Hundred Races," by Prof. Arthur M. Wolfson, in The Independent, February 23, 1918, and asks us for another equally good. We believe that recent numbers of The Independent will supply him and other oratorical aspirants with what they want, but we cannot guarantee that they will win gold medals in every case.

### AERO-LAUGHTER

By ROBERT M. McALMON

You've never laughed  
Until the world  
Has been beneath you  
A mosaic map of lines and dots,  
Called roads and mountains  
By minute moving spots  
Named men.  
The jollity  
Of this petty panorama!

When your plane,  
Overcome with mirth,  
Ripples in air pockets  
With uncontrollable lurches,  
Nosing down with a dart  
To frighten the tiny earth;  
Then recovers, fleeting  
To heights beyond eyes' seeing,  
Far from ears' hearing,  
You are all tense  
With the comedy of life  
And the world's being.

At night the stars  
Chortle gleefully with you,  
The moon beams,  
Benignly sharing your joy.  
Thinking: "I laugh!  
The world? rather one world,  
The buffoon of them all!"

Reprinted from Poetry,  
A Magazine of Verse



# Put Your "Creator"

**I**N LESS THAN ONE MINUTE, you can easily and quickly demonstrate to yourself that you are only half as dynamic, vital, well, strong, energetic, and vigorous, and that you are but half as authoritative, forceful, dominant, self-reliant, daring, and courageous, and that you are merely half as progressive, masterful, aroused, powerful, and creative as you may easily become through putting your "creator" to work for you—to create for you.

## Only the "Supreme" Know the Pleasures of Supremacy

Everywhere intelligent and smart men and women, in every walk of life, are secretly and privately advancing themselves in life, happiness, joy, power, health, and personality, through consciously employing the principles of evolution, by compelling their "creators" to work for them, strive for them, plan for them, evolutionize for them, and create for them, and to give them better and more vital and energetic bodies, and more intense and conscious personalities.

## Only the "Masterful" Know the Joys and Pleasures of Life

Whether you are a doctor, farmer, lawyer, laborer, banker or soldier, business man or sailor, philosopher or scientist, greater success is waiting for you, through compelling your internal

"creator" to build, construct and create for you.

## Only the "Vital" Know the Pleasures and Joys of Real Success

Mentally and physically, you are the result of blind evolution. You can amazingly advance yourself beyond your blind evolution through compelling your internal "creator" to create for you a better mind and personality, better brain, a better nervous system, a better digestive system, a better heart, better arteries, better lungs, better liver, better blood, better protoplasm, better every cell, tissue, gland, organ, and every part of your body, as well as a higher and more wide-awake and more able mind.

## Only the "Mighty" Know the Pleasures of the Mighty

Your "creator" is ready to furnish you with higher power of mind and body, if you only make the demand in the way your internal "creator" understands and recognizes. Conscious Evolution uses the means and avenue through which the internal "creator" is reached positively, successfully, easily, and conveniently, and without loss of time, compelling the internal "creator" to create for you just what you really desire, and really need, and really want. Your "creator" gives you the mind, the ideas, and the power to obtain what you want, if you activate your "creator" through the proper medium.

## Only the "Evolutionarily Perfect" Know the Joys of the Conqueror

Why deny yourself the super-joys, the super-pleasures and the super-happiness? Why deny yourself the best there is in existence? Why deny yourself these advantages when they are so easily available, and when it is so absolutely certain that you can attain them? Why, in other words, live the

## Conscious Evolution

Conscious Evolution must not be confused with Darwinian evolution, nor should Conscious Evolution be confused with Hindoo philosophies, auto-suggestion, self-hypnosis, gymnastics, or mere physiology, anatomy, histology, theosophy, morphology, medicine, pathology, exercise, New Thought, Christian Science, calisthenics, embryology or psychology.

Conscious Evolution is not an occult science, nor a metaphysical science, nor a divine science, nor a spiritual science, nor a material science, nor is Conscious Evolution a symbolic science, nor a hoping, wishing, longing and dreaming philosophy.

Conscious Evolution must not be confused with any of the conceptually symbolic systems of the secondary and tertiary type, and Conscious Evolution cannot be comprehended in any of the present day concepts in science and philosophy, including the science of biology.

Conscious Evolution must not be confused with any present day philosophies or sciences of a material or mental character.

Conscious Evolution cannot be understood by physicians, psychologists, physical culturists, philosophers, chemists, cosmologists or biologists of the present day.

Conscious Evolution is a new and original science, an exact science, a demonstrable science—a science of the evolution of and through Conscious Energy—a science of the Ultimate.

Conscious Evolution is the beginning of a new evolutionary era for the human race.

## DAILY RESULTS

"I am my rise from the position of a country insurance agent to national head of one of the largest insurance companies of the world entirely to the power of personality Conscious Evolution has given me."

"My weak will and personality for years made it possible for my business partners to rob me of my proper share of the profits. Conscious Evolution gave me courage, self-reliance and power of personality, and I made my partners pay me \$160,000 out of which they had bulldozed me during my feeble and powerless days."

"I became aware of the beneficial power of Conscious Evolution at the end of the first ten seconds."

"What more can I say except to express my appreciation of your method and sincere thanks for your interest and co-operation? What more can one want for so little? What more does one get in this world?"

"Conscious Evolution has taken away that tired, lazy feeling and replaced it with a feeling of energy—a feeling to do something and to take an interest in doing it. Truly, conscious Evolution is a wonderful discovery. My experience with it enables me to say that it is all that is claimed for it and more."

"Conscious Evolution made me feel twenty-five years younger. I can run up and down stairs, and walk six or seven miles at any time. I rest and digest as I did in my youth. I have no worry and I feel happy. My arms and legs are getting strong, and I thank your System for it all. I have got along so well, I constantly think of going into the shipyard, to see what I can do. I want to stir around at something even though I am eighty-three years of age. Conscious Evolution is bringing me back to youth. Conscious Evolution is bringing me back to youth. And I thank you, Mr. Swoboda."

"I am happy to say that I received your instructions, and that in spite of traveling a good deal my health is remarkable at ninety years of age."

"I am certain I am gaining in every way, for I feel as full of 'fight' and energy as a wild cat."

"Problems that formerly worried me are now as easy as to seem almost unreal, since I gained power of personality through Conscious Evolution."

"I would not take fifty thousand dollars for the power which in six weeks Conscious Evolution has given me."



## Swoboda 26 Years Ago

From a sickly youth Swoboda made of himself a magnificent physical specimen of the human race. This was just the beginning—his greater evolution was yet to come.



# To Work For You

inferior life in preference to the superior—the genuinely successful life? Why cheat yourself of the advantages of life? Why deny yourself this super-energy, this super-power, and this super-activity of personality and mind, which is made easily and absolutely possible through progressive evolution—self-evolution—scientific evolution—personal evolution.

## How to Gain What You Want

The way for you to gain what you want is by increasing your power of mind and body evolutionarily, so as to compel conditions to yield to your superior and irresistible energies. Conscious Evolution is the easy and sure means of making yourself supreme.

## Why Be Satisfied with Inferior Life?

Why be satisfied or content with inferior vitality, inferior health, inferior energy, inferior digestion, inferior heart power, inferior lung power, inferior nervous system, inferior brain power, inferior memorizing power, inferior reasoning power, inferior sensing power, inferior scheming power, inferior business power, inferior conscious power, and inferior personal power? Why not attain the vital power of supremacy?



Swoboda To-day

## A Remarkable Personality

Swoboda, himself, is perhaps the most perfect example of what Conscious Evolution can accomplish. At Swoboda's early life years, he grew younger in enthusiasm, younger in vitality, younger in health, he is becoming stronger, more energetic, more confident, more distinct and more alive by capitalizing his creative powers through Conscious Evolution. What Swoboda is accomplishing for himself, you too can accomplish—every individual can accomplish, for every individual is governed by the same laws and principles, and every individual has it within himself to make use of these laws and principles. Swoboda's mind and body are in such an active state that he has no time for anything but his work. His personality dominates everything with which it comes in contact. Yet Swoboda is real—there is absolutely nothing mysterious about him. He knows no great failure—he is a tireless worker. He laughs in making sick people well and weak people strong. He knows no more because he feels he is of benefit to humanity—making a better, more vital, more potent race of men and women.

### MORE DAILY RESULTS

"A year ago I was down and out financially and physically. I was a wreck. Conscious Evolution gave me power of mind and health. I am to-day better than ever and I am more prosperous than ever. Naturally I am a believer in the Swoboda idea."

"Your system makes me feel like a different person. Every one whom I have ever met who has tried it out, has the same thing to say about it. Was talking to a man to-day whose wife is a Swoboda enthusiast."

"Your system is direct, simple, scientific, effective, and makes one feel so invigorated. As an athlete and a physician, I endorse Conscious Evolution unreservedly. It is, and more, what is claimed for it."

"Conscious Evolution has given me surprising results. I expected good results, but I am surprised."

"Conscious Evolution sent a message of energy, health and power through me in twenty seconds, which has been increased from day to day."

"I feel very much better. You did me more good in three weeks than four doctors did in sixteen months."

"Your course has been of great benefit to me. I am able to do a great deal more work with less fatigue. My pleasures are also increased: all work seems a pleasure now."

"When your first letter of instructions reached me I was tired and blue. I read it and saw the 'light.' My blues disappeared. I used my energies for about ten seconds, and my tiredness left me. Conscious Evolution is increasing my every power of mind and body as I wish and as you promise."

"I indeed realize what physiological gladness means. My sensation of physical enjoyment is wonderful. It seems too good to be true. It is something as I felt when I took my first trip to the

Bermudas, where nature has combined the blending of dainty coloring so exquisite that nothing short of fairy land can describe it. This is how Conscious Evolution causes me to feel."

"I can honestly say that the benefits I have received from Conscious Evolution cannot be measured by any payment of money, and I can say unhesitatingly that your system far exceeded my fondest hopes."

"I could see the tremendous reality and possibilities of Conscious Evolution in less than half a minute's direction of my energies into creative channels."

"Conscious Evolution has changed me from an invalid into a tireless human machine."

"I would not consider trading the benefits I have received from Conscious Evolution for gold."

"As a student of physiology and histology, I at once recognized the feasibility of Conscious Evolution."

"Ten seconds from the time I started Conscious Evolution, I felt myself more alive and energetic."

"I have used Conscious Evolution for a few weeks, and I find myself marvellously improved in both body and mind. Conscious Evolution is wonderful, and the world will be brighter when men and women everywhere grasp it."

"My doctor has been quite interested in my results. To-day I went to his office for a personal examination. It is my practice to have my physician examine me once a year. The doctor said he would not have thought me susceptible of so much development and improvement and reiterated, 'It is wonderful. Does not seem possible, etc.' He was highly impressed and you could not expect him to be more favorably so."

## These Rare And Amazing Books Are For You

Swoboda has published for distribution two remarkable books which explain his system of Conscious Evolution and what it has already done. Write for these books—not because Conscious Evolution has meant so much to 262,000 other men and women, not because there is scarcely a prominent family in the country that hasn't at least one member a pupil of Swoboda, but because they contain valuable ideas for you. Conscious Evolution is being personally used by many of the most prominent physicians, and such men as Woodrow Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, the Rockefellers, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Huntingtons, the Cudahys, the Armours, the Swifts, and McAdams for advancing themselves in energy, health, vitality and power of personality.

Write for these books because they mean so much to YOU in multiplied living power, earning power and personal power. They are filled from cover to cover with the vital facts about yourself and how you can acquire the degree of power in body and mind that you so consciously or unconsciously desire. They explain the dangers of excessive deep breathing, excessive exercise, and excessive muscular development, also the fallacy of conscious control of physiological processes.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE show how to double or even treble your power of mind and body; not by tedious, prolonged study, but by a process of energization which raises the very level of your life and mental power.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE supply the key to dominant personal power, dominant business power, dominant success power, dominant mental power and dominant will power. They show how to change your aimless and fruitless life and attitudes into ambition, inspiration, enthusiasm and the higher success.

These books show how to amazingly increase your power of will and personality, as well as your power of body for every action, for every purpose and process.

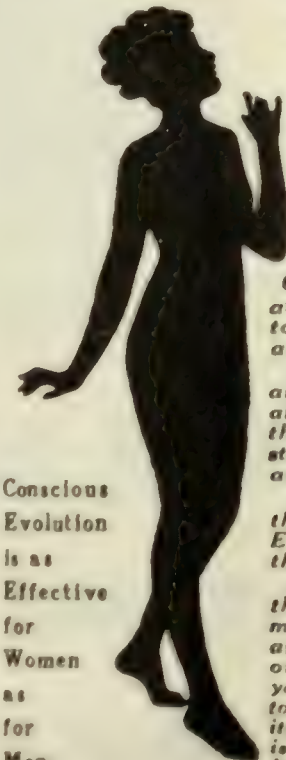
Conscious Evolution is a new science, and no one can afford not to know at least the simple facts about it. These facts show how Conscious Evolution overcomes weak will, poor health, feebleness of mind and body.

They show how to overcome the inferior, pleasureless, feeble and unsatisfactory life, by giving the means to the successful, superior and abundant life. Conscious Evolution also shows how to arrest the aging of the body, and how to remain young, energetic, vigorous and active all of the days of life.

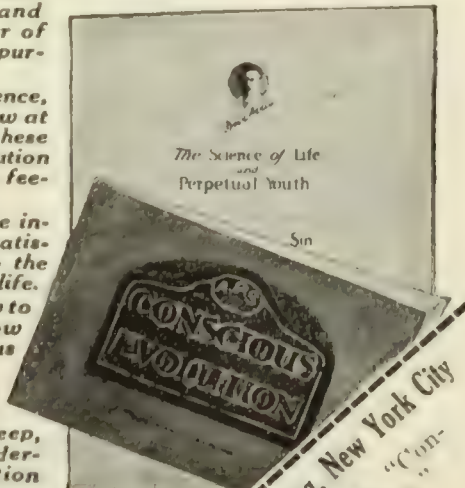
These books are absolutely free and there is no obligation now or after. These books are yours to keep, that you may attain a higher understanding of yourself and of evolution and the means to a higher existence.

Even if you gain but one idea or the realization of the one principle of life through CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, these books will be of eternal advantage to you.

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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## WHAT'S THE MONEY FOR?

**T**HE Fifth Liberty Loan will be put on the market next week. It is the Victory Loan. It is for \$4,500,000,000. It is put out in the form of three year notes at attractive rates of interest. The notes are a good investment. But it is not unnatural for many to wonder why we need another loan at all. The war is over. Our boys are coming home. Why do we need all this money now? The answer is simple.

When the armistice was signed and the fighting stopped, there were 3,764,677 men in the United States army. Demobilization began at once. It will be completed, except for the soldiers to be kept in the regular army, if the present rate of discharge continues, by next September. It costs the Government forty-five cents a day to feed an American soldier. The total bill for feeding the army from the signing of the armistice to the end of mobilization will be \$287,898,653.25.

It must be paid from the Victory Liberty Loan.

The average pay of the men in the army, from General Pershing down to the buck private, is \$40 a month. The aggregate payroll of the gradually decreasing army during the ten months of demobilization will be \$827,970,800.

It must be met by the Victory Liberty Loan.

When the fighting stopped there were 2,200,000 men over-

seas. It will cost \$200 to bring each man home. The total bill for bringing the A. E. F. back will be \$440,000,000.

It must be paid from the Victory Liberty Loan.

It will cost \$20,273,750 to send the men home who never went over to France.

It must come out of the Victory Liberty Loan.

There are other expenses under the general head of maintenance which will add up, for the army of nearly four million, during the ten months of demobilization, to the tidy sum of \$818,173,797.

They must be paid from the Victory Liberty Loan.

Besides all this, there are the expenses of the navy, of the civil government, of the care of the sick and wounded, as well as the payments on account of contracts entered into before the cessation of hostilities.

They must come out of the Victory Liberty Loan.

The figures here given are not the whole story. But they should be enough—since they show definitely that more than half of the four and a half billion dollars must be spent for the army alone—to convince the inquiring mind that the need for the full amount really exists.

It is a plain question of paying our bills. Shall we pay up or default? The American answer cannot be for a moment in doubt.

## TWO PARABLES

**I**N the April issue of the *North American Review* the sometimes sapient and always jocund Colonel George Harvey makes his regular monthly attack on his pristine protégé—now the President of the United States. In this installment he thinly camouflages his barrage under the guise of an attack upon the League of Nations. To the proponents of the League he presents the following allegory as a "clincher":

You have built up a great, successful bank. Some other like institutions not so very near are attacked successfully by burglars. You go to their assistance, not in a dream or because you have visions of an approaching millennium, but because you fear that if those burglars are not stopped they may rob you, too. You arrive in the nick of time to help the others beat off the burglars.

When it is all over you find that you have incurred heavy liabilities, but that your capital and surplus are still intact, your deposits show signs of increasing and your bank is the soundest, richest and most promising in the land. Meanwhile, those other banks have suffered sadly, two or three are on the verge of bankruptcy. You meet to consider the situation. You have done your full part, but you are willing to do more. You will extend loans, you will make fresh loans, you will reduce interest, you will do anything in reason that can be asked. Then somebody makes a proposal. It is that all the banks combine and pool assets and liabilities, and there will be nine directors of whom you shall be one and president. They are to have the control, but you are to have the honor. Think of that!

And who do you suppose makes this remarkable proposition?

Why, you, the head of the great solvent bank, and the others hem and haw about it for a while and after persuading you to concede this, that and the other to bind the bargain, finally consent. Then you go back to your stockholders and report what you have done in the name of humanity, for the common good, and demand ratification of your superb performance. Suppose all that should happen! Where do you think you would get off? Well, that is the precise proposition which now confronts the stockholders of the United States. It is a homely illustration, but a true one. I defy anybody to find a flaw in the analogy.

Far be it from non-immortals such as we, to attempt to find a flaw in the flawless. But with Editor George's permission and following good old American precedent we venture to answer his allegory with another:

You have built up a great successful bank despite the fact that there is no federal banking law in your country and no private association of banks to look after common interests. Some other like institutions not so near are attacked successfully by a powerful combination of wild cat banks who propose by fair means or foul to turn each former rival into its branch bank, thus gaining the whole financial control of the country. It is the most infamous crime ever attempted by high finance.

You go to the assistance of the threatened banks with all your resources. You arrive in the nick of time to save the day. The wild cats have staked their all and have spent



so much money in buying up the national Government and the state legislatures, in rigging the stock markets and in pressing their propaganda thru their subsidized periodicals that they have now to accept any terms you may choose to offer.

When it is all over you find you have incurred heavy liabilities, but that your capital and surplus are still intact, your deposits show signs of increasing and your bank is the richest and most promising in the land. Meanwhile the other banks have suffered sadly—two or three are also on the verge of bankruptcy.

You meet to consider the situation. You have done your full part and are willing to do more. Not only will you extend loans, make fresh loans, reduce interest, in fact do anything in reason that can be asked, but you intend to prevent at all personal costs such another catastrophe from ever happening again.

Then you make a proposal.

You suggest that all honest banks stand together and ask Congress to enact a national banking act so as to abolish wild cat banks with their slush funds, bribery of legislatures, subsidizing of newspapers, monopolizing of credits, etc., and you propose that you form an association of banks for this purpose, especially as many people are raising the question of whether it would not be wise to abolish banks and bankers altogether, and you don't want the whole financial structure to tumble down in ruins and the country to go to the dogs. Of course your proposed association has no power to pool assets and liabilities nor in any way to compel a bank to do more than pay its pro rata share of the expenses of the association, to agree to open its books for all proper inspection and to cut out all lobbyists, whether political or financial, who might injure the integrity of other banks. The Executive Committee of Nine of the Association has naturally no supervision whatsoever over the internal affairs of your bank, or any other bank, and as its action has to be by unanimous vote there is not the slightest

danger of your bank being compelled to take any action against its will.

Your association also proposes to aid the Federal Government to root out the bad banks under the new banking law, to raise as far as possible the ethical standards of the banking profession and to work together as far and as fast as ways and means can be agreed upon unanimously for the principles of sound banking. This is accepted by all your confreres in good faith, the association is formed and you go back to your directors to have it ratified. Some of them, however, do not like your progressive views and certain of their friends in high editorial offices say you are crazy, but the sentiment of the stockholders is with you, and the directors at the next meeting, it is expected, will ratify it by more than a two-thirds majority, tho certain directors say they are going to vote against you on the ground that there were no banking associations in the days of Washington and Jefferson and the editor of the *North Antarctic Review* denounces you because Lincoln said "Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time" and you are going too fast for him.

We defy Colonel Harvey to find a flaw in this analogy.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE

BY writing the Monroe Doctrine last week into the re-drafted Covenant, President Wilson has won a really momentous triumph for American ideals. Thus, after ninety-six years, the famous doctrine is recognized by the world as sound international law.

But what a shame that it had to come about in just this way. The Paris Covenant not only amply guarded, but actually glorified the Monroe Doctrine. And yet the United States asks for an exemption to be made in the general terms of the Covenant in order to get in her special policy by name. It is a bad precedent.

# WE MUST HELP ITALY

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

A disquieting report comes to hand from Washington. It is expressed thus: "Italy is regarded in well informed quarters here as face to face with the most desperate crisis since the Austro-German hordes broke thru the Isonzo line. The food and coal situations have developed great popular unrest, which, if not dealt with wisely and promptly, Italian officials here say, may lead to strikes and a revolt that may tax the ability of the authorities to deal with them."

The report has every earmark of truth. To one who has spent months in Italy during the past fall and winter its probability comes with compelling force. Italy is ripe for trouble, for Italy is in want. There is no more powerful incentive to revolt and disorder than hunger; and Italy is in danger of going hungry.

The first and most pressing need is coal. For Italy has not a single coal mine within her borders. Every pound of coal that moves the trains on Italian railroads and turns the wheels of Italian factories must come from beyond Italy's borders. Italy has, it is true, large deposits of lignite, a combustible substance that is dug out in large slabs looking like rotten wood and producing not much more heat. But lignite will not run railroads nor fire factory boilers to any degree of efficiency, if at all. Italy must have coal, and she must get it from overseas.

Last winter wood for burning in the stoves that constitutes the sole resource for the heating of nine-tenths of the houses and buildings of Italy, which have any heat at all, cost

over \$25 a ton. Coal was not to be had for heating purposes, except thru military channels. The Y. M. C. A. was enabled, thru the War Department, to obtain coal for heating the hotel which it operated at its headquarters in Bologna; but it cost \$100 a ton. For most of the winter the railroad trains were unheated; as spring came on they began to be heated—and decidedly mildly at that—only after sundown.

Italy must have coal. There is grave danger that, if her need is not supplied, it will not be possible to move the food supplies, which come from abroad, from the ports where they are landed to the inland cities and the country districts. The need for coal applies not only to the railroads but to the manufacturing industries. Lacking coal, factories must shut down. Closed factories mean unemployment. Unemployment means hunger, suffering, discontent; it makes fertile ground for the sowing of such dragons' teeth as Bolshevism spreads broadcast.

The critical situation in Italy is set forth by the Rome correspondent of the *London Times*, who wrote several weeks ago:

Italy's pre-war requirements of coal for all purposes was some ten or eleven million tons yearly, a modest figure, about one-quarter of the amount burned in England for domestic purposes alone. During the war the quantity received has been far below what was recognized as the necessary minimum, the figures being for 1916, 8,000,000 tons; for 1917, 5,037,000 tons; and last year, 6,400,000 tons. The quantity assigned to Italy by the Inter Allied Commission after the armistice was 800,000 tons for the first two months and subsequently 1,000,000 tons monthly. The actual



amounts received have been as follows: November, 647,000 tons; December, 472,000 tons; January, 439,000 tons; February, 502,000 tons. The forecast for this month is 375,000 tons. In view of the fact that the state railways alone require 240,000 tons monthly, it is clear that Italy has had great difficulty in getting on with "reconstruction."

Last year, in order to save tonnage, it was agreed that France should supply Italy with a proportion of her coal requirements, receiving in return a corresponding quantity from England. England was to supply 360,000 tons per month, and France 240,000. The amount received fell short of the minimum fixed by 800,000 tons. But England actually exceeded her quota by 80,000 tons, France failing to reach the figure agreed on by 880,000 tons. The French coal was not suited to Italian requirements, and it was arranged that from January this year England should take over the duty of supplying Italy. We are now unable to do so. We cannot guarantee more than 250,000 tons per month.

The future is very obscure. It is acknowledged that England has done, and is doing, all she can to help Italy. The last bulletin from Cardiff states, however, that exportation has completely ceased, the production of the mines being no longer sufficient to meet the most urgent requirements of the British market. There is talk of a supply of American coal, and it may be that the minimum can be assured this way, but it is pointed out that the price will be higher and tonnage insufficient.

Italy needs more than coal; she needs food. It is difficult for Americans, in these days of plenty if not of luxurious abundance, to realize what are the conditions which the Italian housekeeper has to meet. It is doubtless true that the prices of foodstuffs are still high over here. But it is one thing to have food expensive; it is quite another to have it scarce. The American people have done splendidly in their war campaign of voluntary rationing and self denial. But there is a difference between voluntary rationing and involuntary.

During eight months in Italy, ending on the fourth of March, I experienced the involuntary kind. It was a surprise, to the palate if not to the mind, to find on reaching home that the bread was beautifully white and of the finest texture. When I left Italy we were still eating war bread. It was good, but it was not white nor fine. Butter and cream were non-existent, except in infinitesimal quantities on high days and holidays, by special dispensation or thru the Machiavellian diplomacy of a skilful housekeeper. Cheese was a luxury, in a country where in the piping times of peace it has always been a staple of almost as universal use as bread. There were food cards for meat, bread, milk, oil, fats, sugar, rice and *pasta* (the generic term for spaghetti, macaroni and the allied foods). The cards entitled the holder to buy certain definite portions of each foodstuff per week, *if there was any to be had*. But the card afforded no guarantee that the householder, when he went to market, would find even the small quantity of the commodity he was permitted to buy. It was precisely because the stocks of food were insufficient that the cards were necessary.

One thing that has impressed me particularly on my return to America is the abundance of beef to be found in the markets. In Florence our meat card permitted us to buy beef once in two weeks. Beef day came on Sunday, and it was an interesting spectacle to see the long lines of housekeepers, servants, mothers of families and other marketers stretching down the street from every market door in the early morning. The lines—they told me—began to form as early as five in the morning. I always intended to verify the statement with my own eyes, but I never did. In those days beef was an actual luxury, and sometimes, when one ate it at a restaurant, one suspected that it was horse.

It is true that, in our *pensione*, we lived well. But we had nothing like the variety to which we are accustomed at home, for the foods were simply not to be had. Sweet desserts, which the typical American looks upon as an inalienable right probably guaranteed in Magna Charta or the Constitution or something, were replaced by fruits—of the season, for there is no cold storage in Italy—nuts, and the infrequent fragment of cheese. But our experience was no criterion of what the Italian of modest means was undergoing. We were able to pay the high prices that were

universal—one dollar and a quarter a pound, for example, for our Thanksgiving turkey. But the poor among the Italians were in harder case.

In a little town outside of Rome the American Red Cross had established an asylum for the destitute children of soldiers who had gone to the war. One day the two American women in charge of the *Asilo* made a trip to another village several miles away to explain the purposes of the *Asilo* to the inhabitants. Shortly after their return they were informed that a peasant woman from the village wanted to see them. They asked her errand. She had followed them down, she said, to ask if she might have the water from the *Asilo*. "What water?" was the natural question of the bewildered Americans. "The dish-water," she replied simply. "What on earth do you want the dish-water for?" they demanded. "For my pig," she explained. "It's impossible to get grease or anything to fatten him with; and the grease in your dish-water would be a great help." Just think of it, you American housewives, and blush for the condition of your own garbage cans. An Italian woman willing to come three miles every day to get the dish-water from an institution with thirty children in it in order that she might put a little fat on her pig's bones from the grease the water contained! She had not dared to speak about the matter before the Americans left the village for fear her neighbors would hear her great idea and want to share it.

This is not an exceptional case; it is typical. Italy's need is poignant. The Italian people have made sacrifices in the Great War that have cut to the bone. They have made them cheerfully and bravely. They deserve every bit of assistance that we are able to give. They deserve it because of their achievements on the field of battle, not only before we entered the war but after. A real break in the southern front would have made the task of the Allies on the western front immeasurably harder. Italy held that front for four and a half years by the force of her own strength and her own spirit—with the assistance after Caporetto of a few English and French divisions whose contribution in the aggregate was rather moral than military. The release of the Austrian forces for use elsewhere would have thrown a burden on England and France—and America, after we came in—that would have taken much longer to dislodge. Italy not only kept the Austrian armies occupied, but ultimately routed them. We owe her a debt of gratitude that it is a high privilege to repay.

We should help Italy, as we have been helping her since we entered the war, because we cannot look with equanimity on the growth of Bolshevik or revolutionary socialistic tendencies in any of the still sane countries of Europe. Hunger and want throw peoples off their balance and tangle their feet in the snares of the false prophets of political and economic revolt. We ought to help Italy on behalf of civilization and humanity.

We should help Italy, so long as Italy needs our help, because there never was a finer opportunity to cement a real and lasting friendship between the two peoples. Everywhere in Italy during the past months you could find only the warmest appreciation of what the United States had done in the war and especially of the contribution which America had made to the solution of Italy's pressing problems of suffering, hunger and want. The American people are held in higher esteem in these latter days than the people of any other nation anywhere. The good will of the Italian people is a treasure that we should not lightly sacrifice. The two nations are by way of being bound close by ties of mutual sympathy and understanding and coöperative achievement—unless America is so careless as to ignore the opportunity. We cannot afford to do so, for the sake of our influence in the world, to say nothing of more practical considerations of commercial and trade advantage. Italy will repay our friendship a thousandfold if it is sincere and understanding and wholehearted.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Revised League Covenant

The Covenant of the League of Nations, revised by the special committee appointed by President Wilson, was laid before the League Commission of the Peace Congress on April 10, and two days later an official summary of it was issued. The instrument has been condensed to eight sections. It provides for a league of belligerent and neutral states named in an accompanying document, and for the admission of others by a two-thirds vote of existing members. States which have kept their obligations may withdraw on two years' notice. There will be a council of nine, comprising one member from each of the five great powers and four representing all others; and an assembly, of not more than three members from each state, each state having one vote in each body. A decision of either body, save in certain specified cases, must be by unanimous vote.

The states are to agree to reduce their armaments, and not to increase them without the assent of the council; to exchange full information of their military strength and programs; to respect each other's integrity and to



London Opinion  
MUZZLED

defend it against alien aggression; to submit all international disputes to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, which will express no opinion, however, on any domestic matter; not to go to war within three months after an award, and even then not to go to war with a state which accepts the award; to regard as an enemy any state which breaks the Covenant and to facilitate operations against it; and

not to consider any treaty as binding which has not been communicated to the League.

The validity of the Monroe Doctrine is to remain unimpaired; the former German colonies and Turkish territories are to be administered by mandates of the League; and the members of the League are to accept certain responsibilities concerning labor, treatment of natives, white slave traffic, opium traffic, arms traffic, transit and trade conditions, public health, and Red Cross societies. On the initiative of President Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland—a city much identified with arbitration, Red Cross, and other beneficent international activities—was chosen as the headquarters of the League.

After being acted upon by the Plenary Council of the Peace Congress, the Covenant will be made a part of the Treaty of Peace.

## Progress on the Peace Treaty

Early in the week the question of reparation, especially to the satisfaction of France, seemed to be the crux of the peace negotiations. Following similar action by the Cham-



London World

## THE FREEDOM OF SMALL NATIONS

Poland: "Help! Help! Murder! They are robbing me."  
Emissary of Peace Conference: "My good woman. Do please go somewhere else. How can President Wilson perfect his plan for Universal Brotherhood and no more wars if you interrupt his thoughts by shrieking on the doorstep."



Cheney in London Passing Show

## A CHANCE FOR THE PHILANTHROPIST

The Patron: "He has smashed up nearly everything in the place, and stolen the spoons, and now he says he won't pay my bill."  
The Guest in the Foreground: "I think justice would be done if the wretched man paid for his dinner."  
The Patron: "Eh bien! Perhaps Monsieur is willing to pay the balance?" [No response.]



ber of Deputies, the French Senate on April 10 adopted a resolution expressing the hope "that full restitution will be exacted from the enemy, together with reparation for damage caused to persons and property, and that the full cost of the war will be imposed on those responsible for the greatest crime in history." This demand was partially met that day by the decision of the Council of Four that the Sarre valley with its valuable mines should be administered by France for fifteen years, and then finally disposed of by plebiscite. On April 14 further progress was made in the decision that Germany should be required to pay an indemnity of \$25,000,000,000, of which \$5,000,000,000 must be paid by 1921 without interest, \$10,000,000,000 by 1951 with interest, and \$10,000,000,000 thereafter when a commission shall require it. Additional indemnity may also be required when determined by a commission on which Germany will be represented. In brief, the principle is established that Germany must pay the costs and the losses of the war to the full limit of her ability as determined by an international commission.

Of the \$25,000,000,000 specified to be paid, it is understood that France will receive about 55 per cent, Great Britain between 20 and 30 per cent, Belgium from 10 to 15 per cent, and the United States 2 or 3 per cent. Serbia and Rumania will probably receive some portions, but will be considered to have received most of their indemnity in acquisition of territory.

The immensity of the indemnity thus required of Germany will be appreciated when it is recalled that the largest ever exacted from any nation heretofore, that taken from France by Germany in 1871, was only \$1,000,000,000; that paid by China to the powers for the Boxer War \$335,000,000; that paid by China to Japan in 1894, \$150,000,000; that paid by Turkey to Russia (which was not all paid) in 1878, \$160,000,000; that paid by Austria to Prussia in 1866, \$15,000,000; and Russia paid to Japan at the end of their great war, nothing at all.

The terms of reparation thus prescribed were declared by M. Clemenceau to be satisfactory to France. It was reported that the German Government, however, "would resolutely reject any proposal to tear the Sarre valley from the empire."

In addition to these terms to be exacted from Germany, it was agreed by the Commission on reparation that Germany's former allies, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, should be required to acknowledge responsibility for damages to civilian life and property similar to that imposed upon Germany, and a committee was appointed to study the extent to which they might be compelled to make indemnity. Their ability to do so is of course greatly impaired by the loss of territory and resources which they have suffered in the creation of new states.

### The President's Report of Progress

In view of the progress thus made, President Wilson, in behalf of the Council of Four, issued on April 14 this statement:

It is hoped that the questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic question, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given for the time precedence over other questions and pressed by continual study to its final stage.

The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will be got out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation. It is realized that, though this process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole.

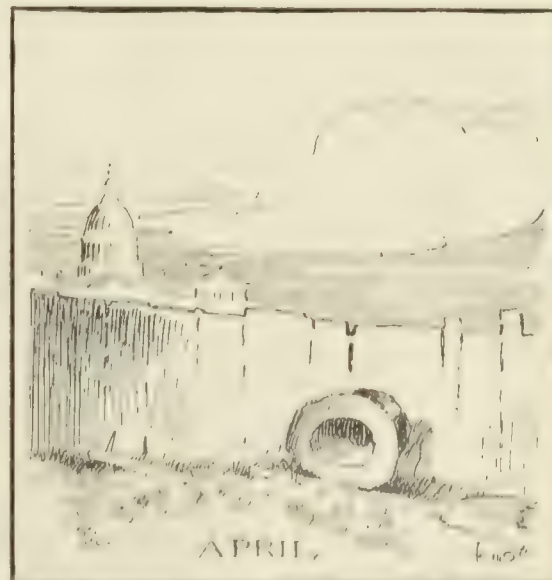
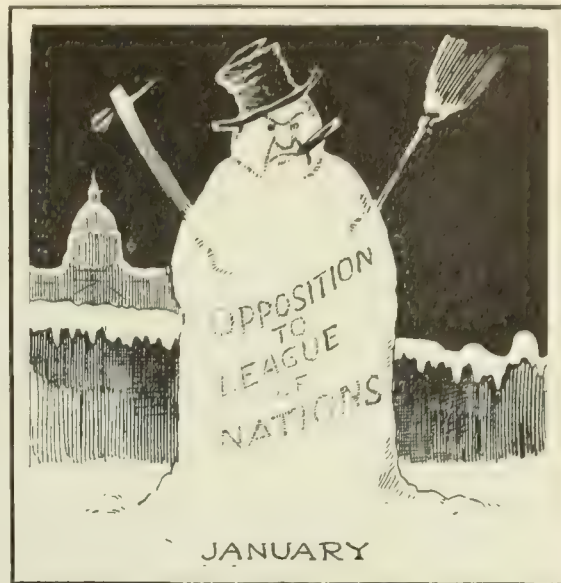
### The Peace Program

It is assumed at Paris that the completed draft of the Peace Treaty will be handed to the German envoys at Versailles on April 25. The Germans, their entire party numbering about 175, will cross the Rhine at Cologne and proceed across France by special train under French guard and escort, probably traversing the region most devastated by their own armies during the war. They will not be permitted to enter Paris, but will pass by that city to Versailles, where they will be lodged in a hotel specially set apart for them. It is intended that the crowning act of their acceptance of the treaty shall occur in the famous Hall of Mirrors in which the German Empire was proclaimed, with the King of Prussia as Emperor, in 1871.

The German envoys have already received detailed instructions from their home government. If they have plenary powers, it is supposed that they will sign the treaty promptly, before leaving Versailles. If not, they will take it to the National Assembly at Weimar for its consideration, in which case there may be a delay of a fortnight. But it is generally believed that, with whatever reluctance, the German Government will eventually accept and sign the treaty. A few days after the arrival of the Germans at Versailles separate treaties of peace will be presented to the governments of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. After all have been signed, a period of three or four weeks will be granted for ratification of them by the Allied governments, and when two-thirds of these governments have ratified them, they will become effective and peace will be formally proclaimed.

### Lloyd George on the Defensive

Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, returned to London on April 16 and replied in the House of Commons to the various criticisms and attacks which had been made upon his course at the Peace Conference. He declared that the situation was "still full of perils for all countries," and pleaded that "those who were trying to do their best should be left alone." The Allies at Paris had reached a complete understanding on the fundamental principles of peace, and hoped to present them, completely formulated, to Germany for her ac-



Knoll in Dollar News

MELTED





C. International &amp; International

## GENEVA—THE CAPITAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The peace conference's choice of Geneva as the future meeting place of the League of Nations was influenced chiefly, it is said, by President Wilson's speech in favor of the Swiss city as opposed to Brussels. France was the only one of the great powers to vote for Brussels. Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Italy, with two votes each, and Serbia, Greece, Brazil and Poland, each with one vote, chose Geneva by a total of twelve votes. France, with two votes, and China, Czecho-Slovakia, Portugal and Belgium made up the minority of six votes for Brussels. The Belgian delegates were particularly disappointed that the choice of Geneva disregarded Belgium's sentimental claims—"Had Geneva withstood the terrific bombardment to which Antwerp was subjected, had the Swiss army battled for four years along the Rhine as the Belgians fought and died along the Yser, then we should understand why Geneva should be chosen." Geneva is a city of about 100,000 population in the Alps at the southwest end of Lake Geneva. The Rhone River divides the city into two unequal parts, on the left a prosperous commercial center and on the upper bank a flourishing tourist colony.

ceptance in the course of the next week. The time devoted to framing the League of Nations had not delayed but had really expedited the general work, since it had provided a means of adjustment of possible errors in the treaty. He denied that there had been serious dissensions between the United States and the European delegates, and deprecated attempts to create any.

Referring to the necessity of reducing armaments for peace time, he said that the forces of the country which had kept Europe in arms for forty years were to be reduced to an army which would be only adequate enough to police her cities and protect her commerce. There were suggestions that there might be a recrudescence in Germany. That was not a danger, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, because only with difficulty could Germany raise eighty thousand men to preserve order. The danger, he said, was of the world going to pieces, adding: "A real danger—the gaunt specter of hunger—is stalking thru the land."

**Martial Law** Ireland has again become a scene of grave unrest. Political agitation and some violent disturbances led the Government on April 15 to proclaim martial law in the five counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry and Roscommon, the first four being in the extreme south and the fifth in the center of the island. In protest

against this action a general strike was proclaimed in the city of Cork and all business was suspended; an extensive strike occurred at Limerick, and there were great processions and other public demonstrations in Dublin.

The situation was made still more tense by the statement of Mr. Law, the Government leader in the British

House of Commons, that it would be a mistake to expect that Home Rule would be put into operation in Ireland immediately upon the declaration of peace.

## Troops Mutiny in Russia

It was reported from the Archangel front in Russia on April 10, that a company of American troops had demurred at being ordered to the front for action. They declared that they had been drafted to fight against Germany and not against Russia, with which the United States was not legally at war. After some expostulation and argument by their commander, who pointed out that their refusal to fight would endanger the lives of their comrades, the men obeyed orders and went forward. There was little disposition to censure them severely, and it was felt that the incident emphasized the necessity of some radical revision of American and Allied policy toward Russia, or at least toward the Bolshevik government. On April 11 it was announced that an entire Allied camp had been captured by the Bolsheviks in the Pinega region and that the Allied forces had hastily retreated. Two days later the Allies were reported to have won an important victory at Urozero and to have compelled a Bolshevik retreat of ten miles. In the south the Ukrainian Bolsheviks were reported on April 15 to be overrunning the Crimea, capturing Eupatoria and Simferopol, the latter place being regarded as the key to Sebastopol.

The American delegates at Paris have proposed that food be supplied to Russia, believing that such a course would weaken the power of Bolshevism. This was opposed by the French.

It was reported on April 11 that the Bolshevik government in Russia had offered, in return for food supplies and for full recognition of its legality, to cease hostilities, to cease Bolshevik



Orr in Chicago Tribune

CAN'T HE SEE THEY'RE BUSY?



propaganda outside of Russia, to grant full political amnesty, to grant self-determination to the border states, to pay all foreign debts, and to enter a conference of all parties to determine Russia's future. It was apparently unwilling, however, to reconvene the Constituent Assembly which it had dispersed, or to submit Russia's self-determination to a democratic plebiscite.

**Disorders in Germany** The attempt to establish a Soviet government in Bavaria continues to be bitterly opposed. On April 12 the Soviet was reported to have been overthrown by a Commune, which was equally antagonistic to the Majority Socialist government which had been in power in coöperation with the national German Government at Weimar and Berlin, and which had been compelled to retire from Munich for another capital. Following this came reports that the Commune had adopted some of the most extreme measures of Russian Soviets, such as the removal of all managers and directors of industrial establishments and the filling of their places with workmen, and also the "communization of women, 'including wives.'"

At this a large part of the troops of the Majority Socialist government revolted against the Commune and attempted to drive it from the city. A military dictatorship was proclaimed, and civil war raged in the streets of the capital. On April 15 the Communists were reported to be in control of the city, and Government troops from all parts of Bavaria were being hurried thither to suppress them.

At present the Bavarian capital and a considerable portion of the former kingdom are rent by tripartite civil feuds, the factions being the old government, of Majority Socialists; the Soviet party, which got its inspiration from Russia and which drove the government from Munich; and the Communists, who may be described as a German type of Bolsheviks.

Saxony also became involved in grave disorder. Herr Neuring, the War Minister of the Saxon Government, was brutally butchered in the streets of Dresden on April 12 by mutinous soldiers to whom he had refused a hearing in which they wished to protest against his order that wounded soldiers in hospitals should receive only peace-time pay. This was followed by a Communist uprising, which drove the Government troops from the city; national troops were hurried thither from Berlin, and a state of siege was proclaimed thruout Saxony. By April 13 the Communists seemed to have been checked, if not crushed.

A Soviet republic was reported to have been established without bloodshed in Brunswick on April 12.

**Intercourse with Germany** The Allied governments on April 14 authorized the resumption of postal and telegraphic services between neutral countries and Germany, to a limited extent, in order to facilitate the



Knaeckers in The Bystander

#### A PARABLE OF CAUSE AND EFFECT

"The ill-defined but yet certain figure of beaten Pan-Germanism ever looms behind the great and cruel beast of Bolshevism. Let us beware lest, in the overwhelming aspect of the monster, we lose sight of the fiend who drove and still drives him on"

operation of the food supply arrangements which were made recently. It was recognized that Germany could not export the goods with which she is to pay for her food unless she were permitted thus to communicate with her prospective customers. The Allies will maintain a censorship over such intercourse.

#### The Korean Troubles

Demonstrations of Koreans in favor of the restoration of that country's independence have become so widespread and influential as to involve nearly all the country and to lead to some violence. The Japanese Government has sent six more regiments to reinforce its garrisons there, and have arrested five American missionaries on charges of complicity in the attempted revolution.

#### Strikes and Rumors of Strikes

The industrial problem is without question the most serious that will engage the attention of the people of the United States—to say nothing of the world—in the reconstruction period. There is strong probability that something of unprecedented interest and value for the future relations of capital and labor will come out of the Peace Conference itself. But the problem, as expressed in individual cases, cannot wait. Already there are strikes and threatnings of strikes in many important industries here.

Last week the girl telephone operators of all the New England States except Connecticut struck for higher wages. The strike is of unusual character, since the employer is not a private corporation or concern, but the United States Government. The telephone lines, like the telegraph and cable lines, are being operated by the Post Office Department.

The crux of the matter is not at the present moment the question whether the wage increase shall be granted or not, since no answer has yet been given by the Postmaster General or any of his subordinates. The demand of the operators has not been presented in the manner required by the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General insists that a regular procedure shall be followed; but the operators refuse to follow it. The demands of the workers, says Mr. Burleson, should be presented to the general manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, who will refer them to the operating board in New York, from whom they will go to the Wire Control Board in Washington, whose recommendation will finally be passed on by the Postmaster General. The operators are ready to submit their demands to the New England general manager provided they are first assured that he is authorized to act upon them himself with finality. Apparently, however, they prefer to strike rather than to go thru



the complicated process insisted upon by the Government.

On the day after the strike began Mr. Burleson issued a statement which seemed to indicate that it would not be merely a question of procedure which would separate the department and the operators, but one of the substance of the workers' demands themselves. The Postmaster General said:

The Post Office Department, whose first responsibility is to the public, does not feel free to grant wage increases, which must be paid for by the public which uses the services, without carefully inquiring into the relation between revenues and expenditures. If the expenditures are increased beyond the point where the revenues no longer yield a fair return upon the investment, either efficiency of the service must be lowered or else the charges to the public must be increased. In the public interest ordinary business caution must be observed.

During the period of Government management, the Post Office Department feels that it cannot grant wage increases merely upon demand from the employees. A strike on the part of employees working for the Government is not permissible. Sound public opinion can always be depended upon to secure for them absolute justice. It must always be kept in mind that a strike cannot be successful without public approval. The employees should realize that the public interest is involved and should return to work at once upon the assurance that their demands will be carefully investigated to determine whether increased wages can be granted without impairment of the financial stability of the companies. If the increases they ask prove to be just and reasonable, the increases will be granted in any event, even tho, in order to continue efficient service, the charges to the public must be increased. But the public interest cannot be sacrificed upon the mere demand of any set of employees.

If the employees will submit their demands to the general manager and return to work, they have the assurance of the Government that they will be dealt with fairly. If they continue to disregard the public interest, the public will be less likely to give the employees the support necessary to warrant favorable Government action.

There is one sentence in Mr. Burleson's statement which is of particular interest as raising a fundamental question of the rights of workers in Government employ. "A strike on the part of employees working for the Government," says the Postmaster General, "is not permissible." The question which this assertion raises becomes of the most acute importance at a time like this when the Government operation of railroads, telegraphs and telephones has so enormously increased the number of workers in Government employ.

Meanwhile, permissible or not, the strike is on; and there are rumors that it is only the prelude to similar strikes of telephone operators all over the country.

"48-54" and For eleven weeks  
Union Recognition a strike of textile  
workers in the  
mills at Lawrence has been going on  
with no apparent prospect of coming  
to an end. The demand of the workers  
is for a 48 hour week instead of a 54  
hour week as at present is the case,  
but with no reduction in pay. The slogan  
of the strikers, which they wear  
on buttons and cards and display in all  
kinds of ways, is "48-54." The present  
form of the workers' demand came  
about in a curious way. They originally  
asked only for the 48 hour week, which



Stinson in Dayton Daily News

—AND THEY WONDER WHY HE TURNS  
TO ANARCHY

is, of course, the equivalent of the eight hour day. The mill owners called their attention to the fact that if they only worked 48 hours in a week they would receive six hours less pay than they were then getting. Thereupon the workers revised their demand to include no reduction in pay for the shortened hours of work. One of the representatives of the workers tells the story thus: "The mill men practically educated the men to the fact that they wanted 48 hours of work and 54 hours of pay, and then the strikers came out and asked for it." Another representative declared his belief that if the em-



Western Newspaper Union

#### THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF LITHUANIA

The Lithuanians, who are struggling to establish an independent republic, elected as first president of the Provisional Government on April 4 Anthony Smetona, one of the leaders in the republican movement and thruout the war a strong opponent to the German occupation. Mr. Smetona was editor of *Lietuvos Aidai*, the official organ of the Lithuanian State Council; the paper was suppressed for refusing to print communications from Berlin and afterward suppressed again by the Bolsheviks. The Lithuanians claim a territory of 583,000 square miles with a population of more than six million. They are opposed to union with any of their neighbors, Poland, Russia or Prussia.

ployers had not called the workers' attention to this fact, but had granted the shorter hours without comment, the workers would have accepted the 48 hour work with the corresponding reduction of pay. "I think," he said, "that the mill men tried to hurt the 48 hour week."

After the strike had been going on for ten weeks an investigation was undertaken by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The inquiry was begun at the direction of Governor Coolidge, after the mill owners had refused to submit the matter to arbitration.

In Brooklyn last week a controversy between the managers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the employees of its elevated and subway lines nearly resulted in a strike, but decisive action was postponed by an appeal from Mayor Hylan, of New York, for a conference between the two parties involved. The B. R. T. is under a receiver appointed by a Federal court, and here again the relationship of the Government to a dispute between capital and labor is involved. The receiver, former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, has refused to treat with the representatives of a union to which only a part of the employees belong. Mr. Garrison declared that any committee professing to represent B. R. T. employees must be selected by all the employees or at least in an election at which all employees have an opportunity to vote.

This position was upheld by Justice Mayer of the United States District Court, who had appointed Mr. Garrison as receiver. A hearing was held by Judge Mayer at which the employees were encouraged to state frankly their grievances, the Justice assuring the men that since the court was the present owner of the property they had every right to address their grievances to it.

The disagreement in Brooklyn raises again the question of the recognition of a union which extends beyond the limits of the industrial organization in question, and which at the same time does not include all of the workers in the organization itself. Mr. Garrison's position, upheld by the Federal Judge, is a definite negative to the contention for the right to such recognition. In a letter replying to a communication from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, the Federal receiver made this perfectly clear. He said:

All agreements at any time made with our employees should cover all of the men in similar employment, whether they are members of the union or not. . . . The management will not deal with any outside organization, whether the same be religious, patriotic, benevolent, political or labor. It will always be ready to deal with its employees directly thru committees selected by the employees.

The union representatives also complain that the union members are discriminated against because of their membership. They were assured by Judge Mayer that the discrimination, if there had been any, would not be permitted to continue.



### The Drug Habit and Its Victims

New York City is confronted with an appalling problem in the elimination of the illicit traffic in habit-forming drugs and in the treatment of those who are addicted to their use. The distressing facts have been brought to light by a campaign undertaken by Federal and city officials against those who are selling the drugs to victims of the drug habit in violation of the law. The campaign began with the arrest by internal revenue officers of six physicians and four druggists charged with violations of the Harrison anti-drug act. When the fact of the arrests became known, other illicit dealers evidently took fright and refused to sell further doses to their former customers.

It was found necessary for the city authorities to take care of the patients of the physicians who were arrested as well as those other victims of the habit whose source of supply was shut off thru the fear of those who had been supplying them. A clinic of the Board of Health supplied to the drug addicts who came to them the minimum doses which the law permits and which are considered indispensable by medical science if the slave of the habit is to be saved from extreme suffering and put on the road to a cure.

Before the hour when the clinic opened a long line of unfortunate drug users were waiting, and 132 of them applied for narcotics in the first ninety minutes after the doors were opened. In seven hours of the day almost 700 were given the dose that would give them relief from the terrible craving.

The Health Commissioner has said that there are between one and two hundred thousand narcotic users in New York City. In the cellar of one drug store were found something like 100,000 prescriptions for habit-forming drugs, all issued and filled illegally during the past year; in another store 50,000 were discovered.

A report of the New York City Parole Commission declares that in the first draft for the National Army there were found 80,000 drug users all of whom were of course rejected. In New

York City alone there were 8000, in the draft ages.

The problem is, of course, not confined to New York City, since only 10 per cent of the drug users found among the drafted men were from that city.

There are two aspects of the case that demand governmental attention and public action. The one is the enforcement of the law against the sale of the drugs; the other is the cure of those who have become addicted to the habit. There is danger in stopping the supply of the drugs to the users without making an attempt to cure the craving, since an unsatisfied desire for a drug is provocative of other forms of vice and of crime.

### Getting the Boys Home

In the five months since the signing of the armistice 686,114 American soldiers have sailed for home. On April 8 there were in the American Army a few less than two million men, of whom 1,326,525 were in the A. E. F., a total of 1,607,281 officers and men have been discharged. The process of demobilization has gone on with much greater rapidity than it did in either the Civil War or the Spanish-American War. General March, the army's Chief of Staff, has furnished the following comparison:

In the Civil War the volunteer army of the United States reached its highest figure on April 30, 1865, on which date its strength was 1,034,064 officers and men. The number of regulars in the service on that date has been computed at 26,898 officers and men. The muster out of the troops began on May 1, 1865, following the surrender of the Confederate armies, and lasted until November 1, 1866, on which date the demobilization was practically completed, with 1,023,021 men mustered out, a few volunteers being retained in the service until December 20, 1867. We have mustered out, as you see, in three months more than the entire number mustered out of the armies in the Civil War, extending for a period of over a year.

In the Spanish-American War the greatest strength was reached on August 31, 1898, on which date it included 216,256 officers and men. The armistice was signed on August 12, 1898. The muster out began on September 5, 1898, and lasted until June 22, 1899, on which date 179,397 officers and men were mustered out. Some volunteer organizations were held in the Philippines until November 23, 1899. The muster out of the entire army in the war with Spain consumed, as you see, more than a year. We must have mustered out in the first month of our demobilization more than that entire force.

In the demobilization of the present army the figures are quite striking, due to the fact that such a portion of our forces has been overseas. In the other cases they were largely in the United States.

General March has given other interesting figures, showing the length of front held by the different Allied armies when the fighting stopped. Belgium held 25 miles, or 6 per cent of the whole western front; France held 220 miles, or 55 per cent; Great Britain held 70 miles, or 18 per cent; while the United States held 83 miles, or 21 per cent. This was for the American army slightly less than it had held a month previously, when the American forces occupied 23 per cent of the whole.

Further figures furnished by the Chief of Staff provide a comparison between the percentage of casualties during the great Argonne Meuse offensive

and the percentages in some of the great battles of the Civil War. They are as follows: the battle of Shiloh, 24 per cent; the battle of Murfreesboro, 23 per cent; the battle of Gettysburg, 20 per cent; the battle of Chickamauga, 28 per cent; the Argonne-Meuse advance, 18.3 per cent.

### The Last of Zapata

It is officially announced from Mexico City that General Emiliano Zapata has been killed by government forces. Zapata, who had been the rebel leader in southern Mexico, his hand against every man and almost every man's hand against him, had been hiding in an inaccessible part of the mountain region of the State of Morelos since the Government troops had pacified the rest of that state. He was hunted out and killed by an expedition under the command of General Guajardo.

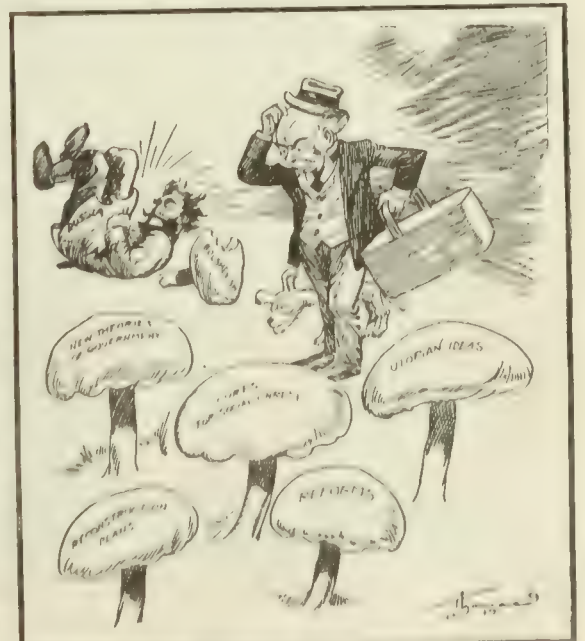
Zapata has been for nine years a picturesquely brutal figure in the Mexican drama. He was called the Attila of the South. Apparently he well deserved the name. He terrorized all the southern states of Mexico, until Morelos, his native state, which had once been a prosperous region, noted for its sugar production, was as thoroly devastated as Belgium or northern France. The ostensible purpose of his rebellion, begun in 1909, was to give rights to land to the Indians; but the net result of it was to turn valuable sugar mills, giving employment to thousands of Indians, into piles of ruins.

At three different times during the past ten years Zapata and his followers were in control of Mexico City, but never for long. For a short time in 1914 Zapata and Villa were in alliance against Huerta; but they were too much alike to continue to agree. His leadership was based on his personal prowess and ruthlessness and on his plan to put the Indians in power, as opposed to the Spanish or part-Spanish ruling classes. His presence in the south was a constant menace to the capital of Mexico; and the Carranza government has been campaigning against him for at least three years. A month ago his stronghold was reported captured by the government forces.



Based on a Brooklyn Daily Eagle

THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING



Thomas in Detroit News

HOW CAN WE TELL MUSHROOMS FROM TOADSTOOLS?



**F**OR the first time in the history of America, representatives of the plain people control the machinery of government free from the interference of corporation lawyers or agents of the great special interests, and the result is that after the present Assembly adjourns North Dakota will be generations ahead of any other American state in the character of its laws governing industry, labor, revenue, education, and even court procedure. Most significant of all, North Dakota will be the first state in the Union to place the sovereign powers of the government in direct competition with the private profiteers who now monopolize the markets on which the producers of this commonwealth depend for their living," read a statement issued at Bismarck a few weeks ago by an official representative of the Non-Partizan League.

"Democracy has been vindicated, a revolution has been peacefully achieved on the prairies of North Dakota." "A political millenium is just ahead for the farmers who make 85 per cent of the population of this great agricultural state." "The farmers have broken their bonds and emancipated themselves from the control of 'Big Biz.'" "The blood-suckers of capitalism, the kept press, the political gangsters, have all been routed." "The star of North Dakota leads all the rest." "One state in the Union has been made safe for democracy"——

Thus did the leaders of the Non-Partizan League congratulate the members of the North Dakota Legislature when at the close of the session a short time ago the halls of the capitol at Bismarck rang with cheers and jubilee. While the movie operators made reel upon reel of pictures, to be used in other states for propaganda purposes, the legislators, and many of their constituents from all over the state, celebrated the completion of such a program of radical and reformatory legislation as never before has been assembled in a single American commonwealth.

This phenomenal overturn is the outcome of a campaign which began four years ago with one man and a flivver—which he did not own. But the man was Arthur C. Townley—"After Cash" is the way his op-



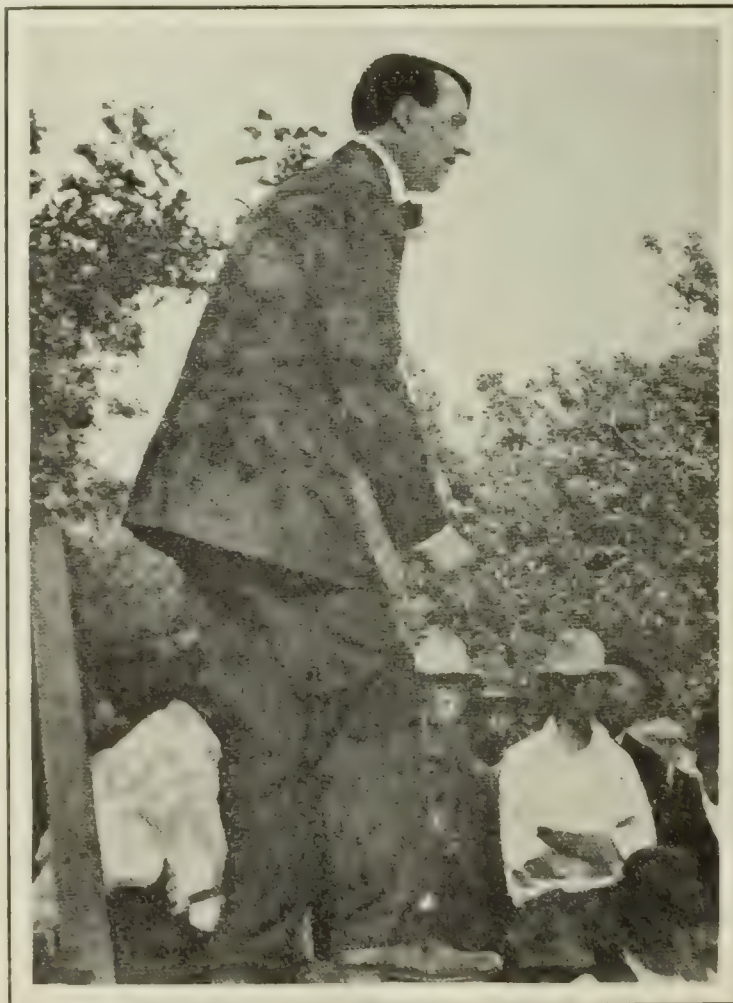
*Signing one of the league bills—Governor Lynn J. Frazier, whom the Non-Partizan League has twice elected to govern North Dakota*

## THE PEOPLE'S CZAR IN NORTH DAKOTA

### And the Machine that Makes the Laws to Suit the Farmers

BY F. LAURISTON BULLARD

*Mr. Bullard has just returned from North Dakota, where, as he says, he "spent some time watching the 'machine' of the Non-Partizan League put thru the program of legislation which makes the state a sort of social experiment station"*



*"After Cash" Townley, as his enemies call him, the founder and master of the North Dakota Non-Partizan League, "an autocracy for the sake of democracy"*

ponents explain the initials—and Townley is an agitator and organizer of no small ability. He is a speaker who captures the emotions and minds of thousands of farmers at a picnic on the prairies much as Whitefield and the other old-time revivalists swayed their audiences, and he has devised and now absolutely controls a political machine that Tammany might envy. Tall and lean, called "The Hawk" by his foes, and denounced by them in the most bitter terms, he has all the defects of his qualities; he is dictatorial and temperamental, he changes his mind with startling abruptness, he cares not a jot for consistency. Well under forty and twice a bankrupt, he appeared at the opportune time and in his borrowed car started a movement which swept over the state, and down the Red River Valley into Minnesota, and over the borders into other adjacent states, with the rapidity and intensity of a prairie fire.

Whatever of personal ambition may have entered into the origin of the league, it never could have become the power it is today had it not made its appeal to men who long had smarted under

grievances many of which even its enemies pronounce genuine. North Dakota is a state of a single industry, the growing and marketing of grain. Practically all the harvest is sold in the Twin Cities and Duluth. The growers believe that clever manipulation by mill men, elevator men, railroads and grain brokers, deprives them year after year of millions of dollars which ought to find a home in North Dakota pockets. Most of the farms are mortgaged, in the aggregate to more than \$27,000,000. The bankers finance the farmers thru a large part of the year, and the notes always fall due at harvest time. To pay, the farmer must sell his crop when the market price for wheat is lowest, and he believes it is kept low by artificial means, and that the prices of everything he has to buy are kept high in the same arbitrary fashion. But the great cause of complaint has to do with the marketing of wheat. Thru various schemes for docking and grading, the farmers believe that year after year the mills manage to buy from them a superior crop at inferior prices. Sometimes the "magnates" [Continued on page 148]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

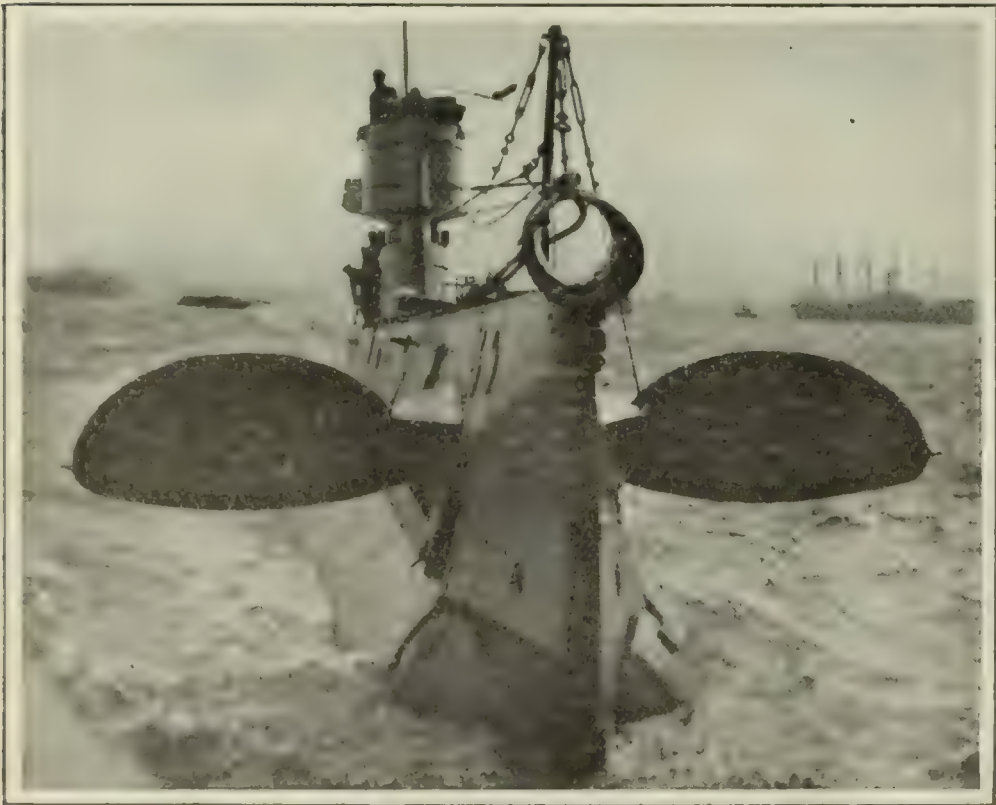


Paul Thompson

## BACK FROM A WAR OF WATCHFUL WAITING

Our Victory Fleet of a hundred warships came into New York harbor on April 15, signaling "Duty Completed." In the process were thirteen of the big dreadnaughts that stood guard until the German fleet slunk out to surrender without firing a shot





© Keystone View

#### A DEEP, DARK SECRET

*This is one of the latest type of U. S. submarines returned with our Victory Fleet from service in foreign waters. The disc-like planes can be adjusted at various angles, to alter or maintain the submarine's position underseas*

## THE AMERICAN A







## ADA—HOME AGAIN



*International Film*

### ALL ASHORE—FROM GOBS TO ADMIRAL

"The men wanted their full two weeks of fun, so we got here in time to give it to them," said Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the fleet, in describing the speed test that brought the fleet in a day ahead of schedule



# THE WORLD'S OUR COUNTER

BY ATREUS VON SCHRADER

If you take a handful of straws and toss them in the air, and if each one of these straws flutters in the same direction, it is safe to guess which way the wind is blowing. Which trite statement has a new significance for us. The straws of our industries are being carried on a strong trade-wind to far-off ports, and never in our history have there been so many straws showing the way for what the war has brought us, namely, a very large share of the world's foreign trade.

To be sure, this new business is thus far largely a matter of luck, for it requires no skill to sell goods when you are the only one having goods to sell, and that is the position the war gave us. But, and this is the point, a new foreign trade has come our way, and the opportunity is ours to keep it. The competition of the other nations will be severe, but while they are making repairs we can drive our claim-stakes deep.

To return to our straws; let us take a handful and follow them.

In the year 1608 the Jamestown Settlement shipped to England a cargo of "trials of pitch, tar, glass, frankincense and soap-ashes," our first export of manufactured goods, and the birth of the American chemical industry. Modern war is based on chemistry; so is modern commerce, and so was a large part of Germany's mercantile success. Take one chemical item, coal-tar, and coal-tar dyes. For forty years this pivotal industry was almost the sole property of the Germans. The pre-war manufacture of these dyes amounted to about \$100,000,000 a year, a small sum, but the

entire textile industry, for instance, depended upon dyes, and the Germans controlled them. Here is one of our straws that is going to break the German camel's back. In 1914 we made five coal-tar dyes, and bought three hundred from Germany. In 1917 we had eighty-one dye-making plants, and our output for that year was worth \$57,000,000. This spells more than our own independence, for in 1917 we sold to Brazil more than a million dollars worth of American dyes, and Brazil had been completely dependent upon Germany. Here is a new field for us, and a new market.

to regain her lost place. But we are in the field, and we can hold it.

Here is another item, preëminently an American development, machine-tools. The first was an automatic screw-machine used to make rifle-parts for the Union army during the Civil War. We made the first, and have always made the most. Germany copied our models, and had a huge export trade in them. It was her pleasant custom to test a foreign market with an American sample, a lathe, or drill, or milling-machine, or what not, and, if she found a ready sale, make the article herself.

When the war began, we enlarged

Our chemical industry as a whole has grown and spread like the magic of its own art. In 1914 we exported chemicals worth, roughly, half a billion dollars. Last year the figure was \$1,454,000,000! In 1917 the West Indies alone, a small market at our doors, imported American chemicals worth \$6,500,000, and Cuba, riding high on a wave of sugar-prosperity, is buying more and more.

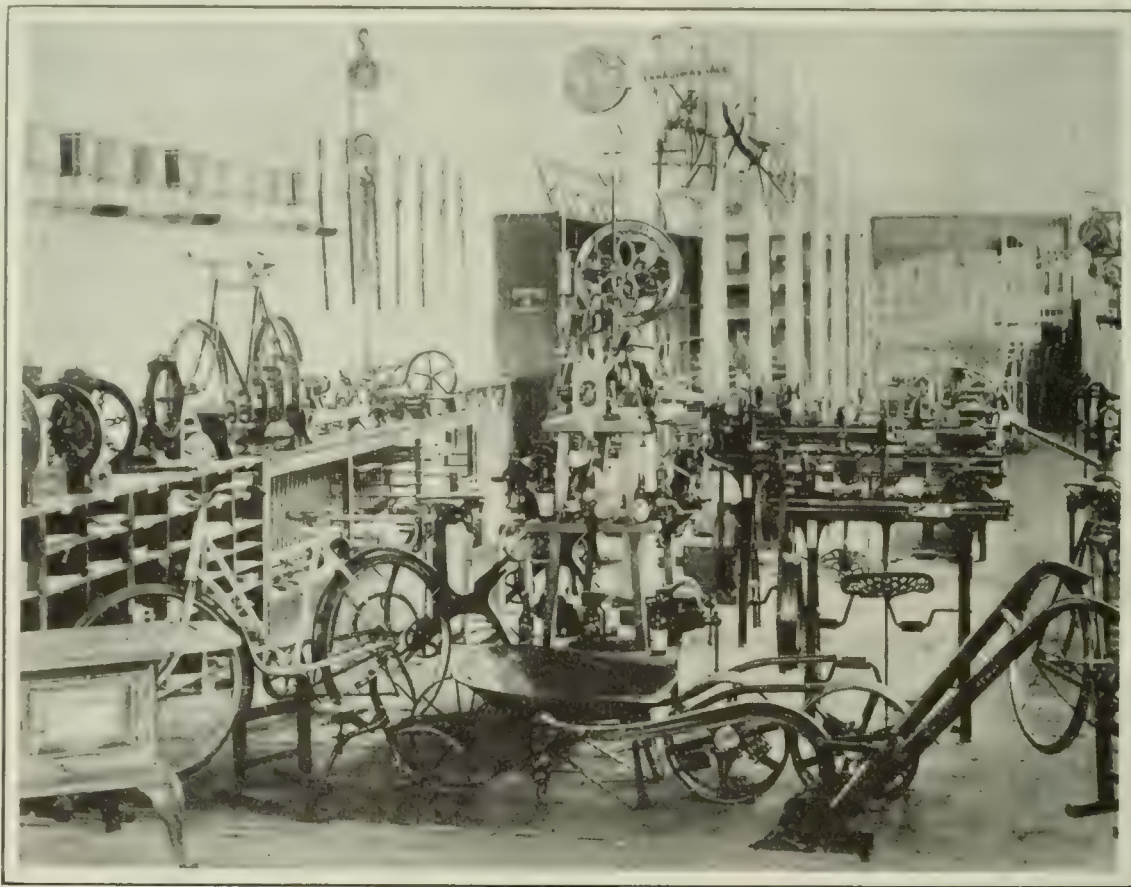
To go further afield; before 1914 we controlled one commodity in South Africa's shopping-list — baking powder! In 1914 she bought chemicals to the tune of \$23,000,000. In 1916, \$32,036,000, and we had begun to sell her more than baking-powder.

Germany is said to have, packed and boxed and ready for shipment, large supplies of chemicals with which she purposes to flood the foreign markets when peace is declared. With these chemicals are high piles of catalogs, printed in French and English. It is obvious that Germany will do her best, and worst,



© Publishers' Photo Service

One of our South American traders, the "Kroonland," at the docks of Santos, Brazil



© Publishers' Photo Service

Among the made-in-America goods in this South American store one finds coffee grinders. Favor stoves, South Bend plows, Yale locks, Sapolin, bicycles and machinery of all kinds



our factories to supply machine-tools to the Allies, and when we entered the war, we made yet more for ourselves. In 1913 our output amounted to \$100,000,000 worth, of which we exported only 16 per cent, nearly all to Europe. Two years ago our exports, at pre-war prices, came to \$56,000,000, and last year the \$100,000,000 total was multiplied by four. With the war won, we shall have a surplus of machine-tools for export of perhaps \$150,000,000 worth.

Here again the war has built up our production and provided us markets for what our own industries do not need. When Germany and Austria were put out of the running, their customers turned to us; for instance, Norway's purchase of American machine-tools was \$80,000 in 1913, and two years ago it was nearly five times as great. In the same period Denmark, going in heavily for the manufacture of cream-separators and typewriters, quadrupled her imports. Spain outdid them both, for her order of \$100,000 in 1913 was almost exactly sixteen times that sum in 1917. These were all German markets. So was South America, and our sister-continent has been buying heavily from us, adding a cipher to her total in the three years. Chile alone took nearly half a million dollars worth two years ago, whereas her best previous record was less than \$50,000.

Even sleepy old China has awakened to the danger of depending upon imported machinery, and has begun to make her own—

with American machine-made tools. She spent \$3192 in 1913, and \$119,245 in 1917. India, Japan and the Dutch East Indies have all become equally good customers of ours, and they are all new markets. Further, Belgium and northern France must be completely reëquipt with machinery before they can take up life again. Railways, mills, factories, mines, everything has been destroyed and must be rebuilt. This work cannot be done without machine-tools in large numbers—and we are, for all practical purposes, the proprietor of the only store that has them. Our surplus of \$150,000,000 worth should sell twice over.

Let us take the grimy and romantic matter of coal, which is the basis of all industry. American coal won the war, for it turned the wheels in ten thousand factories, it hauled trainloads of munitions, and drove the ships that carried our men to the battle line. The war-time demands for coal have showed us that we can produce more coal than we need; in other words, we have it for export, while the Old World is suffering for it. France, before the war, mined 40,000,000 tons a year, and imported 20,000,000 more, but not from us. Now her richest mines, in the north, have been looted and dynamited and flooded by the Germans, and will be barren for five years. Belgium

bought most of her coal from Germany, and she will not willingly buy in that market again. A large share of this foreign coal trade belongs to us by right of our vast supplies. We have never exported coal, and last year we mined 689,625,000 tons! Our ships can load, say, at Alabama ports, for the coal there lies close under the sod and is cheap to mine, and carry it direct to the French canal-barges for distribution to our sisterland. These same ships can bring back cargoes of potash from Alsace, for we need potash, lots of it. A great commerce in coal is ours, if we have the wit to take it.

It is not a pleasant truth to dwell upon, but it is the truth that, prior to the war, we were only third among the merchant nations of the world. England held first place easily, and Germany was second, [Continued on page 151]



Underwood & Underwood

Loading sugar for Europe aboard a steamer at New York



U. S. Navy, "San Pedro de Macoris" Photo Service

The harbor of Callao, Peru, one of the busy southern ports that is rapidly becoming an important market for American goods



# THE RACE FOR RUBBER

## Another Story of Creative Chemistry

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

**T**HERE is one law that regulates all animate and inanimate things. It is formulated in various ways, for instance:

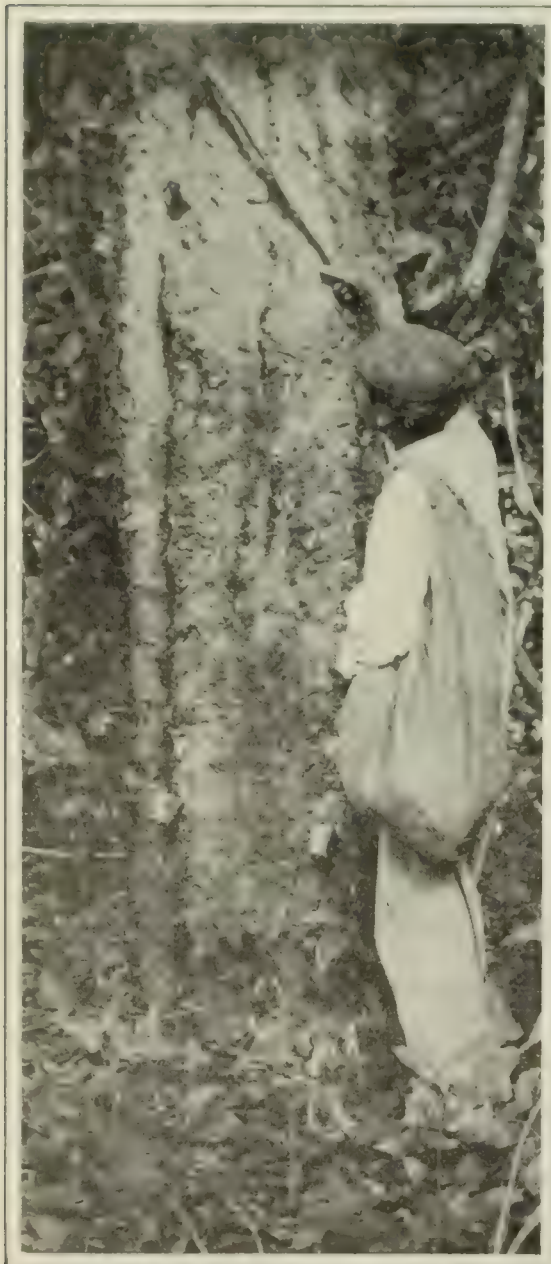
Raining down a hill is easy. In Latin it reads *facilis descensus*. *Terminus*. Herbert Spencer calls it the dissolution of definite coherent heterogeneity into indefinite incoherent homogeneity. Mother Goose expresses it in the fable of Humpty Dumpty, and the business man extracts the moral as, "You can't unscramble an egg." The theologian calls it the dogma of natural depravity. The physicist calls it the second law of thermodynamics. Clausius formulates it as "The entropy of the world tends toward a maximum." It is easier to smash up than to build up. Children find that this is true of their toys; the Bolsheviks have found that it is true of a civilization. So, too, the chemist knows analysis is easier than synthesis and that creative chemistry is the highest branch of his



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In the forest the latex is coagulated in a primitive way by patiently pouring it over a stick revolving over a smoky fire until it forms a large black lump

and fortune the competition among chemists was intense. It took the form of an international contest in which England and Germany were neck and neck. The English, who had been beaten by the Germans in the dye business where they had the start, were determined not to lose in this. Prof. W. H. Perkin, of Manchester University, was one of the most eager, for he was inspired by a personal grudge against the Germans as well as by patriotism and scientific zeal. It was his father who had, fifty years before, discovered mauve, the first of the anilin dyes, but England could not hold the business and its rich rewards went over to Germany. So in 1909 a corps of chemists set to work under Professor Perkin in the Manchester laboratories to solve the problem of synthetic rubber. What reagent could be found that would reverse the reaction and convert the liquid isoprene into the solid rubber? It was discovered, by

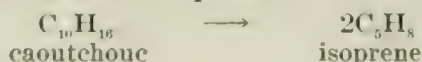


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### FOREST RUBBER

Compare this tropical tangle and gnarled trunk with the straight tree and cleared ground of the plantation. At the foot of the trunk are cups collecting rubber juice

This explains why chemists discovered how to take rubber apart over sixty years before they could find out how to put it together. The first is easy. Just put some raw rubber into a retort and heat it. If you can stand the odor you will observe the caoutchouc decomposing and a benzine-like liquid distilling over. This is called "isoprene." Any Freshman chemist could write the reaction for this operation. It is simply



That is, one molecule of the gum splits up into two molecules of the liquid. It is just as easy to write the reaction in the reverse directions, as 2 isoprene → 1 caoutchouc, but nobody could make it go in that direction. Yet it could be done. It had been done. But the man who did it did not know how he did it and could not do it again. Professor Tilden in May, 1892, read a paper before the Birmingham Philosophical Society in which he said:

I was surprised a few weeks ago at finding the contents of the bottles containing isoprene from turpentine entirely changed in appearance. In place of a limpid, colorless liquid the bottles contained a dense sirup in which were floating several large masses of a yellowish color. Upon examination this turned out to be India rubber.

But neither Professor Tilden nor any one else could repeat this accidental metamorphosis. It was tantalizing for the world was willing to pay \$200,000,000 a year for rubber and the forests of the Amazon and Congo were failing to meet the demand. A large share of these millions would have gone to any chemist who could find out how to make synthetic rubber and make it cheaply enough. With such a reward of fame



© Publishers' Photo Service

### PLANTATION RUBBER

This spiral cut draws off the milk as completely and quickly as possible without harming the tree. The man is pulling off a strip of coagulated rubber that clogs it



accident, we may say, but it should be understood that such advantageous accidents happen only to those who are working for them and know how to utilize them. In July, 1910, Dr. Matthews, who had charge of the research, set some isoprene to drying over metallic sodium, a common laboratory method of freeing a liquid from the last traces of water. In September he found that the flask was filled with a solid mass of real rubber instead of the volatile colorless liquid he had put into it.

Twenty years before the discovery would have been useless, for sodium was then a rare and costly metal, a little of it in a sealed glass tube being passed around the chemistry class once a year as a curiosity, or a tiny bit cut off and dropt in water to see what a fuss it made. But nowadays metallic sodium is cheaply produced by the aid of electricity. The difficulty lay rather in the cost of the raw material, isoprene. In industrial chemistry it is not sufficient that a thing can be made; it must be made to pay. Isoprene could be obtained from turpentine, but this was too expensive and limited in supply. It would merely mean the destruction of pine forests instead of rubber forests. Starch was finally decided upon as the best material, since this can be obtained for about a cent a pound from potatoes, corn and many other sources. Here, however, the chemist came to the end of his rope and had to call the bacteriologist to his aid. The splitting of the starch molecule is too big a job for man; only the lower organisms, the yeast plant, for example, know enough to do that. Owing perhaps to the *entente cordiale* a French biologist was called into the combination, Professor Fernbach, of the Pasteur Institute, and after eighteen months' hard work he discovered a process of fermentation by which a large amount of fusel oil can be obtained from any starchy stuff. Hitherto the aim in fermentation and distillation had been to obtain as small a proportion of fusel oil as possible, for fusel oil is a mixture of the heavier alcohols, all of them more poisonous and malodorous than common alcohol. But here, as has often happened in the history of industrial chemistry, the by-product turned out to be more valuable than the product. From fusel oil by the use of chlorine isoprene can be prepared, so the chain was complete.

But meanwhile the Germans had been making equal progress. In 1905 Prof. Karl Harries, of Berlin, found out the name of the caoutchouc molecule. This discovery was to the chemists what the architect's plan of a house is to the builder. They knew then what



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In making garden hose the rubber is formed into a tube by the machine on the right and coiled on the table to the left

they were trying to construct and could go about their task intelligently.

Mark Twain said that he could understand something about how astronomers could measure the distance of the planets, calculate their weights and so forth, but he never could see how they could find out their names even with the largest telescopes. This is a joke in astronomy but it is not in chemistry. For when the chemist finds out the structure of a compound he gives it a name which means that. The stuff came to be called "caoutchouc," because that was the way the Spaniards of Columbus's time caught the Indian word "cahuchu." When Dr. Priestley called it "India rubber" he told merely where it came from and what it was good for. But when Harries named it "1-5-dimethyl-cyclo-octadien-1-5" any chemist could draw a picture of it and give a guess as to how it could be made. Even a person without any knowledge of chemistry can get the main point of it by merely looking at this diagram:



ISOPRENE turns into CAOUTCHOUC

I have dropt the 16 H's or hydrogen atoms of the formula for simplicity's sake. They simply hook on wherever they can. You will see that the isoprene consists of a chain of four carbon atoms (represented by the C's) with an extra carbon on

the side. In the transformation of this colorless liquid into soft rubber two of the double linkages break and so permit the two chains of 4 C's to unite to form one ring of eight. If you have ever played ring-around-rosy you will get the idea. In a former article I explained that the anilin dyes are built up upon the benzene ring of six carbon atoms. The rubber ring consists of eight at least and probably more. Any substance containing that peculiar carbon chain with two double links  $\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{C}=\text{C}$  can double up—polymerize the chemist calls it—into a rubber-like substance. So we may have many kinds of rubber, some of which may prove to be more useful than that which happens to be found in nature.

With the structural formula of Harries as a clue chemists all over the world plunged into the problem with renewed hope. The famous Bayer dye works at Elberfeld took it up and there in August, 1909, Dr. Fritz Hofmann worked out a process for the converting of pure isoprene into rubber by heat. Then in

1910 Harries happened upon the same sodium reaction at Matthews, but when he came to get it patented he found that the Englishman had beaten him to the patent office by a few weeks.

This Anglo-German rivalry came to a dramatic climax in 1912 at the great hall of the College of the City of New York when Dr. Carl Duisberg, of the Elberfeld factory, delivered an address on the latest achievements of the chemical industry before the Eighth—and the last for a long time—International Congress of Applied Chemistry. Duisberg insisted upon talking in German altho more of his auditors would have understood him in English. He laid full emphasis upon German achievements and cast doubt upon the claim of "the Englishman Tilden" to have prepared artificial rubber in the eighties. Perkin, of Manchester, confronted him with his new process for making rubber from potatoes but Duisberg countered by proudly displaying two automobile tires made of synthetic rubber with which he had made a thousand mile run.

The intense antagonism between the British and German chemists at this congress was felt by all present, but we did not foresee that in two years from that date they would be engaged in manufacturing poison gas to fire at one another. It was, however, realized that more was at stake than personal reputation and national prestige. Under pressure of the new demand for automobiles the price of rubber jumped from \$1.25 to \$3 a pound in 1910, and millions had been invested in plantations. If Professor Perkin was right



when he told the congress that by his process rubber could be made for less than 25 cents a pound it meant that these plantations would go the way of the indigo plantations when the Germans succeeded in making artificial indigo. If Dr. Dulsberg was right when he told the congress that synthetic rubber would "certainly appear on the market in a very short time," it meant that Germany in war or peace would become independent of Brazil in the matter of rubber as she had become independent of Chile in the matter of nitrates.

As it turned out both scientists were too sanguine. Synthetic rubber has not proved capable of displacing natural rubber by underbidding it nor even of replacing natural rubber when this is shut out. When Germany was blockaded and the success of her armies depended on rubber, price was no object. Three Danish sailors who were caught by United States officials trying to smuggle dental rubber into Germany confessed that they had been selling it there for gas masks at \$73 a pound. The German gas masks in the latter part of the war were made without rubber and were frail and leaky. They could not have withstood the new gases which American chemists were preparing on an unprecedented scale. Every scrap of old rubber in Germany was saved and worked over and over and diluted with fillers and surrogates to the limit of elasticity. Spring tires were substituted for pneumatics. So it is evident that the supply of synthetic rubber could not have been adequate or satisfactory. Neither, on the other hand, have the British made a success of the Perkin process, altho they spent \$200,000 on it in the first two years. But, of course, there was not the same necessity for it as in the case of Germany, for England had practically a monopoly of the world's supply of natural rubber either thru owning plantations or controlling shipping. If rubber could not be manufactured profitably in Germany when the demand was imperative and price no consideration it can hardly be expected to compete with the natural under peace conditions.

The problem of synthetic rubber has then been solved scientifically but not industrially. It can be made but cannot be made to pay. The difficulty is to find a cheap enough material to start with. We can make rubber out of potatoes—but potatoes have other uses. It would require more land and more valuable land to raise the potatoes than to raise the rubber. We can get isoprene by the distillation of turpentine—but why not bleed a rubber tree as well as a pine tree? Turpentine is neither cheap nor abundant enough. Any kind of wood, sawdust for instance, can be utilized by converting the cellulose over into sugar and fermenting this to alcohol, but the process is not likely to prove profitable. Petroleum when cracked up to make gasoline gives isoprene or other double-bond compounds that go over into some form of rubber.

But the most interesting and most promising of all is the complete inor-

ganic synthesis that dispenses with the aid of vegetation and starts with coal and lime. These heated together in the electric furnace form calcium carbide and this, as every automobilist knows, gives acetylene by contact with water. From this gas isoprene can be made and the isoprene converted into rubber by sodium, or acid or alkali or simple heating. Acetone, which is also made from acetylene, can be converted directly into rubber by fuming sulfuric acid. This seems to have been the process chiefly used by the Germans during the war. Several carbide factories were devoted to it. But the intermediate and by-products of the process, such as alcohol, acetic acid and acetone, were in as much demand for war purposes as rubber. The Germans made some rubber from pitch imported from Sweden. They also found a useful substitute in aluminum naphthenate made from Baku petroleum, for it is elastic and plastic and can be vulcanized.

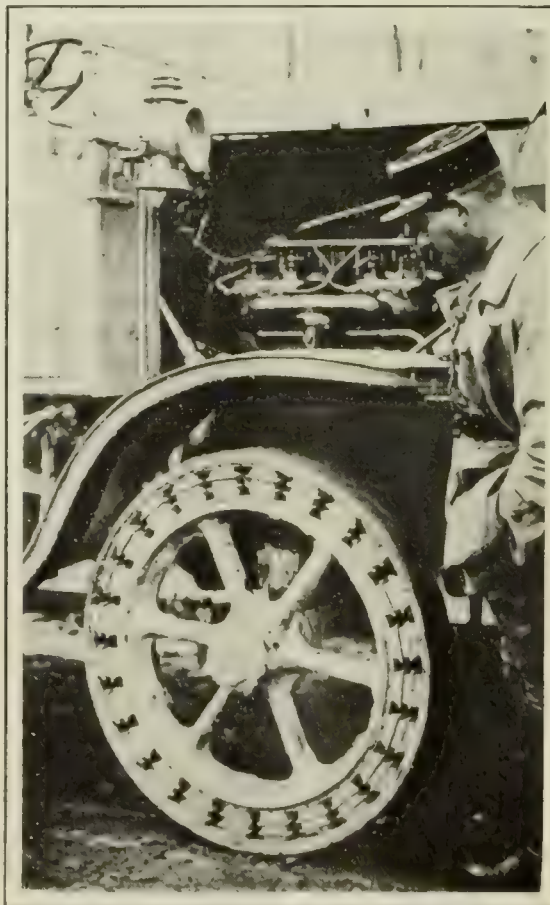
So altho rubber can be made in many different ways it is not profitable to make it in any of them. We have to rely still upon the natural product but we can greatly improve upon the way nature produces it. When the call came for more rubber for the electrical and automobile industries the first attempt to increase the supply was to put pressure upon the natives to bring in more of the latex. As a consequence the trees were bled to death and sometimes also the natives. Don't say that the Belgian atrocities are disproved because Sir Roger Casement was shot as an Irish traitor. Before Casement made his report on Congo atrocities The Independent had exposed them and published a photograph of a negro boy whose hand had been cut off for not bringing in enough rubber. At Putumayo on the upper Amazon the same

cause produced the same horrible effects. But no matter what cruelty was practised the tropical forests could not be made to yield a sufficient increase, so the cultivation of the rubber tree was begun by far-sighted men in Dutch Java, Sumatra and Borneo and in British Malaya and Ceylon.

Brazil feeling secure in the possession of a natural monopoly made no effort to compete with these parvenus. It cost about as much to gather rubber from the Amazon forests as it did to raise it on a Malay plantation, that is, 25 cents a pound. The Brazilian Government clapped on another 25 cents export duty and spent the money lavishly. In 1911 the treasury of Para took in \$2,000,000 from the rubber tax and a good share of the money was spent on a magnificent new theater at Manaus—not on setting out rubber trees. The result of this rivalry between the collector and the cultivator is shown by the fact that in the decade 1907-1917 the world's output of plantation rubber increased from 1000 to 204,000 tons, while the output of wild rubber decreased from 68,000 to 53,000. Besides this the plantation rubber is a cleaner and more even product, carefully coagulated by acetic acid instead of being smoked over a forest fire. It comes in pale yellow sheets instead of big black balls loaded with the dirt or sticks and stones that the honest Indian sometimes adds to make a bigger lump. What's better, the man who milks the rubber trees on a plantation may live at home where he can be decently looked after.

The United States uses three-fourths of the world's rubber output and grows none of it. What is the use of tropical possessions if we do not make use of them? The Philippines could grow all our rubber and keep a \$300,000,000 business under our flag. Santo Domingo, where Columbus first saw the savages playing with a rubber ball, is now under our supervision and could be enriched by the industry. The Guianas, where the rubber tree was first studied, might be purchased. It is chiefly for lack of a definite colonial policy that our rubber industry, by far the largest in the world, has to be dependent upon foreign sources for all its raw material. Because the Philippines are likely to be cast off at any moment, American manufacturers are placing their plantations in the Dutch or British possessions. The Goodyear Company has secured a concession of 20,000 acres near Medan in Dutch Sumatra.

While the United States is planning to relinquish its Pacific possessions the British have more than doubled their holdings in New Guinea by the acquisition of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, good rubber country. The British Malay States in 1917 exported over \$100,000,000 worth of plantation-grown rubber and could have sold more if shipping had not been short and production restricted. Fully 90 per cent of the cultivated rubber is now grown in British colonies or on British plantations in the Dutch East. [Continued on page 155]



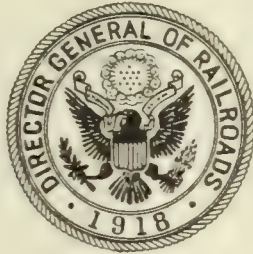
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On account of the shortage of rubber the Germans were obliged to put steel spring tires like this on their army trucks



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Every official and employee of the United States Railroad Administration is a public servant. Call on them freely.

*Director General of Railroads*  
Washington, D. C.



# THE PEOPLE'S CZAR IN NORTH DAKOTA

(Continued from page 148)

discriminate against "trosted wheats," "wheats slightly damaged by rains," and "shrunken wheats"; again they adopt new classification grades, and frequently they dock the grain, taking out of a 60-pound bushel "impurities" even up to 40 pounds, and yet shipping the balance to Minneapolis at the farmer's expense, and shipping it back again as mixt feed for stock to be sold to the very farmers who have grown it. Other items in the long bill of complaints have to do with discriminatory freight rates, and with unfair competition which stifles local milling and elevator enterprises and leaves the foreign monopolies in absolute control of the field.

More than once the farmers have tried to "liberate" themselves. Their Equity Cooperative Exchange organized elevator associations in many places. But their grain would have to go thru the terminal elevators in Minnesota where "Big Biz" still could mulct them of their just dues. Therefore the Equity put up a big terminal elevator at St. Paul, and in four years it reaped for its promoters a loss of \$75,000, due, said the farmers, to a boycott by the big mill men.

Out of these experiences came the state of mind which made possible the Non-Partizan League. Obviously, reasoned the farmers, "Big Biz" is too strong for the Equity plan; only the power of the state can secure for us an honest market for our grain, honest protection against the railways, and a fair banking system. So, naturally enough, in the election of 1914 four voters of every five supported a proposition for the establishment of state-owned terminal elevators. Yet the legislators defied that overwhelming majority of their constituency. The farmers sent a large delegation to the capitol to expostulate.

THEN occurred what in that agricultural state is now an historic incident. Various versions of the story are current, but so many witnesses testify to the fact that it may be accepted as in substance true. A member named Twitchell, whose brother has been the minority leader in the session just closed, lost his temper and told the persistent farmers to "go home and slop their hogs and let the legislators attend

to legislation." And the delegates did go home, but before they left Bismarck they held a meeting in which their anger was fanned into a hot flame, and there and then they formed the little nucleus which now has expanded into the all-powerful league. Very likely the legislators were right. The farmers wanted then only a small elevator costing less than \$100,000, too small probably to have helped them much. But that slogan, "Slop your swine," has become a rallying cry of priceless value to the promoters of the league movement, and for four years it has been heard on every platform, in every caucus, in every session of House and Senate.

And just in the nick of time the leader, whom now they hail almost as a messiah, appeared and showed them how to take possession of the Republican party and the governmental machinery of the state. That borrowed flivver multiplied itself a thousand fold. Soon a legion of "organizers," all carefully picked by Townley, were scurrying from town to town and farm to farm, signing up multitudes of members for the new association, and collecting money from each and every one. Thus the league acquired a campaign fund of two or three millions, such a fund as no political party ever controlled for so small an electorate.

In the fall of 1916 "the league became the Republican party of the state." Under the law a voter must register, declaring his party affiliation, and in the primary election he must vote the corresponding ticket. Significantly enough some 8000 Democrats and Socialists registered as Republicans that year in order to vote for the league candidates. The present chairman of the state committee of the "Republican" party of North Dakota is William Lemke, the salaried attorney for the league, one of the triumvirate who manage its affairs, the man who was closeted day after day thru the last session in that room in the Hotel McKenzie at Bismarck wherein the league policies were determined and its measures formulated. That year the league elected the governor and all the state officers but one and secured control of both Houses of the Legislature. Forthwith the league undertook to revise the state constitution, not by calling a constitutional convention, but by legislative enactment. But the state senators

are chosen for four year terms, half every two years, and a block of hold-over senators prevented the passage of the famous House Bill 44.

The farmers were thwarted again. They went back to their farms to salve their sores and get ready for the next campaign. But they came back to Bismarck last fall with a program that made their opponents gasp. The league again elected Lynn J. Frazier as governor, and again obtained all the other state offices save one, but this time they secured an overwhelming majority in both legislative houses, together with four of the five members of the Supreme Court and all three North Dakota Congressmen. Thus protected against "accident" the league proceeded to alter the state constitution by the referendum process, and these constitutional amendments, ten in all, serve as an enabling act for the league program of state socialism.

THAT program the league put thru the Legislature by means of a machine whose smooth efficiency the leaders smilingly and proudly admit. "We are an autocracy," they say, "but it's an autocracy for the sake of democracy." Here are the cogs in the machine:

Day by day in Room 408 in the capitol's leading hotel the league's executives and advisers met for private conference. Night after night in a large hall in the same hotel the league members of the Legislature—all of them pledged in writing to support the policies outlined by the league—assembled in secret caucus and heard the league leaders "explain" the league bills.

As by a rubber-stamp process, in strict conformity to caucus decrees, the league bills were passed thru the Senate and the House.

Most, if not all, these bills were passed by the two-thirds vote which made them "emergency measures," becoming immediately operative.

The Governor, elected as a leaguer, signed all measures promptly.

And one of the league amendments to the constitution makes it necessary for four of the five members of the State Supreme Court to concur if any measure is to be declared unconstitutional.

Merely to catalog all the measures sponsored by the league would fill many columns. Some of them were designed



A secret caucus group at the Hotel McKenzie in Bismarck, North Dakota, headquarters of the Non-Partizan League



obviously to help in propaganda in other states, some to fortify the machine, and some were of the ordinary variety of labor legislation. But the bulk of them were intended to ease the lot of the farmer, to eliminate the middleman, to make straight the way of grain. The indispensable stone in the foundation of the structure is the constitutional amendment which authorizes the state, or any of its counties or cities, "to engage in any industry, enterprise or business," excepting only the making of intoxicants. Thus having cleared the way, the league went ahead with its lawmaking schedule.

The fundamental purpose of the farmers had been to get better prices for their crops thru the operation of state-owned mills and elevators. The public utilities act creates an association which may build even a bakery anywhere—in New York City itself—and any number of industrial enterprises of any sort, for competition with the private corporations from which the farmers seek to be "delivered." This measure, with the grain inspection and licensed warehouse acts, is expected to make revolutionary changes in the whole method of handling the grain products of North Dakota.

The state having decided to go into business, it became necessary to create a bank to serve as its agent in floating the necessary business credits. Therefore the Bank of North Dakota was authorized by an act which provides that all public moneys of cities and counties, of the state and its schools, shall be deposited therein, making a huge fund of some \$130,000,000, about half of which comes from school accumulations derived from the Federal land grants of the usual Western kind.

These business enterprises would have to be managed. Therefore the Legislature created an Industrial Commission of three—the Governor, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—but to the Governor it gave a veto over the vote of the other two. Mr. Lemke calls this commission "The Board of Directors of the State of North Dakota."

Hail storms are a real menace in a prairie state. Therefore the state instituted a system of hail insurance, the fund to be raised by levies upon all the land.

Also the railroad regulation bill is intended to secure fair rates on mill and packing house products and to prevent the charging of higher rates within the state than for longer hauls outside its boundaries.

Other bills reorganize the tax system, put the schools, the prisons and the charitable institutions under the control of a single commission, provide for the development of North Dakota's lignite deposits.

Nearly every measure may be paralleled by like legislation in other states and lands. But North Dakota becomes the first American commonwealth to concentrate them all into a sort of national social clinic.

The most sinister possibilities of the situation are revealed in the fact that many measures may be ingeniously adapted to put the league into an impregnable position as a machine for the absolute and permanent control of the state. For instance, the publicity bill: This measure ends the wastefulness of advertising legal notices in all the papers of the state and limits publication to one paper in each county. This easily may bring about the subsidizing of the league papers and the suspension of all opposition sheets.

When Townley was asked not long ago if he expected this agrarian movement of the Northwest to spread over the whole country he replied, modestly enough, "That depends on what success we have in this state." His publicity director says more boldly that "the movement certainly is of



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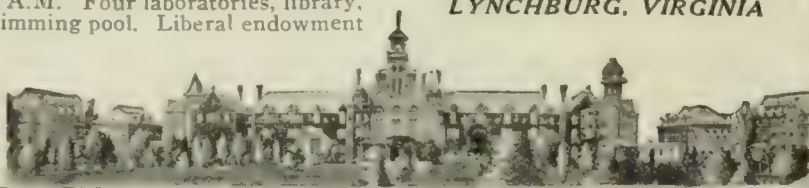
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## Journalism As An Aid To History Teaching

By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

Literary Editor of The Independent

Associate in the School of Journalism, Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 23, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers.—Write to The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York.

national scope." Already it is organized in a dozen states, and in Minnesota last year it lacked but 25,000 out of 350,000 votes to have nominated the Republican candidate for Governor.

More than one student of the signs of the times expects the league so to fortify itself in the prairie states and so to yoke itself with labor movements elsewhere as to hold a balance of power in the near future; they even see in the league one of the little rifts that in time will join and widen into a split that will divide the United States between a progressive party and a reactionary party.

The league is in an admirable position to go ahead with extensive propagandist campaigns. It is thought to have shrewd lieutenants in the labor strongholds. It now has two daily papers, well edited and cleverly managed; it has a corporation ready to start a new daily in St. Paul in the fall; the St. Paul national headquarters supervises the publication of a half-dozen weeklies, one for each of the chief league states, and practically controls nearly a hundred small country journals. The treasury apparently is well filled with funds; its speakers and its organizers are well paid, and in general it administers of its substance with liberal hands. Not that it always was thus. A few years ago a whole fleet of flivvers had to be sold for a song to raise money for importunate creditors, and again that big farmer who is the third member of the executive triumvirate, F. B. Wood, floated the league over the rocks and proved his own sincerity by advancing \$25,000 from his private purse.

For that matter every visitor to the prairie capital must have been impressed by the simple sincerity of the farmer legislators. Uncouth a few of them were; only a handful would have appeared at ease amidst the suavities of the East; many of them outraged English grammar. Yet arguments were made in direct and outright style; there was little bunk and less playing to the galleries; the members were trying to do a big thing and believed they were doing it well.

Denouncing the leaders hurts the league but little. The "antis" have expended much money in efforts to "expose" these leaders and the league simply "thanks God for the enemies it makes." Most of the leaders have records as Socialists, some have been more or less implicated in I. W. W. movements, and Walter Thomas Mills, the league's lecturer, sometimes in his career has supported Bryan and sometimes Debs. But the farmers care naught for these things. Elaborate analyses of their program as socialistic will not shake their faith. They care not a jot whether state-owned elevators spell socialism or not—they want the elevators. So, too, with the disloyalty and pro-German charge. The state campaign in Minnesota was fought out largely upon the loyalty issue. Townley spoke from the same platform with LaFollette in that St. Paul meeting which startled the nation. It seems true that the league has thrived in the German settlements of Minnesota and among the Scandinavians of North Dakota. But the vituperative assaults of the league's enemies have had small results.

However, there are some tokens that the league, dizzy perhaps with power, has overplayed its hand. Some of the state officers of North Dakota have come out in opposition to certain features of its legislation and many voters are asking for a referendum upon them. Most significant of all is the suit just filed in the United States Court challenging the right of the state to engage in private industrial enterprises—a move which hits at the very heart of the Non-Partizan program.

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THE WORLD'S OUR  
COUNTER

(Continued from page 143)

while Belgium, smaller than the State of Maryland, was fifth! Our foreign trade came to about \$4,000,000,000 a year. Germany's was five and England's seven. Then the war made us the lone store-keeper, from whom folks had to buy or go without, and we began to grow. In 1914 our exports totaled \$2,500,000,000; in 1917 they were \$6,300,000,000. The war had increased them 166.2 per cent. England, Germany, France and Belgium were removed from the field of commerce, and their trade came to us. How large a part of it we keep will depend upon ourselves. Our position today is unique. We have, unimpaired, the man power, the capital and the raw materials that we have always had. More than these, we have the expanded industries and increased production that the war has brought. And, best of all, we have, for the first time in three generations, our own ships to carry our goods to the ports of the Seven Seas.

A merchant, or a nation, that must depend upon a competitor for the delivery of his goods is at a disadvantage. Ships are like shuttles weaving back and forth on the loom of world-trade, and we had none. Time was when Yankee clippers and Yankee skippers knew every ocean lane, but our merchant marine died in the middle of the last century, and when the war began, we had only a miserable coastwise trade of our own. As a result, we paid many millions a year in freights to foreign ships.

With the war came a new need, and with a grim irony that she will learn to appreciate, Germany's submarines played a large part in giving us our ships and our commercial independence. We began to build shipways and we kept them smoking hot with sliding keels. On one day, July 4, 1918, we launched ninety-five new vessels, for a total of half a million tons, and in November we built, in that one month, as many more again, or half the tonnage that Great Britain built in a year before the war. What the Kaiser and what Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, thought when we took their great passenger steamers and began to use them, can be imagined. What they thought when their spies began to report our record shipbuilding can be guessed at. It would be unprintable. A dozen American shipyards outdid anything Bremen ever saw, and we had a score of yards in places they had never even heard of. Today we have four companies that by themselves can turn out more ships in a year than any country in the world could build before 1918, and our new merchant marine is second only to England's.

It is a magnificent record.

We have the ships, and this country of ours is prepared as no country ever was before. Our resources, in men and materials, in equipment and in brains, have leaped to the call, and the gold of the world has poured upon us for the past four years. We alone have no great problems of reconstruction and reorganization. We are ready to take our share of the foreign trade that should be ours, and is ours for the taking. He is a pessimist who whines when golden opportunity knocks upon the door.

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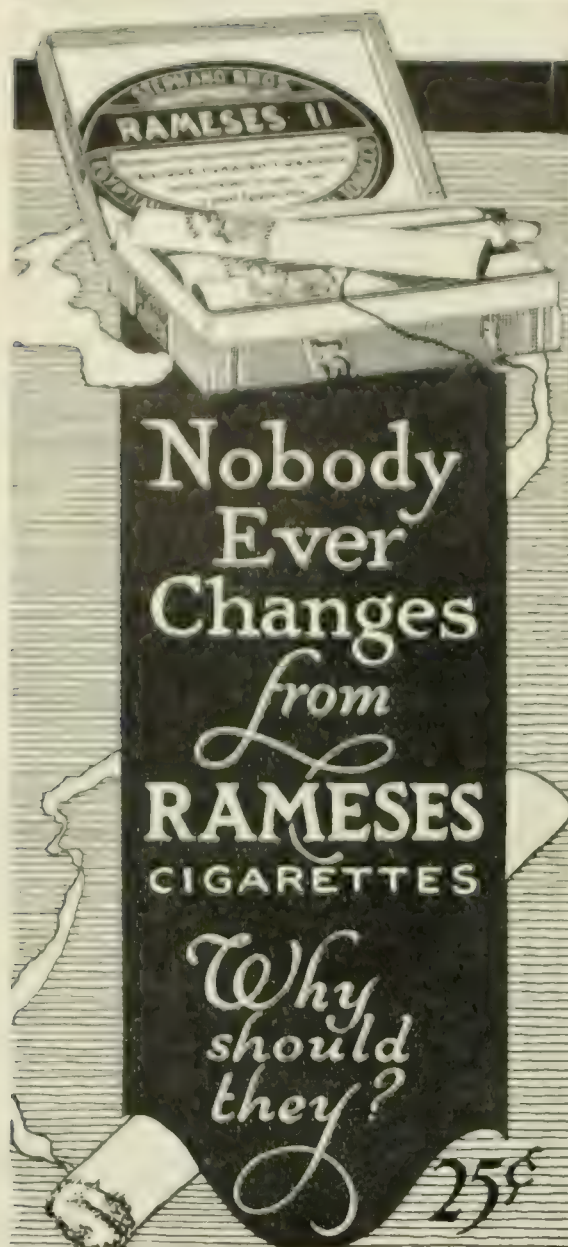
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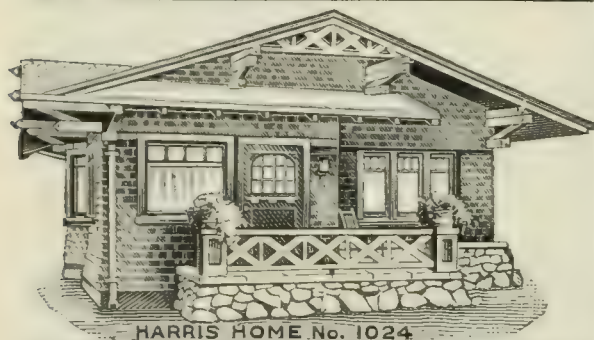
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## THE PERILS OF TERM INSURANCE

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

LAST month, as the result of adverse opinions I had previously expressed against the proposal of insurance by the state, there came to me a letter from a California reader who, after reciting a series of unfortunate experiences of his own with private companies and associations, asks me if he is not justified in concluding against the private institutions and in favor of one operated by the state.

Fully appreciating the sincerity of his convictions and the justification he has in complaining that he has reaped little where he has sown much, I could not ignore the truth that the barrenness of returns was in no measure due to the fact that his insurers were private corporations.

His first letter is substantially as follows:

I was insured in the [here my correspondent names two assessment associations, now defunct, and one fraternal order] and lost a few hundred dollars in each of them. I blamed myself for my foolishness in going into such organizations. Some of them went to pieces and others were tricking me in such a way that I saw the best thing for me to do was to get out of them. I then resolved to try something safe and sound and took the [naming a company which at about that time had transformed itself from an assessment concern].

I liked the name, I liked the president, Mr. —, whom I met, and upon his personal advice took out \$1000 on a Term policy.

Now I am worse hit in this than in all the rest, unless you or some one else can tell me how to bring the company to honest terms.

I have continued in the company for twenty years, paying all my premiums promptly. During the twenty years I have paid in to the company in cash, for which I have the receipts, \$1365.20, nearly \$400 more than the value of my policy; and now the company demands that I—a man eighty years old—pay \$255 a year to keep it up, and is thereby crowding me out, for this I cannot do, and really is essentially cheating me out of my \$1365, less the small share of it that should go for death losses.

I feel this very much for it was the only way I had of laying up something for a very devoted daughter in case of my death.

The company puts it all upon the plan. But it is its owners' plan and they are to blame for a plan that makes such a robbery possible for the company. The president of the company also writes me that if all the members of the company were insured on this plan, the "company would practically have no assets." This is absurd, for people would die no faster under this plan than under other plans and certainly under the other plans they have not paid more than I have or insurance generally would be a great loss to them.

For a year or more I have been trying to get the company to make me a fair rate. Just think of it: in four years I should have to pay them over \$1000 more. Of course, life is uncertain, but I am quite strong and active and may live eight years longer and in that case I would be paying about \$3500 that my daughter should get \$1000.

If this money had been put into a savings bank at a low rate of interest it would be worth \$5000.

Do life insurance companies deserve to live when such oppressions are even possible?

Can you advise me of any way this matter can be fairly adjusted when the company positively refuses to lower the rate?

In replying—while I could not offer a remedy—I felt that perhaps my correspondent might get some satisfaction in learning where the error lay and that at least there would be a cessation of worry over an irremediable situation. I endeavored to point out that the conditions were not due to insurance under private management and that they were due to the choice of a Term policy.

It will be noted from my correspondent's letter that he was about sixty years old when he applied for this policy. No life insurance president ever gave a man worse advice than did this one, but the statement is credible to me, for the president mentioned had devoted his life to "cheap insurance," his company was first a "mutual



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aid association," then an assessment hat-passer; then, as difficulties increased, a "stipulated premium" company, and finally a legal reserve company. That president succeeded in keeping ahead of the failures in which he involved thousands of persons thru his claims that he could furnish life insurance at less money than the legal reserve companies could. He did furnish it to those who died early.

But, as I understand this case, my correspondent's policy is the usual Term policy, procurable from any legal reserve company, and it seems to have been secured at about the time this former assessment concern went to the reserve system. I explained briefly to my correspondent that his difficulties were wholly due "to the fact that you are insured under a Term policy, the premium for which is so low it provides only enough reserve to carry it thru the term for which it is written—and that term is not your natural life."

I endeavored to show that as each term expired, the renewal of the policy would have to be based on the rating for his added age, and that no provision was being made for accumulating a reserve to hold these increasing rates down. I then wrote:

If, instead of taking a Term policy when you did, you had secured an Ordinary Life policy, while you would have had to pay a much higher premium, it would have been level (same amount) thruout your entire life because behind it, out of the larger premium you were paying every year there would have accumulated a reserve, the effect of which would have been to neutralize the increasing hazard of death due to your steadily advancing age. Under your Term policy, as you have been paying but little more than the actual cost, it has been going almost as fast as paid in. It is not a question of private management or Government operation; it is a pure question of mathematics.

It is all very unsatisfying and I was not unprepared when in a subsequent letter my correspondent admitted that he regarded my views as disingenuous, that I had cleverly met his objections and, in the interest of the companies, concealed the real situation, construing what I had written as "neat apologies for the unfair and unjust discriminations." He thought, however, that I had made one or two important statements easily open to refutation. Can it be said, he inquires, that he has paid a low rate, accumulating nothing to the credit of the policy, when in twenty years on \$1000 of insurance he had paid premiums aggregating \$1365? He then writes:

I am insured in the [naming one of the oldest and best legal reserve companies in the country] since 1865 and have paid less than \$900 on each \$1000 insurance and my annual premium is only \$6.20, while the — requires me to pay \$255 premium annually. Is not the unfairness, not to say the robbery, easily perceptible?

This merely confirms the truth of a statement made in my reply respecting the taking of an Ordinary Life as compared with a Term policy. In 1865 my correspondent, now eighty, was fifty-four years younger, that is, twenty-six years old. His premium under an Ordinary Life policy (including the reserve) was very much lower than the rate in the same company at age sixty for a Term policy (with virtually no provision for a reserve). The annual premium on his Ordinary Life policy has remained at the same amount it was when he went in, savings made on account of expenses and interest earnings have resulted in dividends, which decreased the amount of premium payable annually and there now stands to the credit of that policy hundreds of dollars per \$1000 in accumulated reserve.

Had my correspondent consulted a representative of this company at the time he was taking the Term policy he would have been advised not to do it. No life insurance man of the orthodox school will write Term insurance except to accommodate some emergency to be covered by his client

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## A quick glance at Government Financing

**T**O raise money for its war obligations, the Government has used four different methods of borrowing.

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- 3—*Certificates of Indebtedness*—issued by the Government for temporary financing. For example: In anticipation of revenue from the sale of Liberty Bonds and from taxes.
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# A TALK TO INVESTORS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE TO INVESTORS

## The Victory Loan

**T**HE terms of the Victory Loan were announced on April 14 and banking comment was generally favorable. The issue is for \$4,500,000,000, oversubscriptions are to be refused and full allotments will be made on subscriptions not in excess of \$10,000. There are two issues in effect: one bearing 4½ per cent interest, exempt from state and local taxes (except estate and inheritance taxes) and from normal federal income taxes; another, bearing 3½ per cent interest, exempt from all federal, state and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. While the notes will mature in four years, the Government reserves the right to redeem them in three years. Both series will be dated May 20, 1919, with interest payable December 15, 1919, and on June 15 and December 15 thereafter.

With all issues of Liberty Bonds selling at discounts ranging from a point for the First 3½s to nearly 6½ points for the Fourth 4½s, it was obvious that the Treasury Department would have to adopt new features in order that the issue would be a success. While the element of patriotism is still to be considered an important factor, many people seem to view post-war financing with less enthusiasm than they did war financing. It is a mistake to take that view, for if the Government cannot borrow money it will secure it by taxation. But there is a business side to the issuance of short term securities. For the very wealthy individual, absolute tax exemption and a yield of 3½ per cent is preferable to a much higher yield when income surtaxes amount to as high as 65 per cent of net income aside from a normal tax on 1919 income amounting to 4 per cent on the first \$4000 and 8 per cent on the balance above that figure. A return of 3½ per cent is small in itself, but it is attractive to the large investor because of the practically total tax exemption.

The bonds are suitable, from the strict investment standpoint, for business men having funds to invest which are to be employed again after a short time or for funds awaiting investment at the opportune time in long term issues. The absolute safety and short maturity of the bonds should be a practical guarantee that the bonds will sell at or near par and not be subject to wide fluctuations.

## Stocks and the Income Tax

The war revenue law has created a situation of which investors should not fail to take advantage. The income received from bonds in 1918 was subject to a normal tax of 6 per cent for the first \$4000 in excess of credits and 12 per cent on the balance in excess of that figure. The tax on 1919 income is 4 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. In many cases the corporation has agreed to assume 2 per cent of the tax by virtue of an agreement contained in mortgage indentures. Aside from this, there is a surtax which graduates from 1 per cent on the amount of income between \$5000 and \$6000 to 65 per cent on the net income exceeding \$1,000,000. The income from stocks is not subject to the normal tax, as that is paid by the corporation and deducted as a charge prior to dividends.

Investors will naturally ask why they should purchase bonds when they can save income taxes by investing in stocks. The most important reason is that stocks fluctuate in value more or less, aside from the fact that the margin of safety on bonds is greater than on stocks. However, the average business man is not deterred by conservatism from placing a part of his savings in good preferred stocks which have a dividend record for regularity over a period of years. Preferred stocks are a happy medium between bonds yielding less than 6 per cent and stocks yielding above 8.

## Peace Stocks

We are in a period of reconstruction when those concerns which have made millions in purely war business will have to readjust their affairs to meet peace needs. Those concerns which have spent millions in plant and machinery used to manufacture shells or ammunition will either have to adapt their machinery to peace needs or else charge off the entire cost of the machinery as a loss and buy new. Such a problem confronts the smaller concerns manufacturing auto-trucks, steel, munitions, ships, aeroplanes and aeroplane parts, chemicals and acids, etc.

Those concerns which will profit by the war's end are those whose product will be in demand by reason of peace conditions. Among those are concerns manufacturing fertilizers, foodstuffs, leather, shoes, agricultural implements, sugar, syrups; shipping concerns, chain store organizations, building material companies, road building ingredient concerns, etc. Many of these companies have securities which are regarded as standard issues and which possess a good market on the New York Stock Exchange.

## The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The St. Paul was for years regarded as one of the best railroads in the country, its preferred and common stocks ranking high in the field of investment. The St. Paul's financial position was ordinarily so good that it had millions of dollars out in Wall Street on call loans. But about the beginning of the war in Europe the cost of money rose so, along with wages, material, supplies and taxes, without a proportionate increase in rates, that instead of being able to sell stock the company had to resort to bond issues. The gradual increase in fixed charges along with the expense of carrying the load of the Puget Sound division affected the credit of the company very materially.

At the beginning of 1918 the Government took over the St. Paul along with the other railroads of the country. While the "standard return," or compensation which is due the company for Government operation, appeared to be sufficient to leave a balance of about 2 per cent on the common stock after allowing the usual 7 per cent on the \$115,845,800 preferred, the company recently made a statement to the effect that under Government operation, the adjustment of the accounts between the carrier and the Government resulted in a balance for the company equivalent to only 52.5 per cent on the preferred stock, instead of 2 for the common after taking care of the preferred.

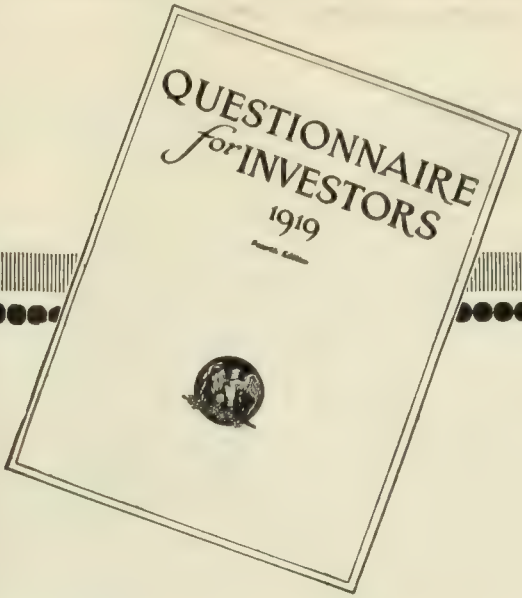
Here is a case of a preferred stock which was held by the most conservative investors being reduced to the category of the speculative issue. Is the fault that of Government operation, of war conditions, or what?



THE RACE FOR RUBBER  
(Continued from page 146)

Indies. To protect this monopoly an act has been passed preventing foreigners from buying more land in the Malay Peninsula. The Japanese have acquired there 50,000 acres, on which they are growing more than a million dollars' worth of rubber a year. The British *Tropical Life* says of the American invasion: "As America is so extremely wealthy Uncle Sam can well afford to continue to buy our rubber as he has been doing instead of coming in to produce rubber to reduce his competition as a buyer in the world's market." The Malaya estates calculate to pay a dividend of 20 per cent on the investment with rubber selling at 30 cents a pound and every two cents additional on the price brings a further 3½ per cent dividend. The output is restricted by the Rubber Growers' Association so as to keep the price up to 50-70 cents. When the plantations first came into bearing in 1910 rubber was bringing nearly \$3 a pound and since it can be produced at less than 30 cents a pound we can imagine the profits of the early birds.

The fact that the world's rubber trade was in the control of Great Britain caused America great anxiety and financial loss in the early part of the war when the British Government, suspecting—not without reason—that some American rubber goods were getting into Germany thru neutral nations, suddenly shut off our supply. This threatened to kill the fourth largest of our industries and it was only by the submission of American rubber dealers to the closest supervision and restriction by the British authorities that they were allowed to continue their business. Sir Francis Hopwood, in laying down these regulations, gave emphatic warning "that in case any manufacturer, importer or dealer came under suspicion his permits should be immediately revoked. Reinstatement will be slow and difficult. The British Government will cancel first and investigate afterward." Of course the British had a right to say under what conditions they should sell their rubber and we cannot blame them for taking such precautions to prevent its getting to their enemies, but it placed the United States in a humiliating position and if we had not been in sympathy with their side it would have aroused more resentment than it did. But it made evident the desirability of having at least part of our supply under our own control and, if possible, within our own country. Rubber is not rare in nature, for it is contained in almost every milky juice. Every boy knows that he can get a self-feeding mucilage brush by cutting off a milkweed stalk. The only native source so far utilized is the guayule, which grows wild on the deserts of the Mexican and the American border. The plant was discovered in 1852 by Dr. J. M. Bigelow near Escondido Creek, Texas. Professor Asa Gray described it and named it *Parthenium argentatum*, or the silver Pallas. When chopped up and macerated guayule gives a satisfactory quality of caoutchouc in profitable amounts. In 1911 seven thousand tons of guayule were imported from Mexico; in 1917 only seventeen hundred tons. Why this falling off? Because the eager exploiters had killed the goose that laid the golden egg, or in plain language, pulled up the plant by the roots. Now guayule is being cultivated and is reaped instead of being uprooted. Experiments at the Tucson laboratory have recently removed the difficulty of getting the seed to germinate under cultivation. This seems the most promising of the home-grown plants and, until artificial rubber can be made profitable, gives us the only chance of being in part independent of overseas supply.



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## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

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#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

Test your knowledge of rhetoric and grammar  
by preparing answers to the following questions  
based upon this number of *The Independent*.

##### I. General Composition.

1. Which titles in this number of *The Independent* are best? Why? Summarize the rules for writing a good title. Write ten suitable titles for school composition, based on topics of current interest.
2. Prove that the writer of any article had in mind an outline before he wrote.
3. Point out at least two different methods of narration.
4. Which item in *The Story of the Week* presents the best material for a short story? Explain why the material is best.
5. Which item in *The Story of the Week* presents the best material for a novel? Why?
6. What events of current interest might be told in the form of dramatic tragedy? Give brief suggestions for five acts.
7. What events of current interest might be told in the form of a play like "The Merchant of Venice" or "As you Like It"? Give brief suggestions for five acts.
8. What is the general plan of most of the articles in *The Story of the Week*? Prepare a list of rules for the writing of news articles. Write a short news article concerning any recent event in your school.
9. Is the general purpose of the editorial articles destructive, constructive, or instructive? What type of editorial article is most helpful? Write a short editorial article suitable for your school paper.
10. Show how this number of *The Independent* uses pictures as an aid to exposition.
11. Study the conclusions to the special articles. Which conclusions are best? Why?
12. Draw from this number of *The Independent* five suitable propositions for debate.
13. Suggest methods of inductive proof for any proposition. Of deductive proof.
14. Distinguish between a question of right and a question of expediency. Draw illustrations from matters of current interest.
15. Distinguish actuality, probability and possibility. Draw illustrations from matters of current interest.
16. Explain how you might employ the following lines of proof in upholding the propositions you named: (a) Appeal to authority; (b) Argument from analogy; (c) Argument from sign; (d) Direct evidence; (e) Indirect evidence.

##### II. Paragraph Construction.

1. Point out the topic sentences of all the paragraphs in *The Story of the Week*.
2. Point out two examples of transition paragraphs.
3. Point out a summarizing paragraph.
4. Point out examples of paragraphs developed by any of the following methods: (a) Specific Instance; (b) Comparison; (c) Contrast; (d) Repetition; (e) Details; (f) Cause and Effect; (g) Negative Statement.

##### III. Principles of Rhetoric.

1. From *The Story of the Week* draw material for writing the following: (a) An example of Climax; (b) An example of Antithesis; (c) Direct Narration; (d) Indirect Narration; (e) A Simile; (f) A Metaphor.
2. Prove that the first editorial article has, or does not have (a) Unity; (b) Proportion; (c) Coherence; (d) Emphasis.

##### IV. Letter Writing.

1. Write a letter ordering any article advertised in *The Independent*. Write the firm's acknowledgment of your order.
2. Imagine that you took part in any recent event of importance. Write a personal letter telling of your experiences.

##### V. Vocabulary.

1. Make a list of twenty words that you think your classmates will not understand. Give the derivation and the meaning of each.
2. Give a synonym for every word in your list.

##### VI. Grammar.

1. Give the syntax of every infinitive in "Remarkable Remarks."
2. What types of sentences are illustrated in "Remarkable Remarks"?

##### VII. Punctuation.

1. Explain every mark of punctuation used in the first article in *The Story of the Week*.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Progress Toward Peace—"Two Parables," *Story of the Week*.

1. Study the summary of the provisions of the revised League Covenant. What changes in the Covenant have apparently been made?
2. Translate Colonel Harvey's parable into a direct argument against the League of Peace. Do the same with the editor's parable in favor of the League.
3. Set the two arguments down side by side. Which one, in your opinion, has the greatest weight?
4. Summarize the provisions for "reparation" as indicated in the news of the week.
5. How does the Council of Four propose to settle the question of the Saare valley?
6. Describe the steps which will follow after the Peace Treaty is presented to Germany for ratification.

##### II. Industrial Unrest In America—"Strikes and Rumors of Strikes," "'48-'54' and Union Recognition."

1. In what industries in the United States are the evidences of labor unrest most evident? What steps are being taken to allay this unrest?
2. Study Mr. Burleson's statement. What answer, if any, can justly be made to what he says?
3. In what respects is the Lawrence strike typical of other strikes which are now taking place in this country? In what respects is it different?
4. Do you find any evidence of a movement in this country similar to that which has resulted in the industrial agreement in Great Britain?

##### III. Italy's Need—"We Must Help Italy."

1. "Italy is regarded . . . as face to face with the most desperate crisis," etc. What is the cause of this crisis?
2. What evidences does Mr. Howland furnish of Italy's shortage of coal and of food supplies?
3. What relation do you see between Italy's economic necessity and the possibility of revolution?
4. "We should help Italy," says Mr. Howland. Why?

##### IV. America's Foreign Trade—"The World's Our Counter."

1. Quote evidence from this article to prove that the war has brought us "a very large share of the world's foreign trade."
2. What progress have we made in securing the world's markets in the following commodities: (a) chemical products, (b) machine tools, (c) coal? What other products do we produce in large quantities for export?
3. Discuss the development of our merchant marine and its relation to the development of our foreign trade.
4. What advantages and what disadvantages have we at present in the race for foreign markets?

##### V. An Experiment In State Socialism—"The People's Czar In North Dakota."

1. What are the conditions which led to the growth of the Non-partizan League in North Dakota?
2. Do the laws passed by the recent legislature in North Dakota justify us in calling present conditions in the state an experiment in state socialism?
3. Do you approve of the laws which were passed? What weaknesses, if any, do you find in the program which the legislature put thru?

##### VI. Problems in Modern Industry—"The Race for Rubber."

1. "The problem of synthetic rubber has been solved scientifically but not industrially." Summarize the facts which justify both parts of this statement.
2. Why has the rubber industry assumed such importance in the past two decades?
3. What are the chief sources of crude rubber at the present time? What new fields are being developed?
4. "The United States uses three-fourths of the world's rubber output and grows none of it." Have you any suggestions to make regarding this condition and how it can be changed?



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Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**MARSHAL FOCH**—We must stay on the Rhine.

**JOHN SPARGO**—Lenin is the Treitschke of social revolt.

**PREMIER CLEMENCEAU**—I don't speak English—I speak American.

**EMERSON HOUGH**—Not statesmen, but riflemen and riders made America.

**ADMIRAL SIMS**—I have made mistakes but I am not going to tell you about them.

**G. K. CHESTERTON**—Do not talk about Labor Unrest when you mean Labor Rest.

**OPERA CONDUCTOR BODANZKY**—I see little promise for music the next twenty years.

**OTTO H. KAHN**—England, France and Italy are probably quite as democratic as we are.

**LOYD GEORGE**—Russia is a country very easy to invade and very difficult to get out of.

**MORRISON I. SWIFT**—The American people are, socially, the most ignorant people in the world.

**E. W. HOWE**—I was never so sick of anything in my life as I am of these money raising campaigns.

**W. BATESON**—Democracy is the combination of the mediocre and inferior to restrain the more able.

**GENERAL LUDENDORFF**—There is no man on God's earth who has been more slandered than the Kaiser.

**BARON GOTO**—We are interested in the establishment of a strong government in China, preferably republican.

**COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY**—A Bolshevik is a man who has no property, no good job, no money, no name, no honor.

**SOVIET COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION LUNA CHARSKY**—If Christ were alive to-day he would be a Bolshevik.

**FLORENCE ROSE**—If we learned any lessons of thrift while the war lasted surely it was not in the matter of stockings.

**DON MARQUIS**—Submarines are not so modern as many think. Fulton and Jonah having given a great deal of thought to the matter.

**LENIN**—The simplest way to exterminate capitalism is to flood the country with notes of high value without financial guarantees of any sort.

**SENATOR SUTHERLAND**—Of course no one has ever refused the presidential nomination and if the party saw fit to nominate me I doubtless would accept.

**HERBERT S. CARRON**—Is it not true that the unpopularity of the rich is due mainly to the crank and snobbish and extravagant of rich men's wives?

**JOHN ARMSTRONG CHAMOTER**—Twenty-two years ago the New York girls had two things, bust and waist, now when I come back, so help me, they have neither.

**CHANCEY M. DEPEE**—One of the advantages of being eighty-five is that you need have no fear that any of your indiscretions of speech will ruin your political prospects.

**J. H. BARRETT**—The art of closing a sale is this: as soon as you see that the

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customer is favorable, take it for granted that he has decided to buy and change the subject to a detail of shipment or quantity.

**BOLSHEVIST LEADER ZINOVIEFF**—It could be easy to fabricate American, English and French banknotes, and thus flood the world with counterfeit money.

**LORD READING**—I am confident that the result of the conference will be to give us a victor's peace and just terms for those who have caused such illimitable suffering.

**MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST**—Certain people, who ought to know better, have falsely taught that the poverty or semi-poverty of the many is due to the luxurious living of the prosperous sections of the community.

## THE NEW PLAYS

**Maruzu.** Since German has been taboo on the stage French and Italian have held the field, and now the Teatro Español comes in with Spanish opera and ballet. The music is tuneful and the costumes gorgeous. (Park Theater.)

Perhaps there was a spark plug missing. *Come Along* seemed to have all the usual mechanism of musical comedy, but it showed no signs of life, not even when the Motor Corps chorus all tinkered with it at once. (Nora Bayes' Theater.)

## WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?

Where can I obtain authentic copies of the Russian constitution and the laws promulgated by the Bolsheviks in regard to land, labor, marriage, divorce, banks, workmen's insurance, inheritance, popular education and management of industries? Also where can I get material on both sides for debate?

### VARIOUS READERS

The official documents are published in Bulletin No. 136, "Russian Documents," by the American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York.

Anti-Bolshevik literature may be obtained from the Russian Information Bureau, Woolworth Building, New York, which publishes a weekly, *Struggling Russia*, and various pamphlets such as Madame Breshkovsky's "Message to the American People" and Lebedeff's "Russian Democracy Against Bolshevik Tyranny."

Pro-Bolshevik literature can be had from the Bureau of Information of Soviet Russia, 299 Broadway, New York.

## THE FRONT—AT LAST

By MAJ. WILLIAM SINKLER MANNING

Now I am free to do, and give, and pay,  
Not stinting one for other debts I owe.  
My debts were these: To smile with friendly show

On all about, too close for other play;  
To say to all the nothings I could say,  
And miss the silence which my friends would know;

To heed the clock that ticked me to and fro  
To ill done tasks, long drawn, diluting day.

But now I am come to a wide, free space  
Of easy breath, where my straight road doth lie;

And all my debts are funded in this place  
To one debt, tho' the figures mount the sky.

My debts are one, my foe before my face—  
I shall not mind the paying when I die.  
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## A STEERING CHART FOR INTERNATIONAL LABOR

IT would be difficult to find a more compact and admirable statement of the reasons for attempting an international regulation of labor conditions than is set forth in the preamble of the report, elsewhere summarized, which has been presented to the conference on peace preliminaries at Paris. All the conditions which call for the creation of a League of Nations, call for this attempt to deal with the labor situation. There can be no universal peace unless international relations are broadly based on essential social justice; and probably it will generally be conceded that the preamble does not overstate the case when it says that conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest great enough to imperil the peace and harmony of the world. And inasmuch as the world is so nearly an economic unit that it is no longer possible to deal effectively with any economic matter, as, for example, trade regulations, international exchanges or money and prices, by merely national legislation, it is certain that labor conditions cannot satisfactorily be adjusted from this time forth without international coöperation.

The difficulties in the way of international coöperation, even when it proceeds thru the organization of a League of Nations, are very great. Happily the draft convention is evidence that they have been weighed and skilfully met in the provisions suggested. If it taxes the wit of man to anticipate what provocations to war can be anticipated and met by enforceable covenants, still greater is the undertaking to anticipate labor legislation satisfactory to even three or four contracting states. Very wisely, therefore, the framers of the draft convention have limited their recommendation in two ways. The clauses that they propose for insertion in the Treaty of Peace are statements of principles and of standards, and are not covenants. They are a steering chart, and not sailing orders; and the procedure to be followed by the proposed General Conference of Representatives, International Labor Office, and Commissions of Inquiry consists essentially in creating a maximum pressure of fact and of public opinion and a minimum variety of obligations enforceable thru the proposed Permanent Court of International Justice and by the plenary powers of the League. Practically the authority of the Gen-

eral Conference extends only to investigation, recommendation and "follow up." Any alleged injustice to labor found within the nations, members of the League, may be brought to the attention of the General Conference. After study and consideration of the facts, the conference may either recommend legislation to the several states, members of the League, or may propose a draft convention to the members of the League for ratification. Ratification would create an obligation equivalent to the obligations embodied in treaties. Recommendations on being received would create an obligation resting upon each state to lay the conference recommendation before proper legislative bodies. Failure so to do would ultimately be brought before the Tribunal of International Justice.

Turned into the language of popular discussion, all this means that it is proposed, first, to make the League of Nations an organ of serious and continuing attention to labor conditions, and, secondly, to bring a highly organized and focused opinion of the civilized world to bear upon the solution of industrial problems. A number of the most important problems, as we estimate them today, are involved in the propositions proposed for insertion in the Treaty of Peace, but no one can foresee which of them or what others not now pressing may be causes of conflict a generation from this time. Nor can any one foresee how the various nations will react to them when the actual attempt is made to enact legislation. The all important thing, therefore, we are confident, is to secure their recognition, to view them as subject to evolutionary, not to say revolutionary change, and hold the organs of the League ready to deal with them from year to year and from period to period as the course of events may indicate.

We can well believe that the pressure to commit the League to a creed, capitalistic, socialistic or syndicalistic, has been tremendous, and the irreconcilables of every creed will, of course, charge that the draft convention formulated is no more than a pious profession of faith. It is in fact much more. It is reasonable in assumptions, it is practical in procedure and it does, in fact, create a real power to accomplish specific undertakings. Nothing so broad-minded and nothing so promising has ever before been offered to the world as a labor program.

## THE REAL NORTH DAKOTA QUESTION

THE people of the East, and for that matter the people of the Pacific Coast also, have been slow to take notice of the adventure by their neighbors of the Northern Plains. Probably they have not found the Non-Partizan League exciting. They remember Mr. Peter Cooper's Greenback party and his interconvertible bond. They have not quite forgotten Kansas of the eighties, or

Populism, or General Coxey and his army. They expect these pre-millennial intimations from time to time.

There is, however, a real difference between the earlier radical "arousements" and the North Dakota enterprize. The earlier political artists proposed a "stunt"; the Non-Partizan League is attempting to turn the trick. For the first time in American history the entire government, legis-



lative, executive and judicial, of a commonwealth is in the hands of men who hold that a state should take over big business and run it and who have actually taken it over and are undertaking to run it.

It is this difference that sharply defines the real North Dakota question. Whether the experiment is socialistic or not is an academic question. Whether Mr. Arthur C. Townley and his lieutenants are disinterested or not is a subsidiary question. Whether the leaguers were loyal or disloyal in the war is now an historical question. The essential and practical question is: Can the Non Partizan League deliver the goods? Can it keep its promises and pay its bills? If it can, it will capture other states and organize them on the North Dakota plan. If it cannot it will go the way of the Greenbackers and the Populists.

At the present moment things do not look any too well. There is revolt within the league. The Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the State Auditor and the Attorney General have lined up against Townley, calling him "autocratic." There is uneasiness over finances, and an accounting has been ordered. Such information as has leaked out indicates gross negligence, if not worse. A deep opposition is growing also against the league's unconcealed intention to suppress free discussion and free publication in its effort to kill opposition. The plan to authorize or suppress particular newspapers by a referendum vote is revolting to Americanism. If that is what radical democracy means radical democracy will not establish itself in any large part of the domain of the United States.

Beyond any doubt the league has drawn its real strength from a smarting sense of injustice suffered. Big business in the Northwest has done more than gouge and exploit. It has played the part of the fool. It has over-reached itself in its arrogance. The farmers have passed the endurance line and they have proved that they can, if they will, do more than make trouble. They may ruin themselves in the attempt but they can put big business out of business. If the lesson they have administered is accepted and remembered the adventure of the league will have been worth while, even if the state business enterprise breaks down. The chances are that it will, but that out of the experience will come a live-and-let-live policy that will be for the well being of all concerned.

## JAZZ AND DAZZLE

**W**HAT we are coming to in the way of costume was indicated by the Dazzle Ball given by the Chelsea Arts Club at Albert Hall, London. Four British naval officers, distinguished for their success at camouflage, had charge of designing the dresses, and the ballroom looked like the Grand Fleet with all its warpaint on ready for action. The jazz bands produced sounds that have the same effect upon the ear as this "disruptive coloration" has upon the eye.

Who would have thought a dozen years ago, when the Secessionists began to secede and the Cubists to cube, that soon all governments would be subsidizing this new form of art to the extent of millions a year? People laughed at them in those days, said they were crazy and were wasting their time, but as soon as the submarines got into action, the country called for the man who could make a dreadnaught look like "A Nude Descending a Staircase." They dipped into the future far as human eye could see—and then some. They converted sober freighters into objects that were exempt from the proscription of the Second Commandment. The submerged Hun with his eye glued to the periscope could not tell whether it was a battleship or a Post-Impressionist picture bearing down upon him. So he fired his torpedo at random and generally hit it.

The term "camouflage," now a part of all languages, originated in the French greenroom where it was applied to the actor's make-up. Now, after its brief discursion into the army and navy, it is demobilized and returns to the

toilet. But in its new and dazzling guise it may cause collisions in the ballroom as it did on the sea. In these days when dancers do the one-step, two-step, three-step and on up to eight step simultaneously to the same tune, it is becoming difficult to keep the necessary leeway and seaway. When a ship or a woman is disguised by dazzle decoration one is likely to be more than fifteen points off in judging her course.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR DRUNKENNESS

**N**O, we do not mean substitutes for drink. They can be bought at the nearest soda fountain. Very few people care for the taste of alcoholic beverages as such; most of them taste like spring tonic. The reason why the soda fountain did not long ago drive the saloons out of business among all who are slaves to their palate, is that at the saloon one could get something more than a taste; one could get a new outlook on life. In other words, one could get drunk; not necessarily intoxicated in the legs but at least exhilarated in the soul. People took to alcohol for the same reason that they did to opium, gambling, war and running off with each others' wives, because they were bored by the routine of a sober life.

The war and liquor disappear from American life simultaneously. Are we never again then to have the high excitements of intoxication? Must we be denied the emotions of war and at the same time be deprived of the pseudo-emotions which can be bought in a bottle? Will life henceforth be tame, drab and respectable? But this alarm is needless. A man must have a commonplace mind to find thrills only in spoiled grape juice. Let us find more satisfactory methods of achieving drunkenness.

Baudelaire has given us a hint. "Get drunk," he said, "but choose wine, poetry or virtue as you like." Unfortunately, he tried all three methods in turn and suffered the effects so often consequent on mixing one's drinks; unfortunately also he forgot that the after effects of poetry and virtue are more satisfactory than the after effects of wine. It requires a trifle of education, no doubt, to appreciate the fine bouquet of Browning or Emerson, just as it takes a still longer education to become an expert sampler of vintages. But any one who can read or get any one to read to him can enjoy the lilt and rhythm of a good ballad. The war song is the best emotional substitute for war; the drinking song is the best emotional substitute for drink.

Music is a still simpler method of intoxication. Buy a good phonograph and you are freed from the pull of the saloon for life. The surging waves of sound, the rippling cascades of musical laughter, the thundering emphasis of the bass notes and the sparkle and effervescence of the trills—drink deep draughts of all this and you will turn from the bottle as the symbol of dull boredom. We have seen men and women, of the type who never go out between the acts, return from the opera or concert so buoyantly that the policeman viewed them with suspicion.

The satisfactoriness of sport as a means of intoxication does not need to be pointed out to Americans; if anything, we are inclined to overdo this particular substitute. If the German knew the gridiron and the diamond he might be less wedded to the beer garden.

Poetry, music, sport: these are but three of the many popular substitutes for the least inspired method of getting the inspired feeling. Some prefer the artist's intoxication of the eye, the magic of the clean sweeping line and the rich depths of color. Some prefer the green silence of the woods or the keen arrows of the mountain air. Some prefer the romantic adventures into the unknown hinterland of knowledge which we call science. Some, as Baudelaire suggested, prefer the intoxication of virtue, the "fun of doing good." Choose as you will, but do not regret that costly and unsatisfactory type of drunkenness on which Congress has laid the strong hand of prohibition. Your choice is all the freer now that it is out of the way.



# THE MAGNA CHARTA OF LABOR

## The Solemn Proposals to the Peace Conference for the Internationalization of Labor Conditions

**W**HILE the Big Four have been struggling with the map of Europe and the responsibility, moral and financial, of Germany for the war, a commission of fifteen men has been hard at work in Paris drawing up a document that, if adopted, will make the Peace Conference without precedent in the history of the world. The commission is composed of two members each from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium, and one member each from Cuba, Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic. Its title is the Commission on International Labor Legislation. The American members are Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. E. N. Hurley, president of the American Shipping Board. Mr. Gompers is president of the commission.

With pretty much all there was of international law back in 1914 torn up and scattered to the winds since, it is a little startling, but at the same time intensely gratifying, to read of serious, not to say solemn, proposals for "international labor legislation."

But the proposals have been actually prepared and will be presented with the unanimous—except for a minute point here and there—recommendation of the commission to the full Peace Conference.

**T**HE commission's proposals, as set forth in its report to the Conference, a copy of which has come to us from Paris, are in two parts. The first includes nine clauses which their drafters propose for insertion in the Treaty of Peace itself. We reprint them here in their entirety. If they shall become an actual part of the Treaty of Peace, a document signed by some thirty nations, including all the great ones except Russia, it will not be fanciful to look upon them as constituting the Magna Charta of Labor.

The inclusion of these clauses in the Peace Treaty would seem to commit each of the signatory nations to take steps to secure the realization of the following principles: the eight hour day; one day of rest in every seven; no child labor; guarantee of the right of the workers to organize; a living wage; equal pay for men and women for equal work; equality of treatment for foreign workers in the lands to which they emigrate; inspection, participated in by women, of labor conditions. No one of the signatory nations would find it easy—even if there was such a disposition among the leaders of its affairs—with its commitment to these principles staring it in the face, to refuse to "pursue the realization of them," as the French text has it.

The second part of the commission's proposals presents a draft convention containing provisions for the establish-

ment of a permanent organization for international labor legislation. The preamble of the draft convention is not its least significant part. It is based on the conviction that "the constitution of the League of Nations will not provide a

### LABOR'S NINE POINTS

The High Contracting Parties declare their acceptance of the following principles and engage to take all necessary steps to secure their realization in accordance with the recommendations to be made by the International Labor Conference as to their practical application:

1. In right and in fact the labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce.

2. Employers and workers should be allowed the right of association for all lawful purposes.

3. No child should be permitted to be employed in industry or commerce before the age of fourteen years in order that every child may be insured reasonable opportunities for mental and physical education.

Between the years of fourteen and eighteen young persons of either sex may only be employed on work which is not harmful to their physical development and on condition that the continuation of their technical or general education is insured.

4. Every worker has a right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life having regard to the civilization of his time and country.

5. Equal pay should be given to women and to men for work of equal value in quantity and quality.

6. A weekly rest comprising Sunday or its equivalent for all workers.

7. Limitation of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, subject to an exception for countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different.

The International Labor Conference will recommend a basis approximately equivalent to the above for adoption in such countries.

8. In all matters concerning their status as workers and as members of society foreign workmen lawfully admitted to any country, and their families, should be insured the same treatment as the nationals of that country.

9. All states should institute a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

real solution of the troubles which have beset the world in the past, and will not even be able to eliminate the seeds of international strife, unless it provides a remedy for the industrial evils and injustices which mar the present state of society." This preamble reads as follows:

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

And whereas conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required: as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interest of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of technical and vocational education and other measures;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following convention.

**T**HE convention provides for the creation of two bodies, an International Labor Conference, and an International Labor Office, controlled by a Governing Body. The conference will meet at least annually. It will be composed of four delegates from each nation—two appointed by the government to represent it, and two appointed by the government to represent the employers and the workers. Each nation agrees that the non-government delegates shall be nominated "in agreement with the industrial organizations . . . which are most representative of employers or work people, as the case may be, in their respective countries." The right is reserved to the conference to refuse to admit any delegate whom it does not believe to have been selected in accordance with this provision.

The voting in the conference is to be, not by countries, but by individual delegates. Each delegate will have a single vote, not each national delegation, as has generally been the case in other international gatherings in the past. This is a provision of tremendous importance. It should largely strengthen the hands of the labor representatives, since it will give labor a solid block of one-quarter of the membership of the



conference, with an even chance of swinging the majority of the government delegates to its side. In the words of the report, it is likely, especially in the future, that the government delegates will vote more often with the workers than against them.

The function of the conference will be the consideration and adoption of proposals of two sorts: those intended to be made effective thru legislation or otherwise by each government itself, and those intended to take the form of international agreements among the nations. The proposals, which will require a two thirds vote of the delegates for their adoption, will be submitted to the nation members in the form either of a recommendation for internal legislation or of a draft convention for ratification. The member nations agree that the proposals adopted by the delegates shall be submitted within one year to the national legislatures or other competent bodies of each for approval or rejection. No member nation is under obligation to take other action in relation to any proposal than to lay the recommendation before the competent authorities for consideration.

A special provision is made for the cases of such nations as the United States, which is a Federation of States, in which the authority to deal with such questions as may be the subject matter of recommendations of the conference is not an exclusive function of the national government but is divided between it and the governments of the respective states. Any such federal government may treat any draft convention which comes to it from the conference as a mere recommendation, to be dealt with as the exigencies of the specific case require. For example, if a proposal for a draft convention presented to the United States for ratification should deal with matters the right to deal with which under our governmental system is reserved to the several states, it would be obviously impossible for the United States Senate to ratify the draft convention and have it binding on each of the states of the Union. In such a case the American Government would be permitted, by the terms of the convention, to submit the recommendation to each of the state legislatures for consideration and possible action.

THE International Conference of Labor, it will be observed, is intended to be the legislative organ of the League of Nations for dealing with the problems of the world's labor. It cannot expect for some time to come actually to legislate as a Parliament or a Congress legislates for a nation. But it should be able to perform a valuable service of suggestion, counsel and coördination in two distinct fields. It will seek to make uniform among the nations of the world the legislation and the executive methods of dealing with the problems of labor. It will also seek thru the means of international treaties and agreements to improve, systematize and equalize the conditions of labor everywhere.

In addition to the legislative portion of the international machinery, the

Draft Convention proposes executive machinery. It is embodied in the International Labor Office, which is to be established at the seat of the League of Nations. The Labor Office will be under the control of a Governing Body of twenty-four members, twelve of them representatives of the governments, six elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers, and six elected by the delegates representing the workers. Eight of the government representatives will be named by the eight nations of chief industrial importance; the other four by all the remaining nations of the League thru their delegates to the Labor Conference. The Labor Office will have a director, and a staff made up of persons of different nationalities, including women. The office will collect and distribute information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor; and will make especial investigations as ordered by the conference.

THE most important duty of the International Labor Office will be to insure the carrying out of the terms of the conventions and agreements entered into by the member nations of the League. The office will have three semi-judicial processes at its disposal, and two sanctions for the accomplishment of this vital purpose. The two sanctions are publicity and economic pressure. The three processes are investigation by the Labor Office, consideration and report by a Commission of Inquiry, and reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

The methods of procedure will be these. Any industrial association of employers or of workers will have the right at any time to enter complaint with the Labor Office that any member nation has failed to secure within its jurisdiction the effective observance of any convention to which it has given its adherence. The governing body will thereupon give the nation in question an opportunity to make any statement it desires to make in relation to the matter. If no statement is made by the government in reply, or if the statement does not appear to the Governing Body to be adequate, it may make the complaint and the reply, if any, public.

Any nation, also, will have the right to enter complaint against any other nation if it believes that that nation is not securing the effective observance of any convention to which both nations have given their adherence. The Governing Body may, if it sees fit, refer the complaint to the government complained against for any statement that it may desire to make in reply. If no reply is made, or if the Governing Body has not deemed it best to refer the complaint for reply in the first instance, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a commission of enquiry. The Commission of Enquiry shall be made up from a panel made up thru the appointment by each member nation of three persons of industrial experience, one a representative of employ-

ers, one a representative of work people, and one a person of independent standing. Each Commission of Enquiry shall be composed of three persons selected from this panel by the secretary general of the League of Nations, one name being taken from each of the three categories. The enquiry commission shall make a complete investigation and study of the case and make a report of its findings. This report shall be communicated to each nation which is a party to the dispute and shall be published. Within one month after receiving the report each nation shall inform the secretary general of the League of Nations whether it proposes to accept the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, and, if not, whether it proposes to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final.

Both the Commission of Enquiry and the Permanent Court may indicate what measures of an economic character against a defaulting state it considers would be appropriate and justifiable for other states to adopt. In the event of any state failing within the specified time to carry out the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry or in the decision of the Permanent Court, any other state may take against the offending state the economic measures indicated.

HERE is the second and the more drastic and therefore the most important of the two sanctions for the observance of the agreements which may come out of the International Labor Conference. There is no compulsion involved in the whole matter, except the compulsion, voluntarily accepted by each nation, to live up to the agreements which it itself shall have made. It may seem like only a short, tentative, one might almost say timid first step that is proposed. But in reality it is almost revolutionary. If the nations of the world should agree to this careful and tentative proposal for the international treatment, on the basis of intergovernmental agreements, of the conditions of labor thruout the world, it would be one more demonstration of the distance we have gone since Germany crossed the Belgian border. It is only a little while ago that almost the whole world, outside of the more radical members of the working classes, accepted the theory that governments had no business concerning themselves with the relations between capital and labor. Now it is solemnly proposed to make this relationship not merely a matter of governmental concern, but of international agreement and action.

The Draft Covenant finally proposes that the first meeting of the International Conference shall be held in Washington, during the present year. It proposes for the consideration of the conference the following subjects:

1. Application of principle of 8 hour day or 48 hour week.
2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
3. Women's employment—

(a) Before [Continued on page 195]



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## German Peace Plenipotentiaries

The first intention of the German Government ap-

pears to have been to send mere messengers to Versailles, to receive the draft of the Peace Treaty and convey it back to the National Assembly at Weimar for authoritative consideration. The Allies, however, let it be known that no such procedure would be permitted, but that Germany must send responsible plenipotentiaries, competent to negotiate and to speak with authority. It was accordingly announced on April 21 that Germany would send Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister; Herr Landsberg, Minister of Publicity, Art and Literature; Dr. Melchior, general manager of the Warburg Bank; Herr Leinert, President of the Prussian Assembly and of the National Soviet Congress; Herr Geisberg, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; and Herr Scheucking. About seventy others, secretaries, counselors and assistants, will accompany them.

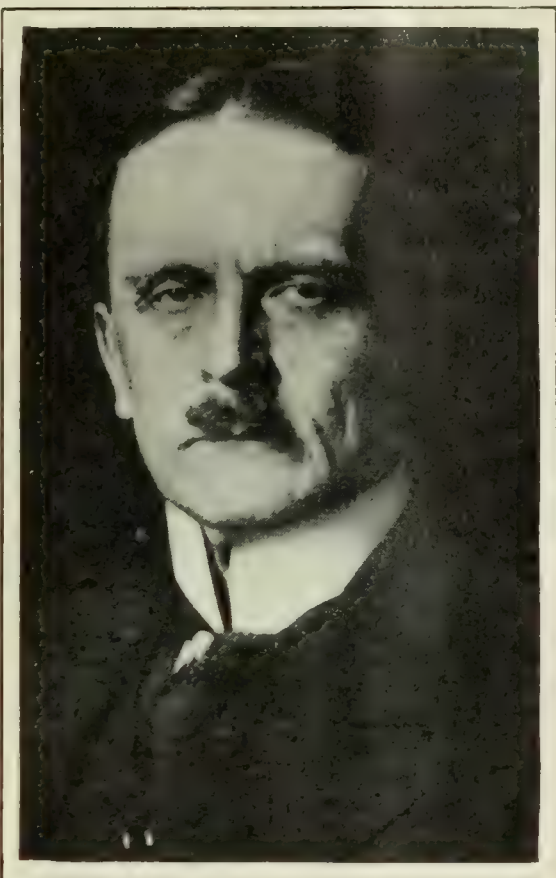
The entire party during their stay in France will be continually under guard and kept by physical barriers from any contact or intercourse with the public, or indeed with anybody save those officially authorized to deal with them. It was intended to deliver the text of the treaty to them a day or two after their arrival, and it was announced that President Wilson would personally address them. A day or two more would be granted to them to familiarize themselves with the treaty, and to ask for elucidation of it, tho not to enter into discussion concerning it. Then, if they were not prepared to sign it, they would be permitted to take it to Weimar for a limited time, after which they would be expected to return and sign it in the Hall of Mirrors, on a table placed on the very spot where William I of Prussia stood when, in 1871, he was proclaimed German Emperor.

It was announced on April 23 that the Allied and associated governments had informed the German Government that they would be ready to receive its plenipotentiaries at Versailles on April 28. The expectation then was that the Germans would leave Berlin on April 28 and arrive at Versailles on May 1.

## Progress on the Peace Treaty

With the exception of one or two points, the Treaty of Peace

was so nearly completed on April 17 as to seem to warrant calling the German envoys to Versailles to receive it a week later, and to warrant also the hope that it might be signed finally within a month thereafter. It was described as a voluminous document, containing between 75,000 and 100,000 words, to be written identically in English and French, but not in Ger-



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## TO SIGN THE PEACE TREATY FOR GERMANY

The German Cabinet revoked its first decision to send only messengers without authority to receive the terms of peace at Versailles and appointed instead envoys with full powers, headed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister of the present German Government and formerly Ambassador to Vienna under the Imperial Government. The German delegation will probably submit the peace terms to popular referendum before signing the treaty

man. The Covenant of the League of Nations occupies the first place in it, followed by the military, naval and aerial provisions, reparation, responsibility for the war, the Rhine frontier, the Sarre Valley, Alsace-Lorraine, the status of Danzig as an international

port, the disposition of Schleswig-Holstein, and various other topics.

Speculation concerning Germany's action on the Peace Treaty increases as the time for such action approaches. There is a widespread belief, plausibly founded, that after some grumbling and protests she will accept it lest something worse befall her. Very positive declarations continue to be made, however, by German speakers and in the press that no treaty transcending the President's fourteen points, and certainly none surrendering the Sarre Valley or other "German territory," will be signed. Those who take these threats at their face value anticipate that the German Government will decline to accept responsibility for action, and will refer the treaty either to the Weimar Assembly or to a national plebiscite; in either of which cases it is thought that the treaty would be rejected. It was stated on April 20 that all the apurtenances for holding a plebiscite were in readiness, and that preparations had been so completely made that the voting could be held within forty-eight hours of the Government's call.

The Allied governments have been considering the course to be pursued in case of a rejection of the treaty, either by the German Ministry, the National Assembly, or a plebiscite. While no program of procedure in such case has been formally announced, it is generally understood that entry upon negotiations would be refused, that Marshal Foch would be directed to undertake military operations, and that further German territory would be occupied and German ports would also be occupied by the British fleet.

## Dispute Over the Adriatic

The hopes of speedy completion of the Peace Treaty which were ex-

prest on April 17 were quickly dashed by the development of a serious controversy over the disposition of the former Hungarian city of Fiume and of the Dalmatian coast and islands—practically, the control of the Adriatic Sea. Fiume and much of the coast are claimed by the Yugoslavs, as necessary to their newly-organized state for a free outlet to the sea, and also because of the large Yugoslav element in the population. But they are also claimed by Italy, on historic grounds, on the ground of considerable Italian population, and also on the ground that they were promised to Italy by France, Great Britain and Russia by a secret treaty made in London just before Italy's entrance into the war. Fiume, however, was not assigned to Italy by the Pact of London.

There was at first a proposal to refer the dispute to President Wilson for adjudication, but after some hearings and discussions he gave up the attempt, and even absented himself



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

"DASSEN'T SPANK ME NOW!"



from meetings at which the problem was discussed. From other meetings the Italian Prime Minister absented himself. The latter declared that the matter must be decided before he could return to Rome to meet Parliament at its reassembling, the date of which has now been postponed to May 6, and there were strong intimations from semi-official sources that Italy would decline to become a party to the peace treaty unless her demands were granted.

President Wilson finally issued a statement in which he set forth his view of the Adriatic problem, and appealed to the Italian people to accord justice to the Yugoslavs. We reprint the statement on another page.

**Standing by France** Much speculation and controversy arose over the report that President Wilson had given some sort of guarantees to France of support and aid in case she were again attacked by Germany. France, it was explained, regarded herself as peculiarly exposed to such attack, and was not satisfied that the Covenant of the League of Nations, or any other provision of the Treaty of Peace, would assure her adequate protection; and therefore she sought a special agreement to that effect with America and Great Britain.

Great Britain could, of course, make such a treaty secretly. But for America to do so would be impossible. The President could not make such a treaty without the coöperation of the Senate, and it would thus have to be made public; and this country could not actually engage in war for the aid of France without action by both Houses of Congress.

It was explained on April 22 that, in addition to the stipulations in the Covenant of the League of Na-

tions, the British Government had made a special agreement with France to the effect that if Germany should at any time violate the terms of the Peace Treaty by sending troops across the Rhine, to the menace of France, British forces would be sent immediately to the continent for the support and protection of France. It was stated that President Wilson had promised to bring the matter to the attention of the United States Senate and to request it to approve a treaty embodying an agreement similar to that which Great Britain had made. In doing this, it was pointed out, the President would be acting in strict accord with constitutional principles, while in acting favorably upon his request the Senate would merely be providing for the enforcement and lasting maintenance of the treaty of peace and forbidding its ever being regarded as only a "scrap of paper."

**A Polish Corridor** The transportation of the Polish army from France to Poland was auspiciously begun, the route being by rail from Coblenz across Germany. The first detachment of Polish troops, under General Heller, arrived safely at Warsaw on April 22. It is assumed that this repatriation of Polish troops will materially strengthen the new Polish Government, against both threatened domestic disturbances and the external attacks by Ukrainians and others which are actually being made.

The demand of Poland for a portion of West Prussia and the port of Danzig is apparently not to be granted. It was intimated with authority on April 19 that Poland would have merely a "corridor," the width of which was not stated, down the Vistula Valley to Danzig, and that the latter city instead of being given to Poland would be in-

ternationalized. This disposition of the question gave satisfaction to neither Prussia nor Poland, tho it seemed to be the best that the Supreme Council could agree upon.

**The Rise and Fall of Soviets** The attempt to establish a Soviet government at Munich and throught Bavaria was continued with much violence, but not with increasing success. A considerable battle occurred between the Soviet forces and the troops of the Socialist government on April 18 near Freising, which was costly to both sides but the more so to the Soviet. The next day large detachments of troops from Wuerttemberg and other parts of Germany arrived near Munich, to assist the Bavarian Government. On April 21 the city of Lindau, the most important stronghold of the Soviet or Commune in Bavaria after Munich, was captured by the government troops. Meantime the Soviet régime in Munich itself collapsed, the Hoffmann Ministry, of the Socialist Government, resumed its functions, and government troops prepared to occupy the city and complete its restoration to unity with the general German Government.

While thus the Soviet system seemed to be losing in Bavaria, its various fortunes elsewhere were reported. The government of Bela Kun and his fellow Communists at Budapest was seriously challenged, Rumanian troops aiding the Hungarian Republicans in pressure against them, until on April 22 it was announced that the Soviet had been overthrown. This result was largely due to the excesses of the Soviet in arresting all clergymen of all religious faiths, and to the desertion of a very large detachment of Soviet troops to the Rumanian side.

Control of Vienna was assumed, without violence, by a Soldiers' Council on April 18, and a communist regime was established. The Allies intimated that if serious disorder occurred, food supplies would be withheld, but no occasion arose for such action. The next day the government reasserted itself, and the success of the Communist system seemed dubious.

Even Turkey felt the influence of Bolshevism. On April 22 it was reported that a revolution had occurred at Constantinople and that a Soviet government had been proclaimed.

**The War in Russia** Mixed conditions continue to prevail in Russia, tho with hopeful progress toward order and stability in certain quarters. The anti-Bolshevist government at Omsk, Siberia, is not only firmly established and extending its jurisdiction, but it also seems to be rehabilitating the country in a most gratifying state of prosperity. These circumstances have led to the proposal that the Allies shall recognize it as the actual government of all Russia outside the regions controlled by the Bolsheviks; a proposal in which, however, other Russian governments might not concur.

Meantime military operations are vigorously preste in various quarters, generally with results unfavorable to



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#### UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO NEW NATIONS

Richard Crane (left), a lawyer and during the last two years private secretary to Secretary of State Lansing, has been appointed the first minister from the United States to the new republic of Czechoslovakia. Our first minister to Poland is to be Hugh S. Gibson (right), now secretary of the American Embassy in Paris





U. S. Official, from Press Illustrating

## THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN RUSSIA

Admiral Kolchak is the supreme head of the Omsk government and commander-in-chief of the Russian armies which have driven the Bolsheviks out of Siberia and back to the Volga River. The photograph was taken outside one of the soldier barracks in Omsk

the Bolshevik forces. The Omsk government, headed by Admiral Kolchak, has pushed its formidable army westward, with frequent victories and captures of troops, arms and supplies, until it now controls nearly all the vast regions east of the Volga River. On April 22 this army was reported to be moving on a front of 400 miles, its center being on the Kama River within 100 miles of the Volga. Despite intermittent talk of withdrawal, the American and Allied forces in the Archangel region are making steady and substantial progress. From April 19 to 22 successive victories and advances of many miles were reported. At latest accounts they were within easy striking distance of Lake Onega, which is connected by a chain of lakes and canals with Petrograd. General Pershing has sent a personal message of encouragement to the American troops, urging them to maintain their morale and promising them relief.

Beside these two campaigns, the chief parts of which are conducted by anti-Bolshevik Russians, two others are in progress on the part of governments now separated from the Russian. One is at the south, directed by the Ukrainians under General Petliura. On April 20 it was announced that a Bolshevik army of more than 20,000 men, with large supplies of arms and munitions, had surrendered to General Petliura in the region north of Kief, near the junction of the rivers Pripiet and Dnieper. Further east the Kuban and other Cossacks were also pressing the Bolshevik forces hard. Meantime at the west the Poles were active. Encouraged by the return of their troops from France, they captured from the Bolsheviks the important city and railway center of Vilna and the railway line from that place south to Lida. This advance of the Poles was recognized to be a severe blow to the Bolsheviks. At the same

time it brought the Poles and the Ukrainians almost within striking distance of each other and suggested danger of a conflict between them in that region. They are and have long been fighting each other in Galicia, where the important city of Lemberg is the chief point of contention between them, and where on April 22 the Poles were reported to have broken thru the Ukrainian front.

The work of repatriating the 500,000 Russian prisoners of war in Germany has now been undertaken under the direction of the Americans and Allies. These men, who are chiefly in the Rhine districts of Germany, are being forwarded to Russia in small detachments, in the hope that thus they will be less likely to join the Bolsheviks than they would if they moved in a great body.

Reaction against some of the more extreme measures of the Bolshevik Soviets is reported from various parts of Russia. In at least one province popular revulsion has compelled suspension and prospective repeal of the law providing for the registration and "nationalization" of women.

**Montenegro Now Serbian** A dispatch from Podgoritzza on April 23 reported that three days before the independent kingdom of Montenegro had ceased to exist, the National Assembly having transferred supreme power to the Serbian Governor, thus completing the union of Montenegro with Serbia. This action means the reunion of states which centuries ago were one, the little kingdoms of the Black Mountain having been formed by a few resolute Serbians who fled thither and maintained their independence after the Serbian Empire of Dushan and Lazar had been conquered by the Turks.

**Japan as Successor to Germany** When the Adriatic question was laid aside, it was succeeded by another scarcely less puzzling. This was the question of Japanese rights and privileges in the Chinese province of Shan-Tung.

It will be remembered that before the war Germany held the city and district of Kiao-Chau and enjoyed something like a suzerainty over the province. Japan on entering the war gave her first and chief attention to the capture of Kiao-Chau and the expulsion of German power. There was a secret agreement between her and the Allies concerning her enjoyment of some measure of succession to those German privileges, and she now seems inclined to insist upon the fulfillment of that compact, while others hold that, like the Italian compact, it should be abrogated. Japan is understood to be the more insistent upon this concession because of her inability to secure the adoption of a race equality provision in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

**The March of Woman Suffrage** If the next Presidential election were to be held next week, 15,500,000 women would be entitled to vote for President. This is almost exactly 3,000,000 votes less than were actually cast in the last Presidential election. The latest state to add to the number of possible voters for President is Iowa. It is the seventh state within three months to grant the Presidential suffrage to women. The others are Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin and Tennessee. In Vermont, also, the Legislature voted to permit women to vote for President, but the resolution was vetoed by the Governor. The veto, however, is under challenge. There is now but one state west of



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## SENDING AN EXPLORER TO RUSSIA

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, whose North Pole expedition in 1893 reached a higher latitude than any previous attempt, has been appointed by the Allied powers to head a relief commission in northern Russia. Dr. Nansen is best known as an explorer, but he has also been professor of zoology in Christiania University and Minister for Norway at the Court of St. James.



the Mississippi River, New Mexico—in which Presidential suffrage for women is not a fact. Maine and Vermont have made a break in the ranks of New England conservatism; and Missouri and Tennessee have proved that the solidarity of the South against the equality of women is not impregnable.

When Congress meets, there will be present delegations from twenty-nine states in which women have one of three forms of suffrage: equal suffrage, existing in fifteen states; Presidential suffrage, in twelve states; and primary suffrage, in two states. The outlook for the constitutional suffrage amendment ought to be definitely improved by the recent additions to the list of suffrage states.

**Flights of Fancy** These are stirring days in aviation. It was only sixteen years ago that the Wright brothers startled the world with their first successful test of an aeroplane flying machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Today we take aeroplanes so much for granted that we use an air mail service between half a dozen cities and a delegation of mine owners recently in New York bought six planes to be used in transporting the ore from their mines.

The first non-stop airplane flight from Chicago to New York was made on April 19 by an American army aviator, Captain E. F. White, who flew over 700 miles in six hours and fifty minutes. He used a standard army plane of the De Haviland Four type equipped with a 400 horse power Liberty motor. When he ascended from the Ashburn Aviation Field in Chicago Captain White circled to a height of over 10,000 feet and did not go below that level during the entire flight. He followed the route of the New York Central Railroad most of the way; various cities along the course telegraphed the news as he passed so that when the dark blue plane circled over New York and landed on the army aviation field at Mineola, Long Island, there was a group of officers waiting to congratulate him.

Captain White's success gave added stimulus to the numerous plans for an

early Transatlantic flight. There are aviators on both sides of the Atlantic waiting only for favorable weather conditions to try their luck. In London nine entries have been made in a contest opened by the *Daily Mail* which offers a prize of \$50,000 for the first successful flight. One of the contestants, Major J. C. P. Wood, started on April 18 but fell into the Irish Sea near Holyhead after only a few hours' flight.

The two most promising candidates for the *Daily Mail* prize are F. P. Raynham, a veteran British aviator, and Harry G. Hawker, the Australian, who holds the world's altitude record. Both aviators are at St. Johns, Newfoundland, with their planes, their start postponed from day to day by unfavorable weather. Hawker has a Sopwith biplane with a 375 horse power engine and equipped with a wireless signaling set. He has been making practise flights from Newfoundland for some weeks. The Sopwith experts have taken off the paint from all the wires about the plane as the results of experiments showing that polished wires offer less wind resistance, and Hawker has said that he hopes to gain an extra half mile an hour as the result of the change. Captain Raynham's machine is a Martinsyde biplane fairly similar in power and speed to the Sopwith. The aviators hoped at first to make it a real race by starting simultaneously, but it was later

decided that each should use his own judgment in choosing the best weather conditions. The Sopwith machine is to drop its under carriage into the sea soon after it starts to reduce its weight and wind resistance. It also carries a life boat and drinking water, chocolate, bouillon cubes and honey.

The United States Navy has four seaplanes at Rockaway preparing to fly across the Atlantic in May. They are big flying boats, known respectively as "NC-1," "2," "3" and "4," each equipped with wireless apparatus and capable of carrying about 11,000 pounds of gasoline, enough for an eighteen hour flight. The proposed flight of these planes is from Newfoundland by way of the Azores where a stop would be made to replenish the gasoline tanks. The "NC-2" has made a maximum speed of ninety-five miles an hour.

**The Telephone Girls Win** The strike of 20,000 telephone girls in New England came to an end with a complete victory for the workers. It is true that they did not get all that they demanded in the way of wage increase, but they did gain their point as to the method by which the dispute should be adjusted. Postmaster General Burleson was obliged to recede from his original stand that the demands of the operators must be presented to the general manager of the local telephone company, by whom they would be referred to the Wire Control Board in New York and thence to the department at Washington. The operators always insisted upon their right to deal directly with some representative of the Post Office Department who had full power to take definite action upon their demands.

They refused to deal with Mr. Driver, the local general manager, unless he were first given authority to give them a definite reply and to enter into a binding agreement with them. Mr. Burleson complained that it was impossible for the department to consider the workers' demands, since they refused to place them officially before the official designated by the department to receive them in the first instance.

Subsequently the Postmaster Gen-



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International Film

READY FOR A TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

Harry Hawker, British aviator, holds the world's altitude record and the British Michelin Prize of 1912 for the longest continuous flight, and his next ambition is to be the first aviator to fly across the Atlantic. There are several aviators, both British and American, ready to try the flight soon: Hawker is to start from St. John's, Newfoundland, in a Sopwith two-seater biplane with a 375 H.P. engine. The lower photograph shows Hawker making a practise flight in a Sopwith plane; the boat-shaped fuselage supports it in the water.

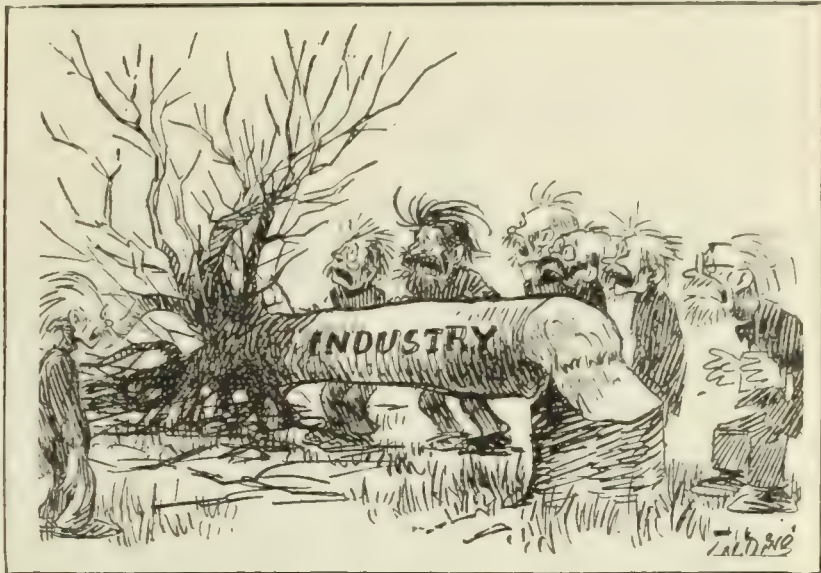




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## CUTTING DOWN THE TREE TO GET THE FRUIT

It makes it easy picking for a while, but what will they do next season?



eral attempted to get around this difficulty by acting himself as the representative of the workers' organizations and presenting their demands to Mr. Driver for them, tho of course without their request or permission. But even this attempt to follow out the technical requirements of the department in the face of the refusal of the workers to comply with those requirements themselves promised no result.

Meanwhile New England was without telephone service. Meanwhile, also, various public officials of Massachusetts sought to bring about a solution of the difficulty. The Massachusetts Senate adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary to the President to cable to President Wilson asking him to direct the Postmaster General to authorize Mr. Driver to act in the case with full authority. The mayor of Boston, Mr. Andrew J. Peters, went himself to Washington to urge the Postmaster General to bring the strike to an end by direct negotiation with the representatives of the strikers. Mayor Peters's mission was ultimately successful. The First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. J. C. Koons, was sent to Boston as a plenipotentiary to deal directly with the union leaders. On the arrival of Mr. Koons and Mayor Peters in Boston, only a short period of negotiation was necessary to bring about agreement. The result was a compromise. The operators had asked a raising of the maximum wage to \$22 a week; they secured an advance to \$19 a week. They secured the advance which they asked for in the rate of pay of beginners from \$8 to \$10 a week. They did not gain the point which they had demanded, that the maximum rate of pay should be reached by an operator after four years of service instead of seven as at present. The men workers who were also on strike received an advance in wages which was a compromise between those which they had been receiving and the rates which they demanded.

Thus comes to an end a strike which ought never to have occurred. It was made necessary by the refusal of the Postmaster General to agree to the contention of the workers that they

should be allowed to negotiate directly with some one with authority to give a definite and binding response. Mr. Burleson was finally compelled by the force of public opinion and by the justice of the workers' demand to recede from his position. The outcome of the strike furnishes an interesting commentary on the statement of Mr. Burleson that "a strike on the part of employees working for the Government is not permissible." For the workers not only struck but by so doing forced Mr. Burleson to grant the fundamental contention for which they struck. The incident will do nothing to enhance Mr. Burleson's already damaged reputation as an intelligent and enlightened public administrator.

## The Price of Bread

Mr. Julius H. Barnes, president of the Federal Grain Corporation, the commercial agency for carrying out the Government's policies in relation to wheat and the maintenance of its price to the farmer, has been appointed by the President as wheat director of the United States. Mr. Barnes, on assuming this new office, in which he will be responsible only to the President, ex-

prest the belief that it would be a long time before the five-cent loaf of bread of pre-war times would return. We must continue to feed the world, he declared, for the remainder of this year and a good part of the next, or until the other wheat producing countries of the world are again producing their accustomed crops. The methods by which the Government will set about the resale of the vast quantities of wheat which it will acquire in pursuance of the adopted policy of upholding the guaranteed price to the producer have not yet been determined upon. It will be impossible to determine definitely this resale policy until all the facts in regard to the size of the current crops both here and abroad are known. But, Mr. Barnes declared, there are three foundation principles which will be observed in determining the governmental policy. First, the farmer who produces the wheat must be assured of the receipt of the proper and just portion of the guaranteed price; second, if there should be a surplus production of wheat in the United States and in the world, the consumers of wheat products here must be assured that they will not pay more for



London Evening News

## A BRITISH VIEW OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF MAILS

Post Office Dilly "Gracious! What was that whizzed by?"  
Post Office Dally "I think it was a snail."



their wheat than do foreign buyers of American wheat; third, a policy of subsidy from the National Treasury in order to give the farmer the guaranteed price for his wheat would be unsound.

In referring to the conditions in the world which will have an influence upon the wheat situation for the United States, which last year produced the second largest wheat crop in its history and this year should, un-

less dire disaster comes, exceed all records, Mr. Barnes said:

Five ravaging years have created a world food position unparalleled. It cannot be remedied at once. We cannot build a wall around our own fortunate country and refuse to share our plenty with the unfortunates of Europe. American food, American shipping, American organization and American leadership under Herbert Hoover have saved a total in actual lives and in suffering that should stand in American pride beside the military record of our soldiers. War has broken down the international structure of finance, ocean

transport, commerce and distribution, affecting millions of people. The community shop, the wholesaler, the railroads that distribute and the banks that facilitate payment are gone or disorganized in the war areas. Trade revives slowly, and whether we would or not, Government aid must be extended until trade can walk upright again. It would be well for America to have a full appreciation of this.

Wheat, in Mr. Barnes's opinion, must drop to 25 per cent of its present guaranteed price before the five-cent loaf of happier days can return again.

# THE PREFERENCE OF JUSTICE OVER INTEREST

## President Wilson's Appeal to the Italian People

*Paris, April 23.*

In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light up what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution.

When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the Pact of London.

Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle, with no knowledge of that private understanding.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the Pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a league of nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty.

### THE LIBERTY OF NEW STATES

We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states.

The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which set up a new order of right and justice.

Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been conceived not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be executed. We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian Empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

### AN OUTLET OF YUGOSLAV COMMERCE

If those principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and northeast of that port—Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania and the states of the new Yugoslav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part, and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the Pact of London, but there definitely assigned to the Croats.

### NEED FOR ITALY'S PROTECTION REMOVED

And the reason why the line of the Pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian coast which lies most open to that sea, was not only that here and there on those islands, and here and there on that coast, there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also, and no doubt chiefly because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foot-

hold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coasts safe against the naval aggression of Austria-Hungary.

But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian Government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed.

It is part also of the new plan of European order which centers in the League of Nations that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments, which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities.

In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

And on the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored along the whole sweep of the Alps from northwest to southeast to the very end of the Istrian peninsula, including all the great water sheds within which Trieste and Pola lie, and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned toward the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out thru centuries of famous story ever since Rome was first set upon her seven hills.

Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines are extended to the great walls which are her natural defense. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnanimity, friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the Pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest not of national advantage or defense, but of the settled peace of the world, are now united with her older associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe.

### AMERICA IS ITALY'S FRIEND

America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair countrysides. She is linked in blood as well as in affection with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken, and America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms which she had herself formulated and in which I was her spokesman.

The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations.

The interests are not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of states new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of a right; above all, the right of the world to peace and to such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure.

These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles, she hopes and believes, will the people of Italy ask her to make peace.



# WHAT HAPPENED IN THE UKRAINE

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

**N**OW again as sixty-five years ago the Crimea has become a battlefield. The Allied troops driven from the Ukraine crossed the narrow neck leading to the peninsula and a few days later lost Sevastopol, where the Russians withstood a year-long siege by British, French, Italians and Turks. Nor did the Allies this time attempt to hold the field of Balaklava, where the Light Brigade died in obedience to mistaken orders. The whole Crimean campaign of 1853-6 was a mistake altho it was victorious. "We put our money on the wrong horse," said Lord Salisbury, speaking with the frankness of a British sportsman many years after.

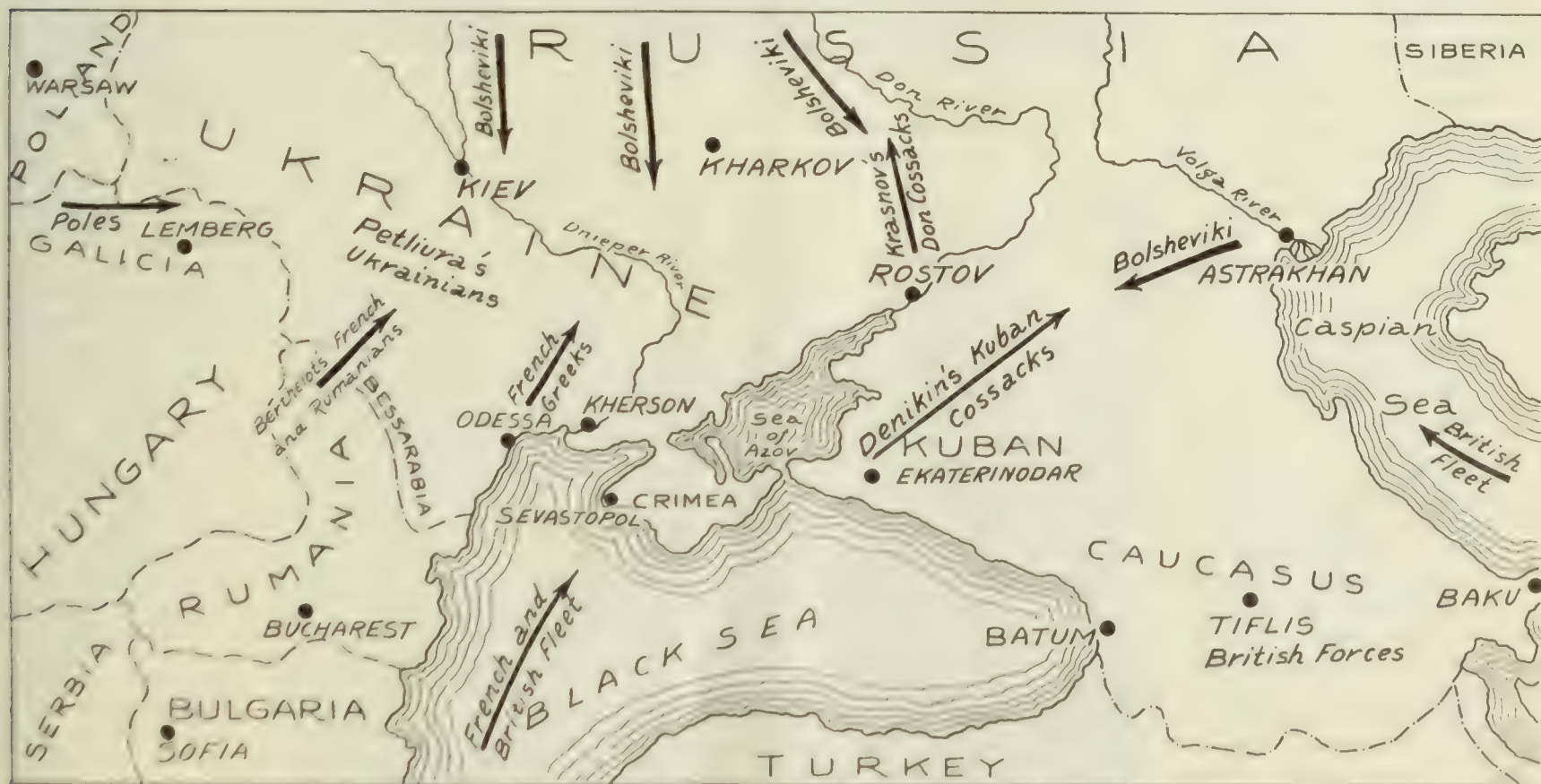
From present indications it is to be feared that the recent attempt of the French and British to enter Russia by the southern side may be classed with the former as a mistake. For it has not hurt the Bolsheviki against whom it was primarily directed. On the contrary it has helped them by removing the chief obstacle to their advance southward, the Ukraine. Between the Bolsheviki and the Black Sea live the Ukrainians, 85 per cent peasants, not factory workers like the Soviets of Petrograd, not communists like the peasants of Great Russia, but individualists, eager each to own his own land, all desirous to manage their own affairs and be free from Russian rule whether Czars, Bolsheviki or Cossacks.

The Czar's Government had tried to

crush out their spirit of nationality by prohibiting their language, closing their schools, suppressing their press. Over in Austria their brethren, the Ruthenians, were allowed more freedom, but when the Czar's armies swept over Austrian Galicia they lost these liberties for the Russian steam-roller was put into action there as it had been in the Ukraine. Their professors were kidnapped, their priests were supplanted, their papers prohibited, their libraries looted. Naturally this somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of the Ukrainians for the extension of the Czar's domain. They therefore rejoiced in the overthrow of the Czar for it seemed for a time that a genuinely democratic and federated republic might be established in which the Ukraine might secure self-government without total separation from the rest of Russia. But when the Bolsheviki came into control the Ukrainians broke away and set up their own government. This was a form of agrarian socialism, based upon peasant proprietorship. The Ukrainians, otherwise known as Little Russians, number 35,000,000 and they differ somewhat in race and language from the Great Russians or Muscovites. The Ukraine before the war produced one-third of the total Russian output of grain, five-sixths of the sugar, most of the wine and fruit, one-third of the cattle, 60 per cent of the iron, 32 per cent of the manganese, all of the mercury and 90 per cent of the anthracite. It would seem

that the acquisition of this territory by the Bolsheviki ought to relieve us of the necessity of feeding them.

When the Bolsheviki in December, 1917, went to Brest-Litovsk to meet the German and Austrian peace plenipotentiaries, the Ukrainians were thrown into a perplexing position. If the Bolshevik Government of Great Russia made peace with the Central Powers, Little Russia could not hold out against them. On the other hand the Ukraine could expect nothing from the Allies for they were pledged to maintain the Russian Empire in its entirety. This meant that the Finns, the Estonians, the Letts, the Lithuanians, the Poles and the Ukrainians would lose their only chance for freedom. Consequently in each of these border provinces a faction came into power that opened negotiations with the Germans in the vain hope of getting peace and independence. This faction in the case of Ukrainia was the radical wing of the Social Revolutionary party under Vsevolod Holubovich, who went to Brest-Litovsk and made a separate peace with Germany and Austria, February, 1918. This disconcerted the Bolsheviki whose plan was to keep up dilatory tactics at the Brest-Litovsk conference until they could start a revolution in Germany. But the Germans, by making a separate peace with the Ukrainians, would get the grain they needed and also be able to attack Great Russia all along the southern frontier thru Ukrainia. In



THE CONQUEST OF UKRAINIA BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

This map shows the situation as it was two months ago. General Petliura, with a nondescript army of peasants, was trying to maintain the independence of the Ukrainian republic against encroachments from all quarters. The Bolsheviki had captured Kiev, the capital. The Poles, with the aid of forces and munitions from Paris, had captured Lemberg and occupied eastern Galicia, which the Ukrainians claim by reason of race. The French, with an army of Rumanians, had occupied Bessarabia, which is claimed by Rumania by reason of race. The French landed at Odessa and the Greeks at Kherston. The Cossack generals, Krasnov and Denikin, aided by the British, were holding the region between the Black and Caspian seas and hoping to advance up the Don and Volga rivers. Now the scene has suddenly shifted. The Bolsheviki have swept over the Ukraine down to the sea. The French and Greeks have been compelled to evacuate the ports of Odessa, Kherston and Sevastopol. The Don Cossacks are almost surrounded. The Kuban Cossacks are being attacked by the Georgians from the south as well as the Bolsheviki from the north. Soviets have been set up in all the cities. Petliura's forces, having been refused arms by the Allies, have seized those of the Bolsheviki north of Kiev.





*Press Illustrating*

*The arsenal at Odessa, the second largest in Russia, was stored with ammunition for the Southern Russian Army. All these military supplies have now fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks who have expelled the French and Greek troops*

this emergency Lenin sent secret messages to the Allied and American governments offering to hold off concluding peace if they would promise him support. But he received no reply so he signed what he called "the brigands' treaty," in the exprest hope—which proved justified—that it would soon be nullified by a revolution in Germany.

But the Ukrainians soon suffered the consequences of their blunder or their crime in making peace. The German troops practically took possession of the country and when the Rada (Congress) ventured to protest against their high handed proceedings they dispersed it by a squad of German soldiers and put in its place as dictator a Cossack Hetman, Skoropadski, who was under the thumb of the German mailed fist.

When by their defeat in France the Germans were compelled to evacuate Ukrainian territory there were various claimants for its possession. On the west the Poles seized upon Kholm and eastern Galicia and the Rumanians upon Bessarabia. The Turks claimed Crimea. The Cossacks under General Denikin, aided by the English, attacked from the Don on the east. The Bolsheviks attacked from the north. The French, reënforced by Greeks and Senegalese, landed at Odessa.

To defend their country against these various claimants from all quarters the Ukrainian peasants rallied under the banner of Semen Petliura, who had been in power before the German occupation and who again took possession of the capital, Kiev, as soon as the German troops withdrew. With him was associated, until February, Vladimir Vinnichenko, former Premier of the Ukrainian Republic when it seceded from Russia. Both belong to the Ukrainian Social Democratic party, the former to the radical and the latter to the moderate wing of it. The difference between the two is only in tactics not in program. Both are anti-Bolshevik.

Petliura offered forty-five acres of arable land to peasants who would join his army and secured a sufficient following to get control of nearly all of

the Ukraine and to hold out for three months against overwhelming forces of Bolsheviks. But he lacked money, officers and railway experts and his urgent appeals to the Allies and President Wilson for such assistance met with no response. The French had made a loan of \$35,000,000 to the Ukrainian Republic when Petliura was in power in the fall of 1917, but his party, the Social Democratic, was soon after ousted by the Social Revolutionary party which made peace at Brest-Litovsk. The French then were naturally not disposed to risk any more money on Ukrainians of any party but determined to take charge of the Ukraine themselves. The British were putting their money on the Cossacks, those of Krasnov on the Don, of Denikin in Kuban and of Kolchak in Siberia. In these regions, as Premier Lloyd George said last week in Parliament, the people who revolted at the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty "raised armies at our instigation and largely at our expense." Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, speaking in Parliament on March 25 about General Denikin's army, said: "Our policy is not to involve any British troops at all. We are not sending any British troops but we are sending a mission and have supplied it with ample supplies of munitions of war of all kinds. We are also sending instructors, technical advisers and experts." The sympathies of the American Government were also on the side of Denikin in his campaign—not merely against the Bolsheviks but—against the Ukrainians opposing the Bolsheviks. At least so it appeared from the Washington despatches when the news was received that Denikin had captured Kiev after a battle in which 10,000 Bolsheviks were slain:

Washington, November 20.—Reports of the overthrowing of the Ukrainian Government by General Denikin's anti-Bolshevik troops was received here today with great satisfaction, for officials said it will make the work of the Allies in handling the Russian problem much more simple.

It has been believed for some time that General Alexieff, the former Russian commander in chief, had a large force of Cos-

sacks operating in Astrakhan. The news from the Ukraine seems to confirm this.

This information was faulty in several respects. Denikin did not take Kiev. He did not kill 10,000 Bolsheviks. He did not overthrow the Ukrainian Government. Alexieff was dead and buried. The Bolsheviks are still masters of Astrakhan.

General Petliura is not an ignorant peasant and outlaw as the newspapers have represented him. He comes of a Cossack family, was born in Postave and educated at the University of Lemberg, Galicia. He is about forty years old, slender, dark, plainly drest, clean-shaven with the face of a forceful ecclesiastic and a grave low voice. He was arrested at Kiev in July, 1917, by the German military authorities because of his protest against their oppression of the Ukrainians and kept in prison until after the German revolution, when he was freed by a revolt in Kiev. He then formed a directorate composed of representatives of educated classes, the peasants' association, the nationalists, and the workingmen. This was supported by the Working People's Congress held at Kiev, January 23. This congress was elected by proportional representation, women voting the same as men and three of them among the deputies. A London *Times* correspondent who interviewed Petliura in his railroad car at Vinnitsa in March reports him as saying in part:

With two regiments we fought and disarmed the Germans, also the Skoropadski troops, and the whole countryside was with us. I have seen even women disarm German troops and give them a sound clout as they did it. We have some strapping peasant women. After two months' struggle the Germans began their retreat. Skoropadski went under and we entered Kiev. If only the Allies had helped us!

As soon as we entered Kiev we began communication with the Entente Powers thru their military representatives in Odessa. Those communications have been continuing ever since, but here we are and the Allies are in Odessa with their backs to the sea and we have never linked up.

The Denikin army is reactionary. It has to revenge the deaths of thousands of



friends, relatives, comrades, and there is a deep seated fear among the populace of the Ukraine that this army, if it gained victory, would only reinstate another autocratic government, which certainly would not be stable.

The fighting with the Bolsheviki is hand to hand and the losses are heavy—400 are killed weekly, 1500 wounded and typhus is a terrible menace. The Russian prisoners are dreadfully infected. Our drugs will soon be used up. If we fail the fault will not be ours. We ask you once more to hear us and to allow your representatives to come to the chief cities of Ukraine and not to sit like Pontius Pilate washing your hands of a Bolshevik-threatened world.

If the Allies protect Esthonians and Poles, Admiral Kolchak, any government or embryo government which is in the field against Bolshevism, why should we alone be left out?

At that time Petliura had been driven out of Kiev by the Bolsheviki but hoped to regain the capital with the aid of the Allies. He offered to eliminate himself or any other members of the directorate if this would gain the confidence of the French. But he refused to submit to conditions which would place the Ukraine completely under the military and industrial control of the French for an indefinite period. Even the Germans, of whom there were many living in the Ukraine before the war, joined in asking the French to protect them against the Bolsheviki. In January, Count Berkheim, the German diplomatic representative at Kiev, induced M. Hanno to come from Odessa in the hope of persuading the French to send troops to Kiev, then threatened by the Bolsheviki. But the French refused and on February 2 the Bolsheviki took possession of the Ukrainian capital. Petliura's forces gave way before the Bolsheviki and retired toward the south and west. A despairing appeal was wired on April 8 to President Wilson from the West Ukrainian Government for support in their conflict with the Bolsheviki. The petition of the Ukrainian representatives at Paris in January for admission to the Peace Conference as an independent state was refused. An American military attaché who tried to see Petliura at Vinnitsa was turned back by the French authorities who

would brook no interference with their operations in the Ukraine. The Polish National Committee accuses Petliura's troops of the massacre of thousands of Jews in Galicia. Similar charges have been brought against the Poles.

According to the latest reports Petliura's forces are not in Galicia but on the Pripet River north of Kiev where they are said to have wiped out the Bolsheviki First Army, capturing 20,000 rifles, 35 cannon and 200 machine guns.

The French are committed to the support of the Poles even in their claims to the eastern half of Galicia where the population is predominately Ukrainian, except in the city of Lemberg. The French Government also was determined upon armed intervention in Russia but they were opposed by the British and American. President Wilson said that it would do more harm than good. Premier Lloyd George declares

that it would bankrupt England. In his April 16 speech to Parliament he said:

Russia is a country that is very easy to invade but very difficult to conquer. It has not been conquered by a foreign foe, tho it has been successfully invaded many times. It is a country very easy to get into, but very difficult to get out of. You would be surprized at the military advice given to us as to the number of men that would be required. And I should like to know where they are to come from.

The French have found it so in 1919 as they did in 1812 and 1853. In spite of the British and American refusal to participate they decided to undertake the occupation of the Ukraine on their own account. Two expeditions were sent into the country; one from Rumania on the west, the other Odessa on the south. The first was organized in November by General Berthelot at Jassy, the temporary seat of the Rumanian Government, and was composed largely of Rumanians. In December it crossed Bessa-

rabia and advanced toward Kiev in spite of the protests of the Ukraine National Committee. But when the Bolsheviki had broken thru the Ukrainian line the French-Rumanian army retired before them into Rumania.

The other French expedition was still more unfortunate. This was composed in part of Greek and African troops and was brought thru the Dardanelles by the French fleet. On December 13 the troops were landed at Odessa and drove out Petliura's forces which held the city. After that we heard reports of their triumphant progress northward, their brilliant victories over the Bolsheviki and even of their capture of Kiev; all of which turns out to have been fictitious. Actually it appears they did not get more than seventy-five miles into the interior when they were driven back by the Bolsheviki and forced hastily to evacuate Odessa. The results of the French expedition were summed up on March 25 by the British Secretary for War in these words:

In the Ukraine, the experience of the last two or three months has been very disastrous. The French and the Greeks, who have entered from the south and gone some distance from the coast, have been confronted not only with the attack of considerable forces, but [Continued on page 190]



General Petliura (center), the commander who is leading the Ukrainian troops against the Bolshevik armies in the region north of the city of Kiev



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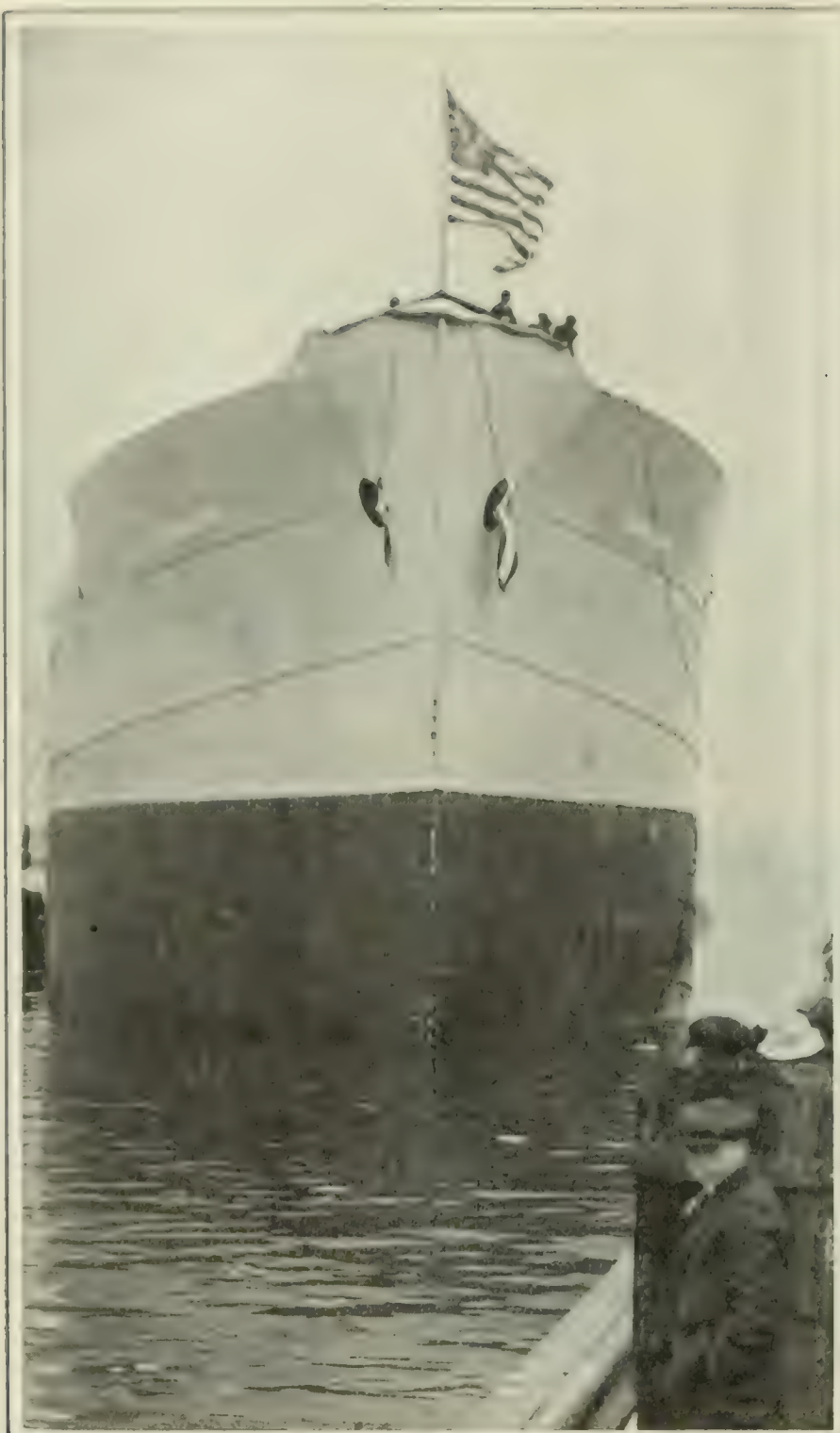
Wheat for export at Odessa, South Russia's great seaport, from which the French forces have just been forced to withdraw by the Bolsheviki



# DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIPS

BY IRVING T. BUSH

*The founder of the Bush Terminal Company began when he was in his teens with two hundred acres of unprofitable sand in Brooklyn to build up the organization that now includes over a hundred warehouses, eight piers, twelve industrial buildings and every facility for receiving, shipping, storing and manufacturing goods. From the vantage point of such industrial success he uses the same sound judgment and far vision in discussing in the following article the future of the United States merchant marine*



Edwin Levick

Launching the "Scandinavic," one of our standard type cargo ships

WE have constructed great shipyards, trained an army of shipbuilders and built the nucleus of a merchant marine. This was a war measure. If the artificial stimulus is suddenly withdrawn, the industry will collapse, for it is an infant industry and not yet able to stand alone. A certain part of our shipbuilding program has not been economically sound. This was recognized at the time the work was undertaken, but necessity knew no law and the need for ocean transportation was so great that anything which would float and carry freight was of military value. Some of our shipyards must be accepted as war losses and dismantled. Some of the ships which we have built must be sold, turned into barges, or discarded, for it is idle to attempt to operate either yards or ships which cannot justify their existence. When that which is useless has been sold or scrapped, there still remains a substantial nucleus. The question what to do with this is of vital importance to commerce and industry. It calls for a correct and immediate answer.

I am satisfied that the people of the country want an American

most negligible. We were producers of raw and manufactured commodities much of which we sold abroad, but we had not concerned ourselves with the ownership of the means of transportation to our foreign customers. Our position was like that of a manufacturer who turned out his product, and hired some one to cart it to his customers. So long as carts could be contracted for readily, our position was not entirely unsatisfactory, except for the fact that we were not developing the national industry of shipbuilding, and were paying money to other nations to do part of our legitimate work. Even in times of peace, we could not always hire carts for reasonable rates, altho, normally, competition was close and the rates for ocean carriage were not exorbitant.

When the war came, our ocean carriage system broke down completely. This was nobody's fault, but merely the result of our dependence upon vessels owned by others, and our plight was due to the fact that the foreign nations who had worked for us as ocean carriers were compelled to curtail or withdraw the service because of their own war needs. Other nations have

merchant marine, if a way can be found to own and operate American ships in foreign trade without profiteering, and without too great a burden being imposed upon the national pocket-book. We have had a merchant marine in domestic trade because under our laws foreign owned vessels were not permitted to compete in coastwise service, but at the beginning of the war the number of American vessels engaged in foreign commerce was al-

operated wherever they could earn money. They have been equally content to carry their own commodities or the commodities of other nations to market. This is not our present ambition. We have seen our ocean cartage system break down and we have made up our minds to own a few vessels to carry our exports to our foreign customers. We are not ambitious to compete in the carrying trade between neutrals. In this operation there are two elements: one is shipbuilding and the other is ship operation. If organized on a basis of mass production, I believe we can build ships of a simple type in competition with other nations. I say "ships of simple type," because I do not believe that the time has yet arrived when we can build ocean liners in the construction of which is a large amount of hand labor, so cheaply as the great established yards in England. The time may come when we can do this, but it will be after we are more experienced as shipbuilders, and will depend in a large measure upon the wages paid in English and American yards. We have in numberless instances shown our ability to compete with other nations in manufacturing industries which can be organized upon a production basis. We have the steel, we have the timber and we have all of the natural resources necessary to a shipbuilding industry. Our labor is more expensive, but this advantage we can overcome in shipbuilding, as we have in other industries, by organization. We cannot do this unless a sufficient demand for vessels of this type is forthcoming to keep our yards in operation at high speed. If this reasoning is correct, it not only enables us to produce freight vessels at an equal cost with England, but it removes one of the great inequalities in operating expense. This has been the extra interest, insurance and depreciation on the capital represented by the excess cost of vessels built in this country. If a freight vessel costs from \$300,000 to \$500,000 more to build here than it does in England, the interest, insurance and depreciation upon this added cost is a very considerable sum. I do not pretend to believe that the vessels which we have built during the war emergency have cost as little as similar vessels built in England nor do I believe that we can at once build in competition with the established shipyards of England. The vessels which we have



turned out during the last two years have been built with partly trained labor, working overtime, at high wages and under conditions which have rendered economic construction impossible.

At the present time, everything is chaos in the industry, both here and abroad, and until costs have reached what we will again call normal, and until the badly organized yards and inefficient labor have been discarded, our true ability to compete cannot be shown. Unless this period is bridged by some form of Government help, many of the newly created yards will pass into disuse, and the labor will drift into other industries. If the labor can be held together and the yards continued during the period of reorganization, this infant industry can be made to stand alone, and compete with others.

HAVING built the ships, our second problem is to operate them in competition with other nations. If we equalized the interest, insurance and depreciations, there remains little besides wages and the number of crew to consider, for the fuel and supplies must be bought in the same markets by vessels operating in the same trade, without regard to the flag under which they sail. We have passed certain laws which make it necessary for vessels under the American flag to carry in some departments larger crews. If these laws are wrong, the common sense of America will see to it that they are changed. I shall not discuss them, for even tho they are corrected, there still remains the difference in wages which cannot be overcome by legislative enact-

ment. It may be that in certain trades on the Pacific Ocean, we will permit part of the crews to be composed of Chinese coolies, in order to meet Asiatic competition, but the people of America do not wish their merchant marine manned by coolies and will insist that a substantial part of the crew be Americans. This is essential, if we are to build a merchant marine which we can depend upon in time of crisis.

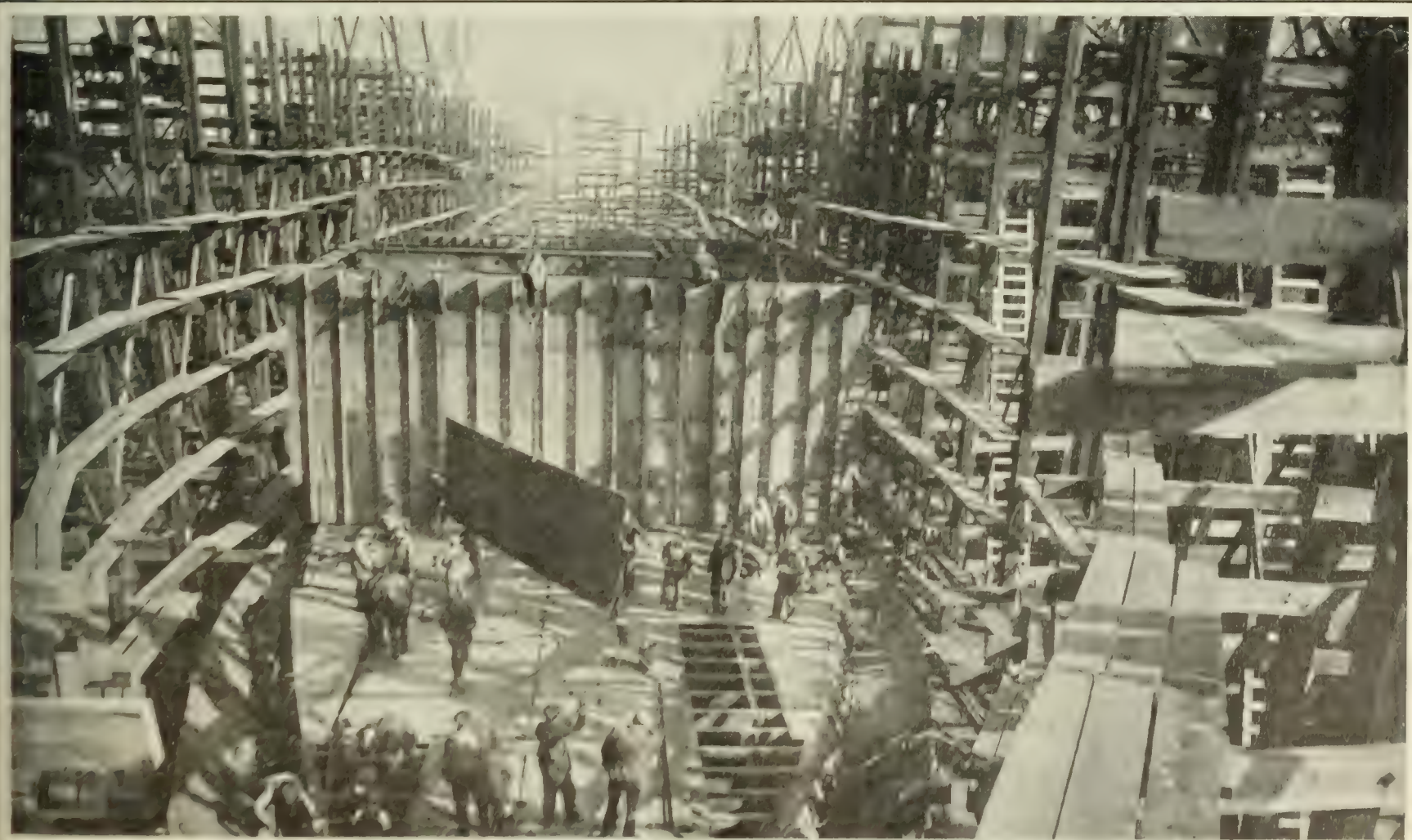
The reason the young men of America will not go to sea is because they can get better jobs on shore. A few of them may follow the sea, because of a natural love for it, but the only way we can get a large body of our men to become officers and sailors is by paying them a wage which will attract them to the sea. We may be able to introduce some economies in ship operation, particularly thru a quicker turn-around at the ports, but these economies will be available to all ships, whether American or foreign owned. We cannot create conditions which will turn around an American ship more promptly in an American port, and not use the same facilities for foreign-owned vessels, and there is no way in which we can apply to ship operation at sea, the principles of organization which we have introduced into manufacturing on shore. This difference in wages can only be overcome by the reduction of wages to our seamen or the increase of wages of other seamen. For reasons which I have given, we cannot reduce the wages of our seamen, and we cannot control the wages of seamen under other flags. This is a disadvantage which can only be overcome, I believe, thru Govern-

ment help, and I can see only three ways by which this help can be extended successfully.

The first is a Government subsidy. It may be that the people of America have changed their minds upon this subject since the war began. Before the war they repeatedly refused to adopt the principle of subsidy for ocean shipping. They objected to paying money out of the public treasury for the support of a shipping industry, because they could not be certain that the money so paid would get into the right hands. They feared a tendency to give as little service as possible for as large a subsidy as could be exacted.

The second method is thru a remission of taxes upon vessel property and its earnings. This method may be possible, but I apprehend that it cannot be made permanent, for there is in the minds of the American people a desire to impose equal taxes upon every one, and I believe that many objections will be made to exempting any special industry from its share in public burdens.

The third plan will be for the people of the country to continue the investment of public money in the construction and ownership of vessel property. This does not mean Government operation, for there is a vast difference between public ownership of a common utility, and its public operation. There is also a difference between the public ownership of a utility used within our own borders, where equality of operation can be assured by other means, and the common ownership of a utility used upon the high seas in competition with the nations of [Continued on page 192]



"If organized on a basis of mass production I believe we can build ships of a simple type in competition with other nations." It was by standardization that the United States attained speed in shipbuilding—ship assembling describes the process better. This five-ton plate being lifted into position could be used equally well in any of fifty ships under construction at the same time.



# FINISH THE JOB

BY

CARTER GLASS

Secretary of the Treasury

*Reported by Donald Wilhelm*



*International Film*

*Secretary of the Treasury Glass is examining one of the prize winning Victory Loan posters submitted in the contest among the school children thruout the country*

**N**OW that the guns have ceased to roar, we hear it said that the spirit of the world is broken. That is not true, for in this great exigency of war men, themselves, and their self valuations have been transformed. We hear it said, too, by men of steady judgment and tested patriotism, that we must approach the problem of future loans in cold-blooded mood; that things have been altered; that the spirit of America is altered; that sheer commercialism should fashion our financial policies, for ourselves and our Government and in relation to our allied kin abroad.

They tell of our "sacrifices," these financiers of steady judgment and commercial mien. But where shall we find, here, devastated fields and ruined cities, cathedrals destroyed and homes profaned, flooded mines and pillaged factories, defiled women and starved children and wrecked men? And hunger stalking? And disease holding its unchecked sway? Is it a sacrifice to invest one's money in the safe, secure, and interest-bearing obligations of one's government; to devote one's mere dollars to the new world order for which,

thru three years our Allies fought and died and endured the unendurable, while, here, thru those self-same terrible months our domestic trade was literally beyond computation, and our foreign trade epochal?

To be sure, there are in France seventy thousand Americans sleeping

beneath the sod, yet does not their spirit go steadily marching on? To be sure, over there, three thousand miles away, there are memoranda indicating that nations which threw their heritage into the breach, to save the freedom of the world, owe us money, and interest counting up to wellnigh half a billion every year. We know that at once, until they can lift their eyes from the hordes of the enemy, and from all his desecrations, these nations cannot pay the principal of that debt, the interest on which we are now receiving. But what of that when we can retire our whole war debt in twenty-five years or so, by providing a 2½ per cent cumulative sinking fund, for which Congress has given authorization! What of that when we consider that tho our war debt mounted to the vast sum of some twenty-five billions of dollars, the war debt of the world is \$250,000,000,000! Belgium, no larger than our State of New Jersey, has a debt comparable with ours; France, twice, in continental area, as large as our State of Nevada, has a war debt greater than ours.

The war is over, to be sure, and a retrenching and reactionary spirit is

abroad in some quarters. The verve of mortal combat is over, but why should any one consider that we ought not or can not add the capstone to the splendid structure of our national credit by making the Victory Loan a success?

Some Americans have argued that the accomplishment of the Victory Loan is impossible, except by sheer commercial methods, as if anything, for us Americans, is impossible! Some Americans said that the accomplishment of the Federal Reserve System, in the midst of these troublous days, was impossible, but some of us argued as the American engineer argued at Cambrai, "nothing is impossible, even tho some things are impracticable."

To smash the St. Mihiel salient, with its threatening head menacing Verdun and Paris, some Americans and wellnigh all of Europe thought impossible, but our "impossible" American army accomplished that in fourteen hours and herded in 15,000 German prisoners in the bargain. And then, at Chateau Thierry, when the British and French were being beaten back, they met these "impossible" Americans, and one of their officers told the colonel of these Americans to retreat. "Go back!" said the American, "Why, man we just got here, and my orders are to go forward!" The Americans went forward.

To go back is not an American characteristic. We cannot resist a challenge for the right. And tho we may presently witness in our own minds and hearts a singular contest between avarice and the better elements of human nature, this last major appeal to the patriotism of Americans will not be in vain.

For while Congress is writing off fifteen billions of authorizations, for which public funds would have been expended had not our faith accomplished the impossible, the Government is still expending over a billion dollars a month to meet honorable commitments of the country. Such commitments to the honorable course of our national welfare must continue, until the two million American boys in France are home, until the restoration of Europe is in large measure accomplished, and the world is able to take up the tools of peace again. The honor of the United States is involved, as indeed it was at St. Mihiel and Chateau Thierry.

Washington, D. C.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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## THE LADIES VS. MR. BURLESON

These telephone operators in New England tried milder persuasion for three months before they called a strike demanding higher wages and the right to present their claims for negotiation with some one in authority. The strike, according to Postmaster General Burleson, who under the war emergency ruling is head of the telephone system, was "not permissible." But the ladies kept right on striking — and they won. The rate of pay for beginners will be increased from \$8 a week to \$10 hereafter (still considerably below the standard minimum wage in Massachusetts) and operators who have worked seven years may reach a maximum of \$19 a week.

International Photo





## MANY INVENTIONS

## THE ARROW WILL POINT TO A U-BOAT

Our sub chasers and destroyers during the war were equipped with every known device for finding and sinking submarines. One of the most valuable consisted of detector tubes which registered the slightest movement below the surface of the water. These tubes were worked in connection with a big indicating arrow on the mast which would point the position of the submarine to the other ships of the chaser squadron.



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## AN AIRSHIP THAT SCOUTS

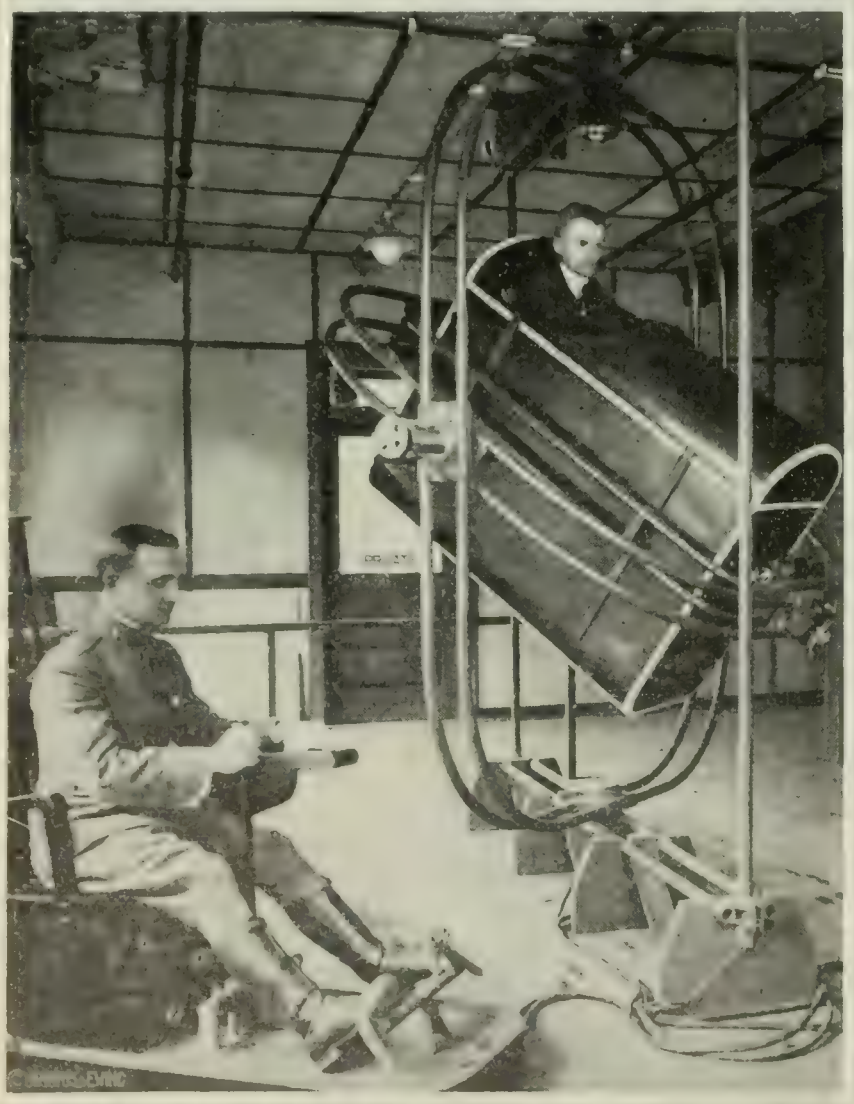
You remember that old story of a man who took a Ford in the tool box? Here's a practice—a big British dirigible of its own alone high in the air to scout all land or fight off enemy planes. The under side of the aeroplane is seated in a dirigible is launched and airship for an independent

International Film Service



## IT'S ALL IN THE WINGS

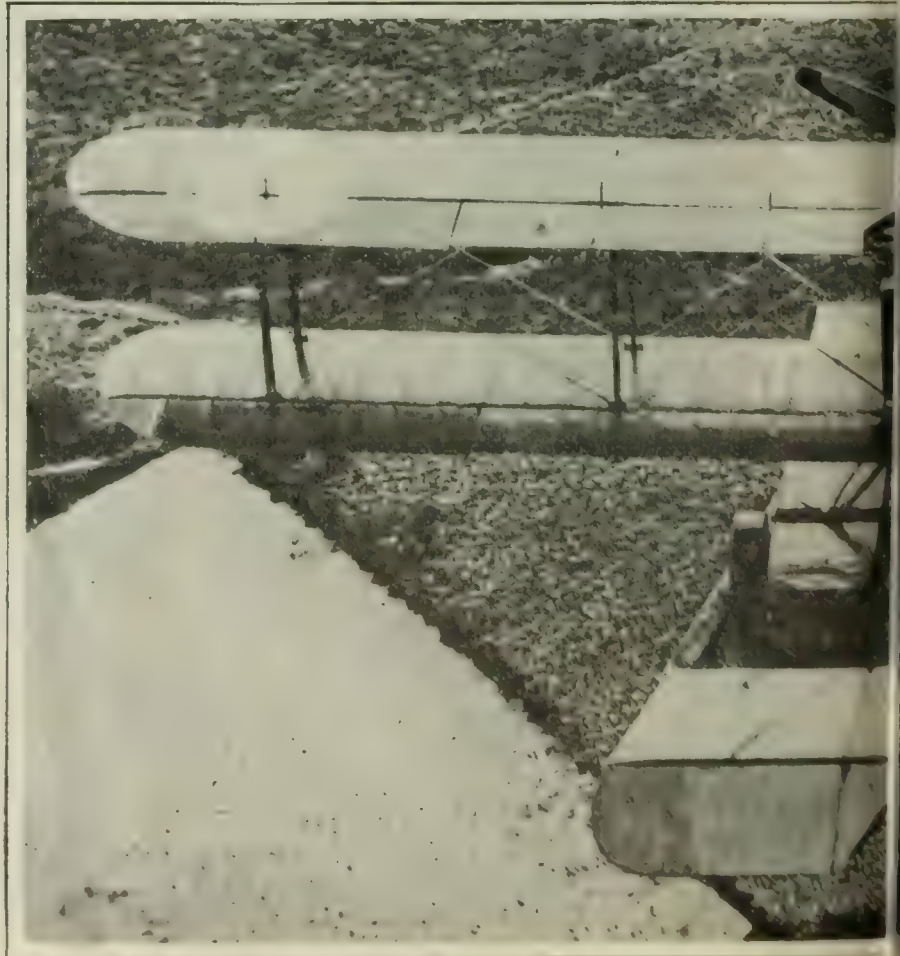
The Fairey Patent Variable Wing Seaplane below is another of the secret war inventions that victory discloses, tho only in part. It was developed by the British to answer the famous "Brandenburg straffer," a German seaplane that did much damage against the North Sea patrols. The variable wing device gives a far greater range of speed than is possible with the fixed form of wing so that a very fast flying machine can make the slow alighting essential to a seaplane.



© Harris and Ewing, from Paul Thompson

## JUST AS GOOD AS FLYING

Or just as bad—it all depends on the candidate. An American invented this "orientator" to train aviators. The machine, built on the principle of a gyroscope, spins in three directions under the control of the instructor. The man in the car also has a set of controls and it is his job to bring the car back to normal after the spin.

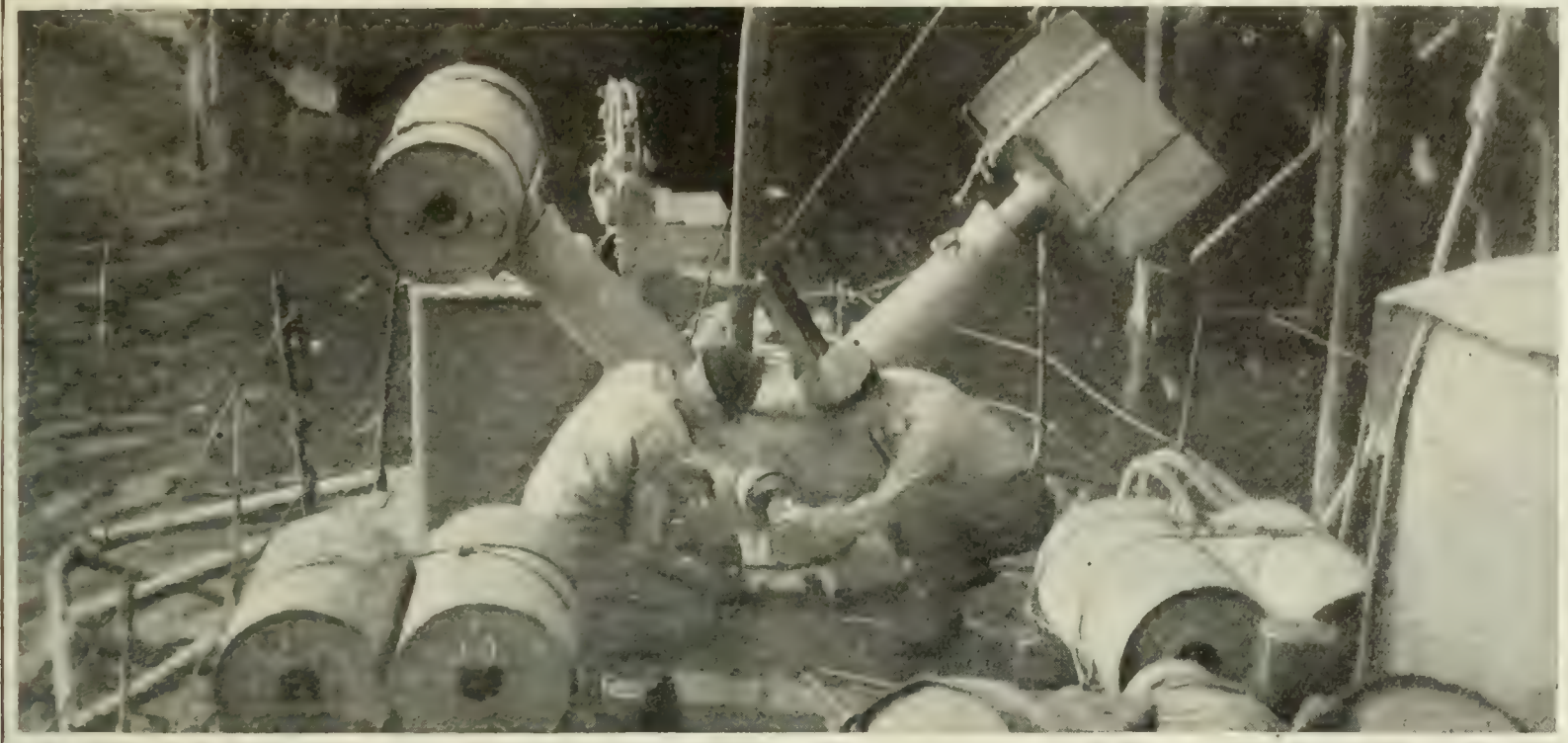


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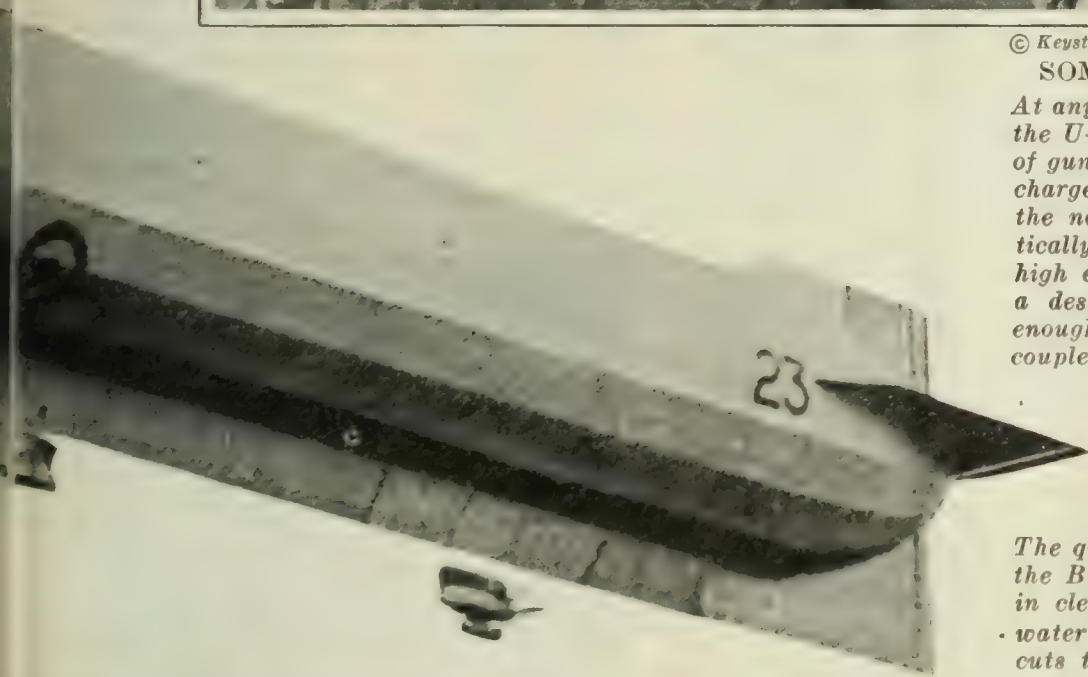
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© Keystone View

### SOME SAY THE "ASH-CANS" WON THE WAR

At any rate they marked the turning point in our war against the U-boats. "The submarine campaign was never a question of guns," says Admiral Sims. "It was a question of the depth charge. That is what defeated the submarine." "Ash-can" is the navy's name for the depth bomb, because that is practically what it is—a large, thin metal can filled with very high explosives. The "ash-cans" are carried at the stern of a destroyer and released when the ship is making speed enough to get clear of the explosion. In this photograph a couple of sailors are dismantling the depth bomb equipment



### THIS IS A "PARAVENE"

The queer device below that looks like a flying fish is one of the British navy inventions that has proved most successful in clearing away mines. The paravene is dragged thru the water by a cable from a ship engaged in mine-sweeping and cuts the moorings of any mines it passes, causing them to rise to the surface where they are destroyed by rifle fire. This paravene is being hoisted aboard the U. S. S. "Heron," which is to help sweep the mines from the North Sea



International Film



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE  
GIVING BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND  
BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## MY WAY WITH WEEDS

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

AUTHOR OF "AROUND THE YEAR IN THE GARDEN"

NOW is the time to work hard at the task of keeping the garden clean. The average gardener is too prone to feel that when the early planting is done he can turn his attention to other things for two or three weeks, until it is time to hoe out the first crop of weeds and to do more planting. As a matter of fact the work of keeping the garden clean should be begun within a very few days after the first seeds are put in. It is very difficult to get the new gardener to realize that a thousand seeds can be destroyed when they are just breaking thru the soil in much less

freshly raked over, all the weeds which had started were destroyed at that time. Possibly you may have noticed, if you were not too interested in getting the seeds into the soil to observe anything else, that hundreds of little pink and white hair-like weed stems were gathered up by the teeth of the rake. If an ordinary iron rake is good for destroying weeds by the millions before planting, there is no reason for not using it for the same purpose after planting. Within a few days after planting, therefore, the most labor saving thing to do is to go over every square foot of the garden where there is room, either with an ordinary hand rake or with the rake attachments on your wheel hoe. The latter have the advantage of being narrow enough to be used between rows planted quite close together, such as onions, lettuce, beets, etc. This work must not be delayed; however, because if it is not done very soon after planting a crust will form on the surface of the soil which, when disturbed, will break up into fairly large pieces, some of which will fall on top of the seed rows, smothering the little vegetable seedlings when they try to break thru. If this work is carefully done, and done within two or three days after planting, it is possible to rake lightly over the rows themselves, especially where the larger seeds such as peas, and beets, radish and things of that kind have been put in. The beginner, however, needs to be careful about attempting this work or he may find that he has raked out a large part of the seeds which were put in with such great care.

Of course the soil between the rows can be cultivated in this manner only before the seeds are up. As soon as the rows can

be distinguished they should be gone over with the wheel hoe—preferably a double wheel hoe—with the hoes set so that the shoulders or standards are two or three inches apart. For this work it is desirable to have the special hoes made with extra high standards. These permit the doing of much more rapid work without any danger of throwing soil over the little seedlings. One of the photographs herewith illustrates a pair of these high standard hoes in operation. In using the wheel hoe for this kind of work the mistake is usually made of not adjusting the hoes as close together as they



Thin out the crop just as soon as the young plants begin to crowd one another



As the plants reach maturity every alternate one should be removed and used

time and with very much less effort than it takes to destroy a hundred when they have got to be an inch high. Try to make it a rule never to let any weed in your garden get big enough to form the second leaf. If you really make an earnest effort to stick by that rule, you will find the work of caring for your garden reduced by several hundred per cent.

If your vegetables were planted, as they should have been, in soil



Here are some of the various combinations that are possible with the modern wheel hoe: 1, for working between narrow rows; 2, for working close to both sides of the row; 3, for stirring the surface between rows; 4, for loosening soil after a rain

should be. It is not possible to work as fast when they are set close, but slow work with the wheel hoe is much more rapid than hand work, and everything that the wheel hoe does not "get" must be done by hand. So nothing is gained by keeping the blades far apart in order to work rapidly. In the small garden where a wheel hoe is not available, this work can be done, tho not nearly so effectively, with a scuffle or slide hoe.

After this hoe-





*To reduce hand weeding to a minimum, set the hoe close together and work carefully as close as possible to the rows*

ing, the ground between the rows will be clean, but there will remain, of course, a narrow strip of soil, directly in the rows, which has not been disturbed. The next job in getting the garden started right is to do the hand weeding to get the rows themselves perfectly clean. Here again everything is to be gained by doing the work promptly—as soon as the little vegetable seedlings are big enough to be distinguished from the weeds. This work at best is difficult and hard. But every day it is delayed it is harder and will take much more time.

In doing hand weeding for the first time there are two things which should be kept in mind: To break up and pulverize every square inch of soil whether weeds are visible or not. Many gardeners, and some who have had a good deal of experience, too, will go over a row removing the weeds that are in sight and leaving the rest of the surface undisturbed. To do this is merely to make two or three jobs of work which could be done just as well at one time. The second thing to keep in mind is to get all weeds out by the roots. To pull off the tops of weeds that "stick" hard, merely has the effect of making the garden look clean for a few days—a very few! and when you go over the rows again and try to get them out, you will find that you have a very serious task on your hands—they simply won't come; because the roots have grown out of all proportion to the tops.

Some one has said that a weed is only a good plant out of place. Certainly the surplus plants in a row—the ones which are not needed—are out of place. Every surplus plant is a weed, and it is just as necessary to get it out of the way as soon as possible as to get the weeds out.

The thinning out of plants is generally neglected. That is one of the main reasons why so many folks fail with lettuce, for instance. All crops sown in drills, if the seed comes up thickly, will need some thinning out, to get the plants spaced evenly in the row.

In most instances the sooner or this can be done the better



*Start to train tomatoes early. Use soft twine, and be careful not to tie too tight*

With onions, it is well to leave the plants until several weeks old before thinning, because they do not crowd each other as much as most plants, and because the root maggots may thin them considerably before the gardener does. But turnips, carrots, lettuce and many other things may soon be irreparably damaged by neglecting to thin out surplus plants.

The distance to which the various plants should be thinned out, is: beans, two to three inches apart; beets, three inches apart; carrots, two to three inches apart; corn, three or four stalks in a hill, or eight to twelve inches apart in a drill; cucumbers, two or three plants in a hill; kohlrabi, three or four inches apart; lettuce, six to twelve inches, by thinning out first to six inches and then using every other plant; onions, two to four inches, but do not thin out until the maggots have got thru with them; parsnips, three to four inches while still small; peas, four to six inches—where the seeds have come up strongly these are often left much too thick; radishes, half an inch to an inch for the spring sorts, and two to four inches for the summer and winter kinds; muskmelons, two or three vines to a hill as soon as well started; squashes and pumpkins, two or three vines to a hill; spinach, two to four inches apart except New Zealand, which requires much more room; Swiss chard, six to ten inches; turnips, three to four inches, thinning very early, especially if the seeds come up quickly.



*It's not enough to have the garden look clean—it must be clean, and unless it is thinned out systematically your patch will be full of "plants out of place" instead of large, healthy vegetables*



*After using the wheel hoe every square inch of soil between the plants should be broken up with a bladed hoe or hand weeder*

The work for both hand weeding and thinning may be made easier by using a hand weeder. This will save the fingers and do the work more rapidly, too. One may be bought for twenty-five to thirty-five cents.

After the hand weeding and thinning are done, the soil between the rows will be packed down quite hard as a result of the walking and kneeling that has been necessary. It should be got back into loose, mellow condition as soon as possible, with a wheel hoe with cultivator teeth, set rather far apart and run three inches deep.

A special "gang" of cultivator teeth may be obtained, with the tooth next the row shorter than the others; this attachment is especially good for this work, as it cuts the center of the row deeply without injuring the plant roots.

After this loosening up of the soil, which will leave the surface rough and uneven, the hand rake, or rake attachment for the wheel hoe should be used again, to make the surface fine and smooth. This will both conserve moisture and make it possible to stir the surface lightly every week or ten days, as it prevents the growth of weeds.

When the garden is perfectly clean and the rows have been thinned out, is the ideal time to give the newly started plants a little stimulation in the way of a top dressing or "side dressing" of fertilizer. Nitrate of soda, used very lightly; or dried blood or tankage, mixt with an equal amount of fine bone, will give positive and quick results. The nitrate of soda will give especially quick results and should be used wherever growth is at all backward.

Support for plants should receive attention at this time. For best and surest results with tomatoes, stake or train them to a trellis. Begin when the plants are small. Train to one, two or three stems, and "pinch out" all other branches or laterals just as fast as they form. Bean poles should be set before the plants show any signs of "runners"—better still, before planting.



# FRUIT TREES FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

BY ARTHUR L. BLESSING

**A**LTHO dwarf fruit trees have not proved very satisfactory when grown commercially, they are admirably adapted to the home garden, whether these grounds be large or small. On large estates trained dwarf trees serve a highly decorative purpose. They are valuable in the small garden because they make possible the growing of fruit which could not be produced at all if standard trees were depended upon. Every one who has traveled in France has seen the sides of brick walls covered with trained trees growing in much the same manner as grape vines. This custom has not become very common in this country, largely because there are few brick walls, or for that matter any kind of garden walls on which to train the growing trees. A few wealthy men have constructed walls to use just for this purpose. One wall of this kind near Boston is about 150 feet long, the north side being completely covered with peach trees which are carefully trained and pruned each season. It is the more common plan in this country, tho, to grow trained trees on wires or trellises. In fact, it is the better plan to use trellises even when growing the trees against a wall, the wires or wood being set twelve inches away.

Brick walls in this country are likely to become too hot to have the fruit rest against them. Moreover, when a trellis is used, the fruit will grow on both sides.

Several distinct systems of training exist. The most common are the Cordon and Espalier. There is a horizontal and an upright Cordon system. When the former is used, the trunk of the tree is tied in a horizontal position along the wire after it has grown to a height of fifteen or twenty inches. Sometimes double arms are developed, one running in each direction on the wire, making what is called a two-armed Cordon. It is an excellent plan to have trees trained in this way along a walk or drive,

making a sort of living fence, of utilitarian as well as ornamental value. Sometimes, too, such an arrangement is made in front of a wall or trellis where taller trees are grown.

When the upright Cordon system is used, the trunks are allowed to grow perfectly straight, the side branches being nipped back when five or six leaves have been formed. This increases the growth of fruit

dwarfs, for if you grow them in bush form, you will find that they require but little care. Bush dwarfs are managed in much the same way as standard trees except that they are kept more severely trimmed.

Most of the dwarf apples are produced by growing them on the stalks of Doucin or Paradise apples, which are dwarf species. The Paradise stocks give trees of more lilliputian character, and are to be preferred when trees are to be trained. Trees on Doucin stock give what might be termed semi-dwarfs.

Of course the kind of apples to use must depend upon your location. but Astrachan, Wealthy Fall Pippin, Baldwin Williams, Yellow Transparent and McIntosh Red are among the varieties most widely recommended. From among them you can get a long season. If you should decide to use only one kind, probably you would find McIntosh Red the best of all.

In order to make pear dwarf they are commonly grafted on the Angers quince. Among the good kinds are Bartlett, Angouleme, Seckel, Louise Bonne and Lawrence. Probably apples and pears are the two fruits most commonly used in a garden of dwarf trees. There is no reason, tho, why cherries, plums and

peaches should not be added. The stock usually used for cherry trees is Mahaleb. This is not a genuine dwarf, but produces smaller trees than those of standard size. Dwarf peaches must be given more severe cutting than any of the other fruits. It must always be remembered, tho, that they make their crop on wood of the preceding year's growth.

Dwarf trees do not always come into bearing quite as early as the nurserymen might lead you to believe. Some times, tho, indi- [Continued on page 189]



*Effective and attractive are these nectarine plants growing on a garage wall*

spurs. When this plan is followed, the trees can be set close together and may be used to form a hedge—a type of hedge which is particularly to be recommended for boundary planting except on the street side.

The Espalier system is somewhat more complicated, but offers opportunity for even more decorative effects. Espalier trees may take several different forms. When they are grown on wires, it is a common plan to have at least three of these wires, branches being allowed to develop on each side of the tree at definite intervals, and tied to the wires. Another plan, and one especially to be recommended when growing peaches or nectarines against a trellis or wall, is to train the branches in the shape of a fan. The effect is attractive, and a large amount of fruit is obtained. Considerable tying and pinching back must be practised, whichever of these systems is adopted, but the work will be found very agreeable by garden makers who are fond of trees, unless they make the mistake of setting out too many trained specimens.

In some instances, too, trained trees, especially cherries, peaches and nectarines, are being grown on the sides of buildings. James J. Storrow, Fuel Commissioner of Massachusetts, has a garage at Lincoln, Massachusetts, one side of which is covered with large nectarine plants, from which good crops are obtained. Nectarines not being very hardy in New England, they are protected in the winter by strips of burlap hung over them, or by evergreen trees cut from the woods. Mr. Storrow also has a considerable number of nectarine trees trained on trellises in a greenhouse.

Perhaps, tho, you as an amateur gardener, and one who has to do his own garden work, have no time or inclination to work with trees trained on walls or wires. This is no reason why you should not plant

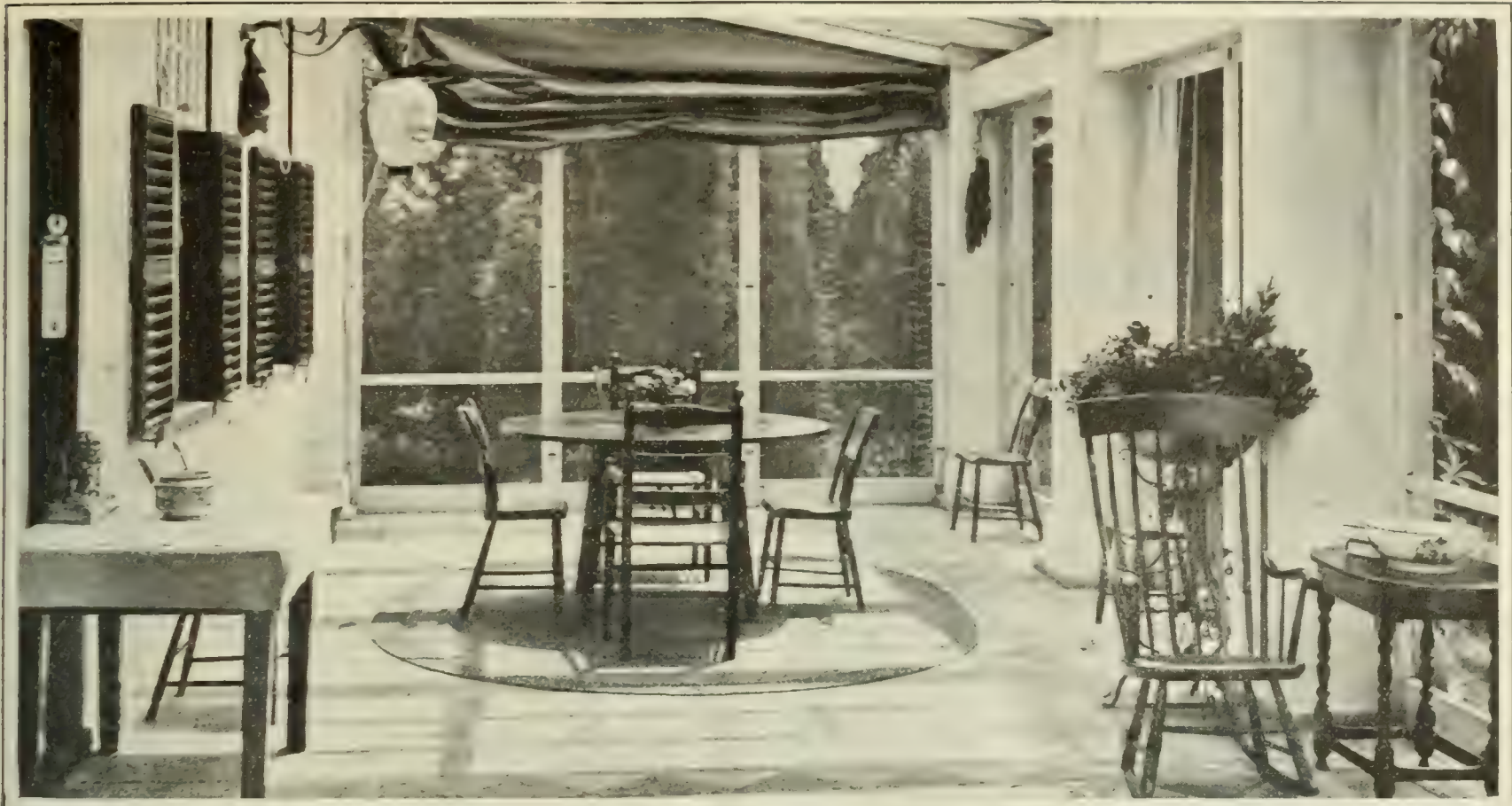


*Dwarf trees can be taken care of easily, and the fruit picked from the ground*



*Early bearing and large fruit are two merits of this three year old tree*





Tables, ranging from a little stand to one for afternoon tea, are a veranda necessity. Stained in dark colors they are most effective

## MOVE YOUR LIVING-ROOM OUT-DOORS

BY MARY HARROD NORTHEND

**T**HE veranda has taken a place of its own these days as the out-of-door living room, attractive by virtue of its informality and atmosphere of leisure.

If by chance you have not one already, plan to build a veranda this spring; it need not be large, and can consist of a platform built across the end of the house, or it may nestle into the jog between the main building and the ell. Wherever it is placed, it should be back from the main road, to give it a sense of privacy.

Careful consideration should be given to the construction of the veranda. Make sure, first of all, that the lumber used is kiln dry, in order to prevent warping of floor or roof. The most satisfactory woods suitable for this purpose are white or hard pine, cedar or maple. The latter has a fine, even grain, which makes it particularly good. The laying of the boards is important, and to prevent drafts they should be placed close together, leaving only a slight space for the draining of water. It is a better idea, however, to slope them toward the end, and thus avoid any danger of the water settling on the surface and rotting the boards. If you wish to stop all drafts, the cracks can be filled with "stop cracks" or a home made filling of newspaper soaked in water and putty. This when hard gives a surface that is absolutely waterproof, but better results are obtained if the boards are scraped.

For this out-of-door living room either an art square or rug can be used. Grass mats are particularly advisable, as they are easily kept clean. As they are reversible

and easily washed, they cannot fail to be serviceable. Rugs are also found in both Japanese and Indian weave, and can be purchased in nearly every conceivable color. They are very light in weight and can easily be removed at night or during hard storms.

The most popular porch furniture is undoubtedly wicker, altho willow, fiber and rattan are also usable. Great care should be taken in the selection of both willow or reed. There are two grades of the former, one solid and the other split. While the solid is more expensive, it is much more durable and pays in the long run. Willow is much cheaper, but lacks the strength of the reed, and is easily distinguishable on account of being dotted with black specks.

The wise buyer can readily learn whether reed is made from fine stock or not by

turning the chair upside down and examining the ends. If it is largely pith, with little surrounding wood, then it is of poor quality and will break readily.

Willow does not reach maturity until the fifth or sixth year; previous to that time it is pithy and suitable for basket making only. As it grows older the layers form into wood, it loses its pith, and is suitable for making furniture, having excellent wearing qualities. The natural colors can be painted to match any decorative effect, and some very picturesque pieces can be developed thru their color schemes of green, brown, yellow or orange.

Willow settles or lounges are admirable for the veranda and take much less space than two chairs, as well as being unusually comfortable. Chaise longues of wicker are a noteworthy revival and when furnished

with cushions and pillows in striking color schemes they are most alluring.

There are also, today, many shaped chairs of willow or reed, the most pleasing variety being the old English wing chair, with its high back and writing rest on one side and a magazine rack on the other.

Tables are a necessity and there are many different styles to select from, ranging from the little stand suitable for a work table or magazine stand, to the double decked one that is also suitable for an afternoon tea or luncheon. They can be purchased either stained or enameled, and very pretty effects can be worked out thru the use of a yellow foundation, with a border of black, or a coat of forest green. Blue and black



Willow furniture is one of the most popular kinds for the porch and is made up in a variety of styles. Against a brick wall it makes a striking contrast

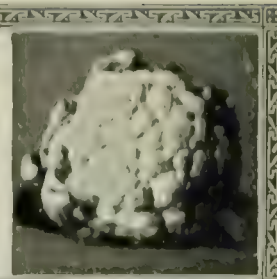
[Continued on page 187]





# What to Do in May

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY



## NORTH

### Greenhouse

**Hardening Plants** This is the month to harden off all plants in the hotbed and greenhouse. Use great care in ventilating so that the plants may not be in a draft. Close all ventilators early, so as to catch the last warm rays of the sun.

**General Cure** Wash pots before storing. Dust walls with lime to check slugs and snails. All foliage should be dry before sundown. Fumigate after sundown and preferably on damp days. Keep the soil in the benches sweet. Spray with a force of clear water to check the red spider on roses. Dust the foliage of chrysanthemum with flowers of sulfur to check mildew.

**Vegetables** As soon as the benches are cleared, plant into them after refilling with fresh rich soil, such crops as tomatoes (Early June), cucumbers (White Spine). Harden off all tender vegetables for transplanting in the open by June 1.

**Carnations** Shift all pot carnations to the field. Keep all bloom pinched off and pinch the plant back so that it becomes stocky. Spray bench plants to keep down the red spider.

**Cyclamens** Shade all cyclamen beds. Keep well ventilated. Water freely and give plenty of ventilation. Keep as cool as possible.

**Ferns and Palms** Keep the house shaded and moist. Wash plants with whale oil soap. Dust under the benches with lime and a little rock salt to check snails and slugs. Separate Boston ferns and repot into a garden loam mixt with shredded, decayed sod, leaf-mold, and a very little chicken manure.

### Vegetables

**Hardy Seeds** Sow the seed of beets, carrots, lettuce, kohlrabi, wrinkled and smooth peas, radish, spinach, turnips, cress, parsnips, Swiss chard, endive, Brussels sprouts, cabbage and cauliflower.

**Tender Seeds** It is safe to risk some of the tender seeds the last of the month, such as corn, snap beans, broad beans, cucumbers, squash, okra, pumpkins.

**Transplant** This is the month to set out cauliflower, early cabbage, onion seedlings, beet seedlings, lettuce (head and leaf). Don't be in a hurry to set out tomatoes, eggplant, or peppers. The slightest check will throw them back several weeks.

**Celery** Dig into a trench some well decayed cow or horse manure and finely ground bone meal before transplanting the White Plume and Golden Self Blanching Celery. This will be ready to use in July.

**Potatoes** Treat your late potatoes to prevent scab by placing them in a sack before cutting, and submerging them in a solution of one ounce of powdered corrosive sublimate (poison) to eight gallons of water. Soak the tubers in this solution for 1½ hours. Dry and cut. Cultivate vigorously the early potatoes and keep down all weeds. Putting seed potatoes in the sun for 3 to 4 days is a very good practice.

**Liquid Manure** Sink in an inconspicuous place a half barrel and fill with water. Put in about a bushel of fresh cow manure, but not the litter. Cover the barrel and allow the manure water, after stirring vigorously, to stand for three days. Skim off the surface and use the liquid to hasten crops needing nitrogen.

### Cultivation

There is no more important part of the garden work than cultivation. Do not cultivate too close to such crops as corn. Do not cultivate too deeply. Cultivate frequently and thoroughly.

**Compost** Start a compost pile now. This manure will be fine for a fall top dressing.

### Orchard

**Fruit and Berries** Spray the apples with 1 part of lime sulfur to 40 parts of water while the buds are closed. Add to this solution 2 lbs. of paste arsenate to check the codling moth. The lime sulfur checks the scab. Get acquainted with your trees, see that the branches are well separated, so that there is a free circulation of air among them. Spray plum and cherry trees with Bordeaux mixture mixt with arsenate of lead. Keep down all weeds by clean cultivation. Do not bark the trees with the implements.

**Blackberries and Raspberries** Cut out all rust infected canes. Spray with lime sulfur 1 to 40. Cultivate freely and scatter an application of bone meal in the rows just as the bloom is forming. This application will help to form larger berries.

**Currants and Gooseberries** Check the currant worm by dusting the plants with hellebore or spraying with paste arsenate of lead. If the plant is in full bloom when the worm attacks the foliage, dust with London purple while the dew is on the plant. Cultivate freely until the plant is in full bloom, then wait until the berries are formed and resume cultivation again.

**Strawberries** Cultivate up until the bloom appears. Any dust will deform the fruit. Mulch with straw to prevent the rain from splashing the soil on the fruit. A new bed may be set out the early part of the month.

### Flower Garden

**Bulbs** Plant gladioli bulbs 3 inches below the surface, if bloom is to be expected in September. Plant dahlia roots and tuberose in a very rich soil mixt with a little sand. The tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, etc., which have passed, should be dug up and the tops allowed to dry back. These bulbs should be packed in sand and kept in a cool, dark place.

**Don't Hurry** Don't set out tender annuals until the soil and air are both warm. If your plants get nipped by the frost, spray them with ice-cold water and keep them in a cool place.

This is the last call to divide perennials. Never transplant when the plant is coming in bloom, unless the plant has been potted.

**Seed** Sow the seed of African daisy, sweet alyssum, snap-dragon, aster, candytuft, cosmos, ageratum, zinnia and dianthus to be transplanted later. Sow the seed in permanent places of larkspur, mignonette, nasturtium, pansy, poppy, verbena and phlox.

**Plant Out** Hardy plants such as geraniums, ageratum, asters, verbena, etc., may be planted out the last of the month.

**Roses** Top dress roses with decayed manure and bone meal. Cultivate the soil freely. Spray with a solution of arsenate of lead for the rose beetle. Use Black-Leaf 40 for the control of aphids. Apply a little liquid manure water each week. In cutting the roses, always leave 1 to 2 buds at the base of the stem. Never break off the roses. All flowers should be cut early in the morning.

## SOUTH

**Upper South** Virginia, North Carolina, Northern Georgia, Northern Alabama, Tennessee.

Sow a succession crop of carrots, beets, pole and snap beans, lima beans, corn, parsnips, etc. Plant the seed of late cabbage in a cool place after making the seed bed fine. Plant out tomatoes, peppers, eggplant and other tender vegetables the last of the month. Sow the seed of okra, squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, cantaloupes and melons. Plant out in a sandy loam sweet potato cuttings. Watch for the cabbage worm, and treat the plants with slug shot. This is the last call for planting asparagus roots. The best variety is Palmatto. Buy two year old roots. Transplant the celery in trenches made rich with decayed manure. If the striped beetle appears on squash or cucumbers, dust the plants with air-slaked lime mixt with Paris green. The spotted beetle attacks all vine crops. Dust with ¼ lb. arsenate of lead (powder) mixt with 12 lbs. of air-slaked lime. Dust when the dew is on the vines.

**Middle South** Lower South Carolina, Southern Georgia, Middle and Southern Alabama, Mississippi.

It is not too late to start your sweet potatoes for a late crop. Don't bed potatoes with brown or black blotches on them. Spray the bed with ½ pint formaldehyde in 1½ gallons of water. Transplant only healthy cuttings to the field. Protect the roots and keep the cuttings moist while transplanting. If the sparrow is picking off the young pea vines, dust them with tobacco dust while the dew is still heavy. Pinch back all runners on your strawberry plants. Let the energy go into producing fruit. Apply a little nitrate of soda to lettuce, corn, etc. A good solution is 1½ lbs. of nitrate of soda to 14 gallons of water. Do not wet the foliage, but water the plant freely after the application of fertilizer.

When the peaches are the size of marbles, spray with ¼ gallon lime sulfur to 21 gallons of water, and check the peach rot. Cut off close to the bark all water sprouts of the fruit trees. This weak growth encourages disease, and shows that the tree has been over-pruned or over-fed. Start your fall exhibit now by selecting the best fruit and protecting it.

Thin out grape bunches and pinch back surplus vines. If you desire perfect fruit, bag the best bunches of grapes. Prune all shrubs already bloomed before the seed pods are developed. This practice insures bloom for next year. Spray hollyhock with Bordeaux mixture to check rust.

**Far South** Southern Louisiana and Florida.

Transplant and irrigate celery. After the early crops are off, plant out melons, squash and cucumbers. Sow the seed of okra, summer lettuce and endive. Design an irrigation plant by the use of elevated barrels. Water plants after sundown, and cultivate the first thing early in the morning.

Spray roses with a poison (arsenate of lead) to check the rose chafer. Dust the climbers with flowers of sulfur to control mildew. Bait slugs and snails in moist places with a mash of bran, Paris green and a little molasses. Do not cultivate the corn too deeply. Spray the potatoes with Bordeaux mixture to check the late blight and control the flea beetle. If your land is poor, sour or heavy, sow a crop of cowpeas and plow them under. In the spring, and about two weeks before planting, apply acid phosphate at the rate of 5 lbs. per square rod. Dissolved bone at the rate of 2 lbs. per square rod is also good. Apply wood ashes freely, and mix into the soil. The decayed cowpeas will furnish the nitrogen.



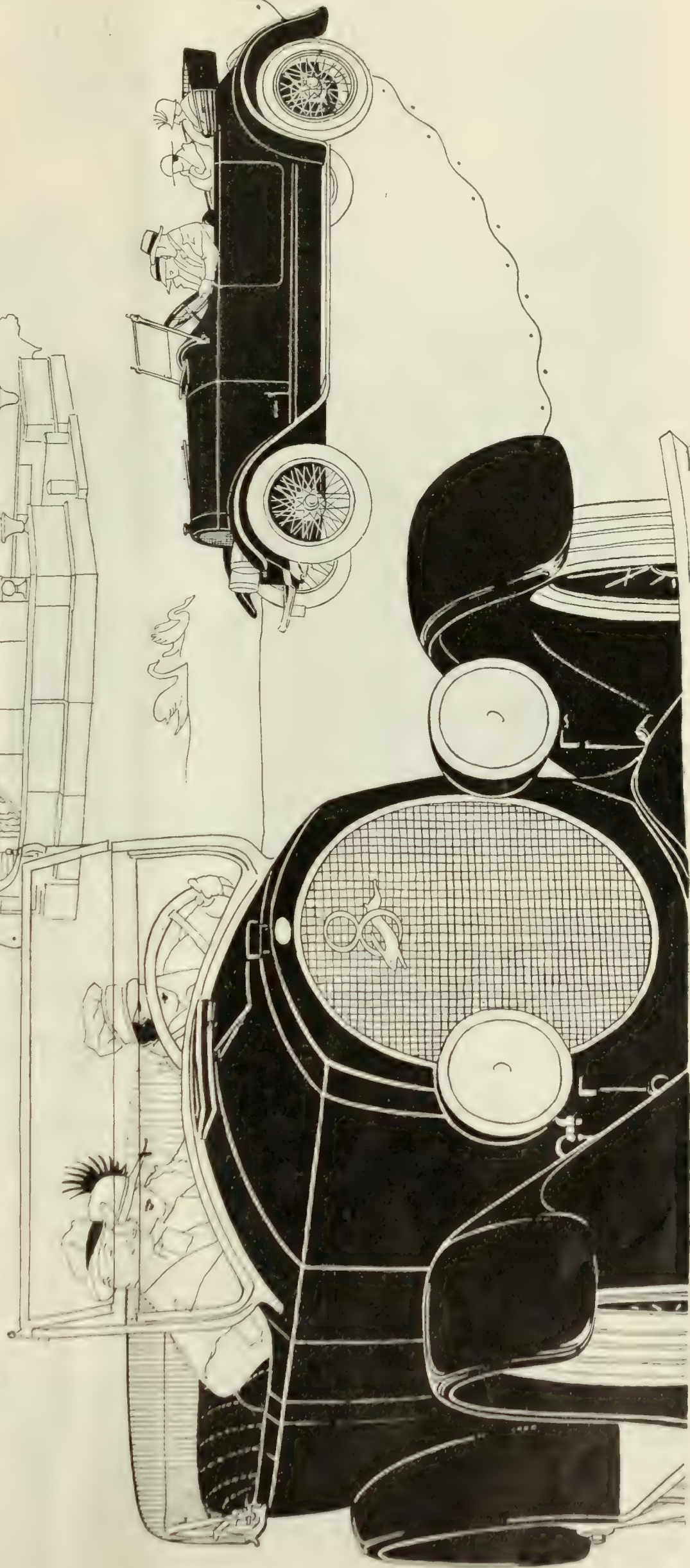
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## GIPSYING DE LUXE

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
MOTOR SERVICE

**I**F a practice which is steadily growing thruout the western states continues to expand, then in the not distant future, camp sites will be as much a part of modern highways as are culverts and fences. To the automobile, of course, is attributable the advent and increasing popularity of the roadside camping ground; or, perhaps, to be more accurate, it belongs to the motor tourists who are displaying nomadic instincts worthy of real gypsies.

Some of the best automobile camp sites are those provided and managed by progressive municipalities in the West, altho there are a number privately owned which make moderate charges for camping privileges. An excellent example of the former is the camp at one of the city parks in Denver, which entertained as many as four hundred automobile touring and camping parties over a single night last summer. The municipal camping ground, with such conveniences as running water, electric lights, *et cetera*, is one of the main claims set forth by cities, towns, and even by larger sections of the West, in urging the motor tourist to journey their way and stop a while. That the appeal is successful is attested by the records of the Denver camp and by the statement of the secretary of a California automobile organization that last year the number of motor camping tourists, or touring campers if you will, journeying in the Pacific Coast states alone were to be counted by the thousands. And if this was the case in 1918, when the use of automobiles for such purposes was restricted, the total for the coming season should be many times greater.

The national parks of the West are naturally on the itinerary of all motorists whose tours take them anywhere near one or more of these great public playgrounds. As might be expected the motor gipsy also heads for these wide expanses of public lands, and finds there the attractions which prolong his stay often over many days and nights. In the various national parks are innumerable camping sites, where the requisite running water, firewood and shade abound, but many motorists prefer the regular established camping grounds.

A fine example of one of these camps is to be found in a grove of pine and cedar at the foot of Glacier Point in Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone National Park. In addition to plots on which tents can be pitched, there are several score bungalows and six hundred tents, with board floors. The special features include a large garage, swimming pool with bath houses, steam laundry, auditorium, restaurant, and a store where a wide variety of supplies and equipment are to be had. There are also tennis courts, a baseball field and riding horses.

An indication of the growing importance of the highway camp site is found in a recent bill of the legislature of the State of Washington which provides that when large tracts of state land are sold to timber companies, that reservations of five acres may be retained where needed, and converted into public automobile camping grounds. There is also pending before the legislature of the State of Colorado a measure drafted and sponsored by the State Highway Commissioner, which provides for the creation of public camping sites as a part of highway development. These provisions of this bill, known as the Public Camp Site Bill, are of interest because

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similar legislation may be expected in many more states:

The boards of county commissioners of the several counties of Colorado are hereby empowered, with the approval of the State Highway Commission, to purchase parcels of land to be used as free public camping grounds, not exceeding five acres in one tract, at a cost not to exceed \$100 per acre, along and contiguous to a state route or highway, and pay for the same from the county road fund.

The boards of county commissioners before making any purchase of land under this act, shall visit the proposed site and, if a satisfactory agreement can be made with the owner as to the price and acreage, a survey and plat shall be made and abstract of title secured, which shall be submitted to the county attorney for his approval. A full statement concerning the proposed camp site shall be forwarded to the State Highway Commission, and if the said commission shall approve the purchase, it may instruct the State Highway Commissioner to issue a voucher on the state road fund, payable to the county treasurer, reimbursing the county to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of such purchase. No camp site shall be purchased without first securing the approval of the State Highway Commission.

In the selection of camping sites the topography of the land must be convenient for automobiles and other vehicles, with convenient water supply, and, where possible, shade trees. Rules governing the use of the public of such camping sites may be agreed upon between the boards of county commissioners and the State Highway Commission. A reasonable amount may be expended in fencing where necessary, and otherwise improving any camp sites.

It shall be a misdemeanor, subject to a fine not to exceed \$100 for any person to destroy any tree, deface any natural object, or befoul any source of water supply, located on or in any public camping site as defined in this act.

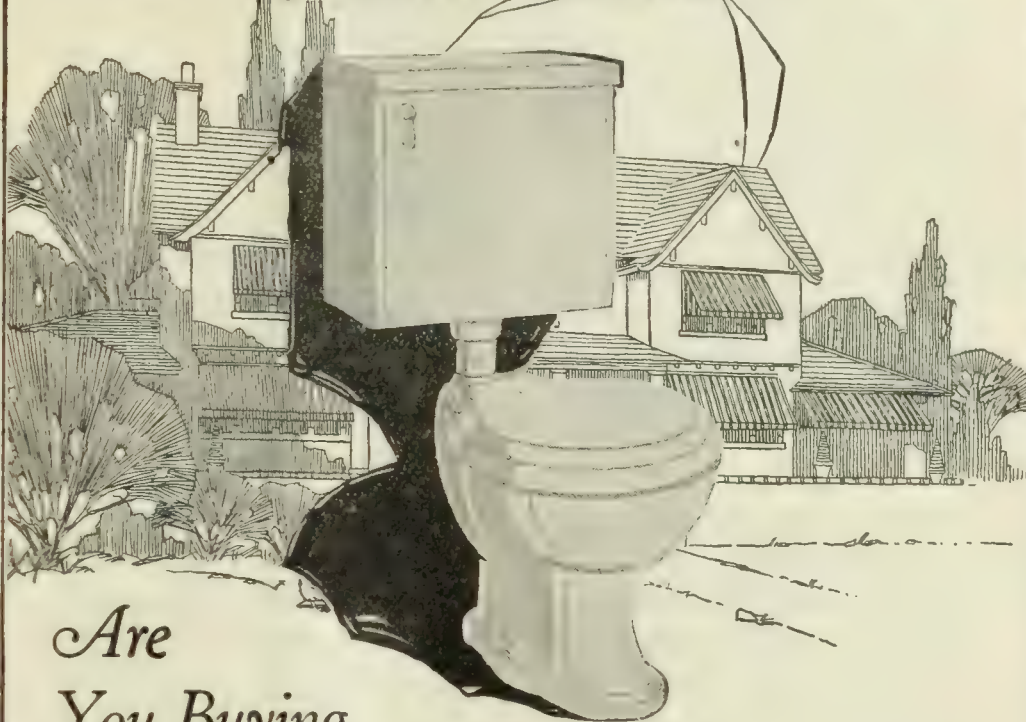
The significant feature of this bill as drawn is the supervision if not actual control placed in the hands of the state highway commission, thus ensuring that the camp sites will be an integral part of the state highway system, and located to serve the convenience of tourists rather than the interests of various communities. Further it will provide that the sites be at proper intervals and along the routes which carry the larger share of motor traffic. When fully developed as a state-wide system these camp sites will bring the motorist into many rural sections not now visited because of the lack of adequate accommodations. And such visitations will benefit these backward communities because the camping motorist travels independent of hotels from choice and not from financial necessity.

In speaking on the proposed camp site bill before a legislative committee the State Highway Commissioner described what would be the requisites of a public camp site in Colorado. Accessibility to the highway, running water of good quality, shade, pleasant surroundings, outdoor stone ovens, a convenient wood pile, and an open shelter house, such as are found on the National Forest recreation grounds, were included. Incidentally it seems fitting that this first public automobile camp site legislation should be pending in Colorado, because to that commonwealth belongs the credit of originating the automobile camp.

Where does the East stand in the matter of providing camping sites for western motorists? If there is anything east of the Mississippi at all comparable with the automobile camps of the West, both municipal and private, knowledge of it has been carefully concealed. The manager of a motor touring bureau in New York City has in the past few weeks received requests from three western motorists for information concerning camping sites in close proximity to this city. He was forced to answer that there were none. The big eastern cities are naturally the goal of the thousands of western motorists who have acquired the touring and camping habit, as soon as their routes lead them to the Atlantic seaboard. It would be a display of hospitality if not of good business judgment, to make some provision for them.

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## THE POULTRY YARD IN MAY

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

**P**ULLETS hatched early in May should begin to lay reasonably early the coming winter, especially those of the smaller breeds. Remember, tho, that often there is much rainy weather late in May or early in June, and that the young chickens will require special and careful attention. Keep the chickens dry even if you have to drive them into the brooder house when sudden showers come up. Chicks that are being reared by a motherly old hen will need less attention than brooder chicks, provided the hen is kept cooped, while the chicks are allowed their liberty.

It is important that the young chicks have a constant supply of food, and there is nothing better for them than tender young lettuce leaves. Keep planting lettuce at frequent intervals thru the spring.

When a large flock of chickens is being raised, there is no better place for them than a corn patch, where they will be safe from hawks and sheltered from the hot sun. A little damage may be done to the sprouting corn close to the coops or brooder houses, but this damage will not be enough to interfere with the growth of a good crop. It will pay the amateur garden maker to plant vegetables especially for his poultry and this is the month to do it. Mangel wurzel beets are among the best of vegetables for winter poultry. Plant them late in May and they will make big roots by fall. They can be kept in good condition by storing them in boxes or barrels of sand in the cellar. Common red beets are also relished by laying hens, and are particularly good for young chickens early in the season before much green stuff is available. If the chicks do not eat them readily at first, dip the beets in bran or meal.

Cabbages are very commonly fed to hens, but if used too freely are likely to affect the quality of the eggs somewhat. It will be difficult to keep on growing lettuce thru the summer, but you can provide a continuous supply of green stuff by making a generous planting of dwarf Essex rape, which will keep growing up from the bottom if only the tops are removed. For late fall, curly Scotch kale may be planted.

Suburban poultry keepers usually find it necessary to confine their hens to small yards, but in the country the hens are often allowed to roam over a wide range. From now on there is some danger, under such conditions, that the hens will eat so much green stuff that their rations will be unbalanced and the supply of eggs curtailed. It may prove wise to keep the birds confined until noon so that they will eat the proper amount of grain and mash.

This is the month when broody hens become a nuisance. It is getting too late to set them, and they occupy the nests, to the exclusion of the hens which may want to lay. The simplest way to break up broody hens is to put them into a small elevated coop which has wire or slatted sides and bottom, allowing a free circulation of air which will tend to cool the fever which always develops in a sitting hen. Food and water should be supplied. It is important that the hen should be taken in hand as soon as she shows signs of broodiness.

Any one who desires to begin the keeping of poultry this month will be wise to purchase day-old chicks. The chicks may be put under a broody hen if one can be obtained from a neighbor, or raised in a small brooder. It is quite a common practice now for poultrymen to sell a hen with a brood of chicks.



## MOVE YOUR LIVING ROOM OUT-DOORS

(Continued from page 181)

are particularly effective, especially when the chair seats of cretonne follow the same color scheme.

Tea carts are an important accessory, now that four o'clock tea has become a regular institution in America. Many of them have a removable tray and are finished in odd combinations, green and yellow being the most popular, altho striking effects of red and black are often used.

Furniture that is light and easily moved is the most desirable, so the light turned chairs reminiscent of the days of grandmother, are convenient. There is a possibility that you have one or two tucked away in the attic that can be scraped and painted to match the predominant colors in your veranda setting. This can easily be accomplished at home, two coats of paint being necessary, with a finish of enamel to produce a gloss.

Interesting combinations result from painting the body of the table or chair in one or two colors, and ornamenting the legs or knobs of the chair with a contrasting shade. When rubbed down with linseed oil, this produces a polished surface that is most fascinating.

Wooden chairs, especially the rush bottom rocker, so popular in Colonial days, are rapidly gaining in favor. They are exceedingly restful and their simple, graceful lines can but harmonize with the rest of the pieces used.

There are many reproductions on the market today that are hardly distinguishable from the originals.

The developed magazine stand, in imitation of bamboo, with its two shelves is almost a necessity, and the music wagon, a suggestion developed from the tea cart, is practical to provide music when and where it is wanted.

Color schemes thru the judicious use of bright, cheery hangings, repeated in the cushioned chairs and rugs, are advisable. It is easy to imagine what delightful effects can be produced by the use of a cheery yellow, or just the right shade of forest green or gray.

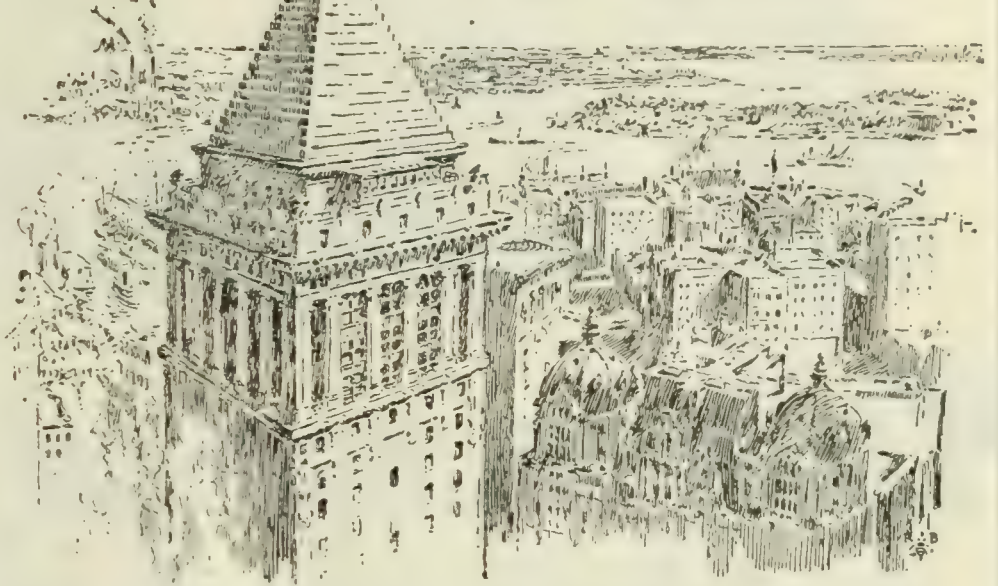
The hammock of canvas or wicker has replaced the rocking chair and is much more suggestive of comfort when fitted up with gay colored chintz cushions and pillows.

The utility box covered with chintz or simply studded with nails is serviceable and can be utilized for numerous purposes, such as holding wraps necessary on chilly evenings.

In the development of our veranda we should strive to attain an atmosphere of good cheer and livableness. Growing plants and flowers provide an inexpensive but delightful way of brightening up our out of door living room. Flower stands can be made of wood and painted to match the predominating colors, or can simply be covered with birch bark. They should have a metal container inside that is not corroded, and yet absolutely true against leakage.

Ferneries can also be obtained in an endless variety of pleasing designs, often showing on their surface delicate moldings with Chinese figures in gold or black lacquer. Hanging baskets lined with moss are especially appropriate and are inexpensive. They are picturesque when filled with Adiantum, altho Asparagus or Springham are dainty and grow in a feathery mass, sending out trailers a yard or more in length. Then there is the Parrot's Feather, which requires a water-tight basket, and when thrifty, lends itself to decorative use, producing a charming little bunch of drooping and curling leaves and plumes.

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ALL the office was talking about it, and we were wondering which one of us would be the lucky man.

There was an important job to be filled—as Assistant-to-the-President. According to the general run of salaries in the office, this one would easily pay from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year.

The main requisite, as we understood it, was striking personality and the ability to meet even the biggest men in their offices, their clubs, and their homes, on a basis of absolute equality. This the firm considered of even more importance than knowledge of the business.

YOU know just what happens when news of this sort gets around an office. The boys got to picking the man among themselves. They had the choice all narrowed down to two men—Harrison and myself. That was the way I felt about it, too. Harrison was big enough for the job, and could undoubtedly make a success of it. But, personally, I felt that I had the edge on him in lots of ways. And I was sure that the firm knew it, too.

Never shall I forget my thrill of pleasure when the president's secretary came into my office with a cheery smile, looked at me meaningfully, handed me a bulletin and said, "Mr. Frazer, here is the news about the new Assistant-to-the-President." There seemed to be a new note of added respect in her attitude toward me. I smiled my appreciation as she left my desk.

At last I had come into my own. Never did the sun shine so brightly as on that morning, and never did it seem so good to be alive! These were my thoughts as I gazed out of the window, seeing not the hurrying throngs, but vivid pictures of my new position flashing before me. And then for a further joyous thrill I read the bulletin. It said, "Effective January 1, Mr. Henry J. Peters, of our Cleveland office, will assume the duties of Assistant-to-the-President at the home office."

PETERS! Peters!—surely it couldn't be Peters! Why, this fellow Peters was only a branch-office salesman. . . . Personality! Why, he was only five feet four inches high, and had no more personality than a mouse. Stack him up against a big man and he'd look and act like an office boy. I knew Peters well and there was nothing to him, nothing at all.

January the 1st came and Peters assumed his new duties. All the boys were openly hostile to him. Naturally, I felt

very keenly about it, and didn't exactly go out of my way to make things pleasant for him—not exactly!

But our open opposition didn't seem to bother Peters. He went right on with his work and began to make good. Soon I noticed that, despite my feeling against him, I was secretly beginning to admire him. He was winning over the other boys, too. It wasn't long before we all buried our little hatchets and palled up with Peters.

The funny thing about it was the big hit he made with the people we did business with. I never saw anything like it. They would come in and write in and 'phone in to the firm and praise Peters to the skies. They insisted on doing business with him, and gave him orders of a size that made you dizzy to look at. And offers of positions!—why, Peters was offered a score of fancy-figure positions.

WHAT I couldn't get into my mind was how a little, unassuming, ordinary-to-look-at chap like Peters could make such a big hit with everyone—especially with influential men. He seemed to have an uncanny influence over people. The masterly Peters of today was an altogether different man from the commonplace Peters I had first met years ago. I couldn't quite make it out, nor could the other boys. One day at luncheon I came right out and asked Peters how he did it. I half expected him to evade. But he didn't. He let me in on the secret. He said he wasn't afraid to do it as there always was plenty of room at the top.

What Peters told me acted on my mind in exactly the same way as when you stand on a hill and look through binocular glasses at objects in the far distance. Lots of things which I couldn't see before suddenly leaped into my mind with startling clearness. A new sense of power surged through me. And I felt the urge to put it into action.

Within a month I was getting remarkable results, found myself becoming popular. I was now able to interest business men of importance who had formerly given me only a passing nod of acquaintance. I was surprised at my ability to "get on" with people, and to win their interest and friendship.

I could tell you many similar instances, but they all tell the same story—the ability to make people like you. I don't take any personal credit for what I've done. All the credit I give to the method Peters

told me about. We've both told it to lots of our friends, and it has helped them wonderfully.

But you want to know how it is done. Well, what Peters told me at luncheon that day was this: "Get Dr. Blackford's 'Reading Character at Sight.'" I did so. This is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I've told you about.

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## FRUIT TREES FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

(Continued from page 180)

vidual trees begin to produce fruit in two or three years. They cannot be expected to produce any great amount of fruit, however, until they are four or five years old. Of course much depends upon the variety. Early bearing is only one of the merits which they possess, altho one which makes a particularly strong appeal to the man who is starting a new garden and wants results as soon as possible. Dwarf trees would be worth adopting in gardens where the space is limited if only for the fact that several different varieties can be grown. More than that, they are easily taken care of, for they can be kept sprayed, thinned and cultivated with a minimum of work, and the fruit can be picked from the ground.

When an apple tree such as the McIntosh or the Wealthy gets to be well grown, it can be expected to produce four or five bushels of fruit. If the trees are being grown in bush form, they are likely to be ten feet high at that time. The growing of dwarf apples is especially to be encouraged. These dwarf apple trees will be found extremely satisfactory on a small place. You can usually get better fruit from dwarf trees than from standard trees, which is quite natural when you consider the ease with which you can care for them. It becomes a simple matter to reach every part of the dwarf tree with a liquid spray, and thinning is made equally easy. Misled by the name, some people think that the fruit of dwarf trees is likely to be smaller than that grown on trees of the standard type, but this is not so. Indeed, the apples are often larger than the average of those produced on trees of the common sort.

Dwarf trees of the bush type can be bought from most nurserymen in variety. They cost but little more than standard trees. If you are a novice and want to grow trained trees, you may be wise to buy them already trained, altho you will find them more expensive. Trees in Espalier form should certainly be purchased already trained, regardless of the price, if you feel you must have them.

It is necessary to have good, mellow soil when dwarf trees are to be planted, and they will need good cultivation. They must not be planted very deep, or roots will be thrown out above the graft, and being freed from the influence of the dwarf stock they will take the forms of standard trees, thus defeating the purpose of the grower.

The best time to do the pruning is in March, as with all fruit trees. The work done then, however, must be supplemented by a little summer pruning, when trained trees are being grown. All shoots must be kept pinched back.

It is best not to feed growing trees with such manure, which tends to promote too rank a growth. Better results are obtained from commercial fertilizers, for then you can maintain a proper balance. Altho good cultivation is required, as has been stated, it should cease in July and the ground seeded down to clover or clover.

There is a certain tendency on the part of some people to look askance at dwarf trees, but there is no good reason for their doing so. Such trees are entirely practical for use in the home garden, and even for planting between standard trees in home orchards being cut out when the larger trees come into bearing. The use of the trained forms is not to be recommended for the man with a small garden, except in a limited way. At the same time a few such trees are both interesting and decorative and add to the general appearance of the garden plot.



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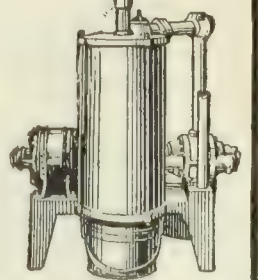
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## WHAT HAPPENED IN THE UKRAINE

(Continued from page 171)

by a considerable movement of the population, which is not only a movement of the people in the towns. This movement is hostile to the French and the Greeks, and is a factor which must be very carefully weighed by every one who studies this problem, because it shows the danger of rash interference or meddling, which will enable the Bolsheviks to rally to themselves a patriotic and national movement. It is even that the Bolshevik army near Odessa exposes Rumania to very direct menace of invasion, which, coupled with the position in Hungary, renders the Rumanian problem specially acute. In Nikolaleff, one of the towns occupied, a curious situation arose. There were about 10,000 Germans who wished to be taken home round by sea, but, this being refused, they endeavored to make their way by land and were attacked by Bolsheviks. They threw themselves into Nikolaleff and defended themselves with some success. It was possible some use might have been made of these men, but owing to the way in which this question was handled they have now finally given up their arms and some of them have gone over to the Bolsheviks, and some have been brought out by sea. The march of events there has been wholly prejudicial to the cause and hopes of permanent peace in Europe.

We were told in January that Denikin's army consisted of 180,000 men, of whom 80 per cent were Kuban Cossacks and 20 per cent volunteers from the ex-Czar's army. Krasnov's force of Don Cossacks was stated at 250,000. Both were equipped with British munitions and advised by British experts. The French forces at Odessa, according to Foreign Minister Pichon, numbered 50,000.

According to these statements there were about half a million troops available for the defense of the Black Sea front, yet we are now told that the Soviet forces that took Odessa outnumbered the defenders "six or seven to one." Such figures are bewildering. As the enemy approached the coast the soldiers of Denikin and Petliura, forgetting their differences, joined in trying to hold back the Bolsheviks until the French and Greek troops and their nationals could be embarked. On March 13 General Anselme, the French commandant, issued a proclamation assuring the inhabitants that "under no circumstances would he evacuate the town." A week later he issued the order for evacuation. A week after that Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, assured the House of Commons that Odessa was in no danger and there was no intention of evacuating it. As late as March 27, that is, after the troops and refugees had been embarking for a week, it was given out in London that "reports of a serious situation with regard to the Allied forces at Odessa are viewed in official British quarters as largely Bolshevik propaganda." Such prevarication of bad news is of course a legitimate rule in wartime and was practised by all belligerents in the late war, but one cannot see the reason for it under the present circumstances. While we were being told that Petliura and Vinnichenko had gone over to the Bolsheviks, the former was fighting them singlehanded and the latter had joined General Berthelot.

The advance of the Soviet troops was so swift that they entered Odessa April 6 before the evacuation was completed. The French commandant begged for three hours' time to embark, but this was refused and fighting took place in the streets. But 8000 of the Greek residents, 20,000 of the Russian and all the American were safely carried off.

An attempt was made to save the Crimea by fortifying the isthmus of Perekop, but the Bolsheviks swept over the defenses and on April 12 took Simferopol, the capital of the Crimea. The naval base of Sevastopol was prepared for a siege and the Allied fleet brought into action. But Sevastopol

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is said to have surrendered to the Bolsheviks on April 19, the Crimean troops withdrawing to Constantinople.

This serious setback appears to have been due more to political mismanagement than to military mistakes. The Allies have lost the Ukraine, but what is worse they have lost the Ukrainians. The peasantry and workingmen became convinced, however erroneously, that the French and British intended to deprive them of their land and liberty, to reinstate the Polish landlords and Russian officials, so they have turned toward the Bolsheviks as rescuers rather than invaders. Doubtless they will discover their mistake in trusting the Bolsheviks as they did in trusting the Germans, but that does not help matters now. It does not appear that the United States had any voice in the determination of the policy adopted toward the Ukrainians, which is a pity, for they are our blood brethren. A half million of our people have come from Ukraina. We have worked by their side and fought by their side. We can understand them and sympathize with them as the French cannot, for the French are not a cosmopolitan or colonizing people. They stay at home and inbreed and so cannot be expected to have that personal familiarity with racial characteristics that comes natural to Americans. Considering the close relationship between the United States and Ukraina and our intimate concern in their affairs, it does not seem unreasonable to expect that our Government should be consulted by the Allies before they embark upon operations such as those that have just come to such a disastrous conclusion. The French acknowledge that they have made a mistake in antagonizing the Ukrainian peasantry and they now manifest a willingness to abate somewhat of their demands and to accept American mediation.

## Pebbles

"Is he clever?" "Very. He can look wise in situations that would make most of us look foolish."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Sorry, madam, but your account is already overdrawn." "Well, what of it, young man? Haven't I a right to do what I like with my own account?"—*Life.*

Willie Willis—What is a "practical joker?" Papa Willis—One who jokes with his subordinates; and an impractical joker, my boy, is one who jokes with his wife.—*Judge.*

"Do you need to study Latin to be a druggist?" "Some people have that idea. I don't know why. People don't order postage stamps and soda water in Latin."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Redd—I am going to move tomorrow and my partner's going to move next week.

Greene—What are you doing? Playing a game of chess?—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," remarked the ready-made philosopher. "Yes, but in these days of servant problems is there any possible danger of anybody's having too many cooks?"—*Washington Star.*

Proprietor (just demobilized)—Yum, I've been thru it—officers' cook two years—rounded twice.

Tommy (tasting the soup)—You're back, mate. It's a wonder they didn't kill her.—*London Opinion.*

"I put in the French phrases here and there," said the would-be author, "to give the book an atmosphere of culture." "That's all right," said the publisher, "but it would have helped still more if you'd put in a little good English here and there."—*Boston Transcript.*



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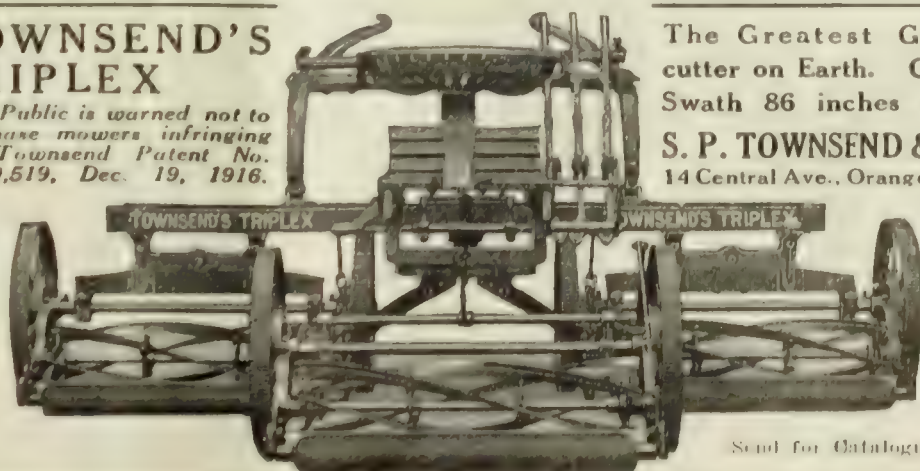
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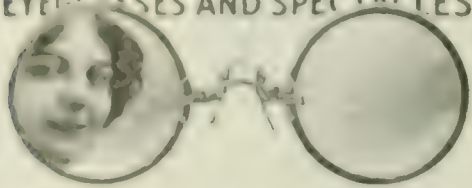


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## DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIPS

(Continued from page 173)

the world for which we cannot command equal advantages, and which must be operated at an inevitable disadvantage. I am always in favor of private initiative wherever it can be introduced and maintained. If we can develop successfully a merchant marine under both private ownership and operation, I favor that method, but I am willing to give up private ownership and accept public ownership with private operation if it be necessary to secure a permanent American merchant marine.

Those who object to public ownership in any form should recognize that fundamental disadvantages must be overcome and must accept the principle of Government ownership and private operation, or indicate a method by which a merchant marine can be developed under private ownership. That which has been most frequently suggested has been to sell to private interests upon favorable terms the vessels the Government has constructed, making the price sufficiently low to attract purchasers, and then leave to private initiative the development of a merchant marine. I believe its operation should be left in private hands. Even though we disregard the criticism that such a program will result in passing, at low price, into the hands of some who may be especially favored, of Government vessels built at a much greater cost, there still remains the much more important criticism that such a plan deals only with tonnage already built, and does not open a way to the maintenance of a shipbuilding industry and the permanent upbuilding of a national merchant marine. If the ships already built and contracted for are sold to private owners, the immediate demand will be satisfied, and who will place orders with the shipyards for additional vessels? If orders are not placed, the shipyards must be discontinued, and their workmen find other occupations.

No solution of this vexed problem can be permanently satisfactory, which only provides for the disposition of Government vessels already contracted for. This shipbuilding industry must be fostered until it can stand alone, and the workers in the shipyards must be kept together and trained until they can compete with those employed in foreign shipyards. A certain number of the vessels which have been built should be sold by the nation on the best terms obtainable, because they were built to meet a desperate need, and are not of sufficiently high quality to be retained permanently. When these vessels have been sold, those remaining should be continued under Government ownership and chartered to private operators under precise regulations as to the trade in which they are to be used, and the conditions under which they are to be operated. Complete freedom of operation should not be given. They are a national asset to be used, not for the purpose of making money for their operators, but of assuring to the American producers of raw and manufactured articles an outlet for their commodities to foreign lands. Unrestricted freedom of operation might result in their use in a pooled service, or their control by those interested in the rebate system. If the prime object in developing a merchant marine is to provide an outlet for our commodities to foreign lands, it will probably be necessary for the Shipping Board so to regulate the ocean freight carried in Government owned vessels, as to make it difficult for private operators to take the vessels on time charter. The risk under these conditions, to the private operators, will be greater and their responsibility

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should therefore be lessened. I apprehend, however, that there will be no difficulty in working out an operating basis which will attract efficient private energy and permit it to make thru the operations of Government owned ships a reasonable and satisfactory return. From the standpoint of the people as a whole, it will be better to operate the ships at lower and more permanent rates, and thus assure an outlet to foreign countries for their products, than to follow the fluctuating rates of competition with the view to securing the greatest possible revenue.

One objection which will be advanced immediately to this program is the fact that it will bring Government money into competition with private capital. This difficulty must be met fairly and honestly, and a satisfactory solution found. In the first place, there were only a few vessels engaged in foreign trade, in the hands of American private owners at the beginning of the war. A large number of vessels have been purchased by private owners during the war, and while it is true that most of these have been acquired because of large war profits, and taken over with a full knowledge that the Shipping Board was in existence and a program of Government construction under way, their interests are entitled to full recognition and protection. It is fair to note that war profits, in many cases, have more than repaid the initial investment, and it is also true that a program of Government ownership will not appreciably lessen the value of ships already privately owned and operated under the American flag. The value of ocean tonnage in the world's market will always remain, for a Government owned fleet in the United States will form but a modest part of the world's tonnage. Its chief function will be to provide avenues to certain foreign markets, and to exercise thru its operation a regulatory influence against undue advance in ocean freight rates.

There are other very definite and important advantages enjoyed by English merchant vessels, which will require both effort and time to overcome. One of these is the existing network of English steamship agents all over the world, which has been the result of generations of aggressive shipping policy. A second is the system of coaling stations under British control at nearly every point where such facilities are needed. The second difficulty may be overcome by an increasing use of oil, either as fuel under the boilers, or thru the medium of internal combustion engines of the Deisel type. Fuel oil can be carried in the skin of the ship, under the lowest cargo floor. It does not occupy space which can be used for cargo and the cruising radius of the vessel can be so increased as to render oil burning ships independent of English bunker stations. The creation of shipping agents in all parts of the world is a much more difficult task. It has been suggested by one close student of this problem that the development of these agencies will be so slow, if left entirely to private initiative, that it will be necessary to bring to their establishment the support of the Shipping Board either thru the opening in foreign countries of agencies controlled by the Shipping Board, or by the encouragement of private agencies by making them the authorized representatives of the Government owned vessels.

It is fortunate that our shipbuilding and maritime industry which has slumbered for several generations has been aroused by war necessity, but unfortunate that the adoption of a permanent national policy must come at a time when we are taking account of the unavoidable mistakes of war, and when the control of Congress is passing from the hands of one party to another.



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The Democratic Administration has been entrusted with the expenditure of an enormous sum for shipping during the war period. That mistakes were made because of hasty and perhaps, in some cases, ill considered action due to war pressure, was unavoidable. It is natural and proper that the new Congress should ask for an accounting for moneys spent. Congress would not fulfil its duty to the people if it did not take an account of stock, ask where the money had gone and review in the calm deliberation of peace the shipbuilding program before determining a permanent policy. How long this analysis will take it is impossible to forecast, for there are many matters pressing for public attention. But while it is being made, there is much useful work for the Shipping Board to undertake.

A thoro study of the types of vessels built should be made, and those selected for future construction which will prove to be the most economical operating units. The shipbuilding yards of the country must be examined carefully and those which cannot justify their existence discarded. While all this work is going on, there must, however, be some temporary program to hold together the workmen in the different shipyards, and I am sure that Congress, regardless of party, must recognize the necessity for sufficient appropriations to tide over the reorganization period. The adoption of a sound policy means so much to the industry of the United States and involves the expenditure of so vast a sum of money, that it is better to take time for deliberation and to be safe rather than sorry, but it is the hope of all those deeply interested in the rebirth of an American merchant marine that progress can be made as quickly as is consistent with safety, to the end that a merchant marine under the American flag be permanently restored, and the great impetus received under the stimulus of war be not lost, but carried forward under a wise and far-seeing policy.

New York

### Pebbles

It only takes a few minutes to find in others the faults we can't discover in ourselves in a lifetime.—*Boston Transcript*.

If the Bolsheviki and Germans get to real fighting the world will be neutral to the extent of hoping both sides lose.—*Wall Street Journal*.

"You can't complain of the price of wheat now."

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel. "But they might go a leetle further and guarantee us the money without puttin' us to so much trouble raisin' the wheat."—*Washington Star*.

"You say your jewels were stolen while the family were at dinner?" "No, no! This is a serious theft, officer. Our dinner was stolen while we were putting on our jewels."—*New York Globe*.

Prospective Housemaid (late munition ette)—An' 'ow many children, might I harsk?

Exasperated Prospective Employer—Three—but we could drown a couple if you'd prefer it.—*London Opinion*.

"Some of these guys have got a funny way of doing their bit," wailed one of the boys at the San Pedro submarine base the other day.

"Here I blowed home for a vacation and finds this guy parading around with my girl."

"I nails him and wants to know what the big idea is."

"Tain't nawthin' wrong," he comes back. "I just take her down to the newspaper office every day to see if you've got killed or not."—*The Forecast*.



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# THE MAGNA CHARTA OF LABOR

(Continued from page 162)

- and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.
- (b) During the night.
  - (c) In unhealthy processes.
  4. Employment of children—
    - (a) Minimum age of employment.
    - (b) During the night.
    - (c) In unhealthy processes.
  5. Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Three resolutions adopted by the Commission on International Labor Legislation are also of decided interest.

In the first, which was proposed by the Belgian, French and Italian delegations, the hope is expressed that as soon as possible an agreement may be arrived at between the members of the League of Nations which will endow the International Labor Conference with power to adopt resolutions which shall possess the force of international law.

The second resolution, proposed by the same delegations, requests the Peace Conference, pending the signature of the Treaty of Peace, to communicate the present draft convention to the neutral powers for their information on the ground that any international code of labor legislation cannot be really effective without the coöperation of all industrial countries.

The third resolution, offered by the French delegation, proposes that the "very special questions concerning the minimum conditions to be accorded to seamen" shall be dealt with at a special meeting of the International Labor Conference devoted exclusively to the question of seamen.

## ENGLAND'S INCREASING LIQUOR BILL

British economists are alarmed at the rapid increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages during the war. As the figures and diagram show, the amount spent by the people of the United Kingdom on liquor last year was more than 50 per cent

1912—\$830,000,000

1914—\$820,000,000

1915—\$910,000,000

1916—\$1,020,000,000

1917—\$1,295,000,000

1918—\$1,295,000,000

greater than in any year before the war. This does not include intoxicants supplied to the army and navy abroad. Considering that millions of men were taken out of the country for these services this shows that the stay-at-home population, especially the women, drank much more heavily than formerly. The Government endeavored to stop this waste of food material by curtailing the production and diluting the beer. But the higher the price and the weaker the beer the more was bought. In 1918 nine hundred thousand more barrels of beer were drunk than in 1917. A recent order of the Government allows 5,000,000 more barrels of beer and 6,000,000 gallons of spirits to be sold.

The people of Great Britain spent during the war five billion dollars on alcoholic drinks. But because of the dilution of beer the total alcohol consumed in 1918 was 60 per cent less than in 1913. Of this alcohol 72 per cent was consumed as beer, 23 per cent as spirits and 5 per cent as wine and cider.

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#### I. Finish the Job. By Carter Glass.

1. The members of your class may give great assistance in selling Victory Bonds. Speak to your class earnestly and sincerely. Tell why Victory Bonds are necessary, and then give practical suggestions for aiding in the sale of bonds. Base your speech on the title "Finish the Job."
2. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: exigency, computation, cumulative, retrenching, reactionary, verve, avarice.
3. "We hear it said that the spirit of the world is broken." Explain what is meant by "The spirit of the world." Tell of any event, or series of events, that will show "the spirit of the world" in a time of peace.
4. Contrast the present condition of France and that of the United States.
5. "In France seventy thousand Americans sleep beneath the sod." Give a speech in which you show your hearers the duty that you and they owe to the dead heroes.
6. "Nothing is impossible." In one paragraph emphasize some apparent impossibility of the past; in another paragraph show how the "impossibility" was overcome.
7. "To go back is not an American characteristic." Develop the sentence by giving a clear account of any historical incident that may be used in illustration.

#### II. What Happened in the Ukraine. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. "Again the Crimea has become a battlefield." Give a brief and clear account of the Crimean War.
2. Give your class an account of the events that led to the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.
3. Read aloud Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."
4. What spirit does Tennyson emphasize in his poem?
5. Read aloud Tennyson's "Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava."
6. Compare and contrast the two poems.
7. Tell the story of some event in the recent war that may be compared with the event named in either of Tennyson's poems.
8. What characteristics are necessary to make a thoroughly good war poem?
9. Read aloud any notable poem based on the recent war.
10. Prepare an exposition on the subject, "The People of the Ukraine."
11. Prove that the Ukraine is an important section of Europe.
12. Narrate the recent history of the Ukraine.
13. Explain why the United States is deeply interested in the Ukraine.

#### III. Don't Give Up the Ships. By Irving T. Bush.

1. Point out the principal proposition presented in the article.
2. Point out the principal divisions of the article.
3. Point out examples of refutation.
4. Explain the value of refutation in debate.
5. Point out an example of analogy. What is the value of analogy in argument?
6. Sum up the practical suggestions made in the article.

#### IV. The Story of the Week.

1. Give a talk in which you explain the recent work of the Peace Congress.
2. Explain the present situation in Russian affairs.
3. Give a brief account of the most important recent events in the United States.

#### V. My Way with Weeds. By F. F. Rockwell.

1. Show that the article is successful, or not successful, in the following points: introduction, development, specific instance, conclusion.

#### VI. Move Your Living-Room Out-Doors. By Mary Harrod Northend.

1. Write a short story in which you make use, incidentally, of much of the information presented in the article.

#### VII. Gipsying De Luxe. By John R. Eustis.

1. Comment on the effectiveness of the title.
2. Show how the article is related to Stevenson's "Inland Voyage" and "Traveling with a Donkey."
3. Write a short story that will make use of the information presented in the article.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Progress Toward Peace—Story of the Week, "The Preference of Justice Over Interest."

1. Why is there reason to believe that the Germans may reject the Peace Treaty as offered? What will happen in that case?
2. Why is it planned to have the Germans sign the treaty in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles?
3. State the pros and cons of the dispute over the Adriatic. What will happen if Italy's claims are allowed? If they are disallowed?
4. What were the terms of the Pact of London referred to in the President's appeal?
5. How do the terms of the armistice limit Italy's claim?
6. "America is Italy's friend." What is the basis for this statement?
7. State the pros and cons of the dispute over the Shan-Tung Peninsula. What will happen if Japan's claims are allowed? If they are disallowed?
8. Should the Americans enter into a guarantee to France such as is rumored to have been drawn up at the Peace Conference?

#### II. Ukraina and the Allies—"What Happened in the Ukraine."

1. Locate Ukraina on the map. Why is this region more important economically than Great Russia?
2. Under what circumstances did Ukraina assume its independence? Was this an advantageous move for the Ukrainians? for the rest of the world?
3. What attitude have the French assumed in the recent struggles in Ukraina? the British? the Americans?
4. Why was the petition of the Ukrainian representatives for admission to the Peace Conference denied?

#### III. A New Industrial Era—"A Steering Chart for International Labor," "The Magna Charta of Labor."

1. Why is Mr. Gompers president of the Labor Conference? Why is Mr. Hurley the second American member?
2. Summarize the "Nine Points." How many of them are already effective or partially effective in your state?
3. Outline the organization and procedure of the "permanent organization for international labor legislation" proposed by the commission.
4. What executive and judicial organization and procedure is proposed?
5. If, as the analysis of the commission's work suggests, "there is no compulsion involved in the whole matter," is the author justified in calling the document "the Magna Charta of Labor"?

#### IV. Our Future Shipping Policy—"Don't Give Up the Ships."

1. What is Mr. Bush's solution of our future shipping problem? Compare this solution with that of Mr. Hurley as given in The Independent of April 12.
2. "When the war came, our ocean carriage system broke down completely." Why?
3. What present advantages in shipping has Great Britain over the United States? What steps must be taken if our shipping is to be put on a par with that of Great Britain?
4. What method of aiding American shipping does Mr. Bush suggest?

#### V. The Victory Loan—"Finish the Job."

1. Summarize the "cold-blooded" reasons why the American citizen should invest in the Victory Loan.
2. Summarize the promptings of sentiment which should impel him to "finish the job."
3. Is Secretary Glass's appeal made to reason or to sentiment? Do you regard it as the most effective appeal which could be made?

#### VI. State Control and Ownership—"The Real North Dakota Question."

1. Why would the people of industrial communities "not find the Non-Partizan League exciting"?
2. What is the "real difference between the earlier radical 'arousements' and the North Dakota enterprise"?
3. The editor believes that the North Dakota enterprise will break down, "but that out of the experience will come a policy that will be for the well being of all concerned." Do you agree with both propositions or with either?



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Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—I'm a nut.

MARSHAL FOCH—Don't be too sure.

MARY GARDEN—I shall continue to bloom.

ADMIRAL MAYO—John J. Pershing is a wonder.

JOHN GALSWORTHY—Avoid the evils of herd life.

OTTO H. KAHN—Capital is entitled to a living wage.

CYRIL KING—I enjoy stage kisses as much as anybody.

MRS. HAVILAND LUND—No man ever fought for a boarding house.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO—The Allies are iniquitous, ungrateful and forgetful.

SENATOR SHERMAN—The Democratic party today is a political monarchy.

DR. WONG CHING WAI—The idea of democracy has permeated everywhere.

NIKOLAI LENIN—A communist state cannot exist in a world of capitalist states.

OPERA CONDUCTOR BODANZKY—There is going to be a great reaction toward Wagner.

BILLY SUNDAY—You cannot win a baseball pennant by handing out windy statements.

ANNE RITTENHOUSE—Paris is studying over frocks that are little but ostrich feathers.

ED. HOWE—The most common type of a rabbit is a man who is afraid of his women folks.

CARL LINDER—A married man has the best chance of becoming a successful marathon runner.

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER—The wretches who have dared to bring Bolshevism to our shores deserve no mercy.

ADMIRAL SIMS—Don't pay any attention to the people of this country who are yapping at John Pershing.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT, M. P.—The politics of the Victorian era were governed by men with hot heads and cold feet.

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD—The pacifists tell you lies when they say that war, as an institution, is dead.

DR. C. K. MILLARD—International competition in birth rates is to be avoided just as is competition in armaments.

GRANTLAND RICE—What has become of Steve Ryan's idea to manufacture a golf ball that squeaks when it gets lost?

REV. HARRY F. WARD—I would never advise any man to obey any law or any court which he believed to be unjust.

BARON GOTO—We no more expect America to interfere in Korea than you expect us to interfere in the Mexican situation.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT—General Leonard Wood was the only man in the United States able to combine deeds with words.

MAYOR J. E. HOUER OF TOPEKA—We don't wish to rub it in, but we chance to be the Kansas man who voted for Mr. Taft in 1912.

REV. "SANDY" MCGAFFEY—The present order of things gives us too many little anemic churches without any striking force

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in the community, poor in architecture, in equipment, in preaching power unable to command the attention of the neighborhood.

MR. CLEMENT—A German looks "down" at a woman, an American looks "up" to a woman and a Frenchman looks "at" a woman.

MRS. WILLIAM G. McADOO—Women have proved during this war that they can do more than even their most ardent advocates believed.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—While on the subject of politics I might mention that the Republicans are going to win the next chance they get.

GEORGE S. WARD—Even tho the price of flour falls so that it costs the bakers of the country no more than the water they use in their bakeries the price of bread will not fall to its former level.

IRVING R. BACON—Realism, a matter of fact, common sense sort of way of looking at things, originality, enterprize and a tremendous amount of activity—these are the traits which will assure your success in life if your thumb has a spatulate tip.

## WOODEN SHIPS

They are remembering forests where they grew:

The midnight quiet and the giant dance;  
And all the singing summers that they knew  
Are haunting still their altered circumstance.

Leaves they have lost, and robins in the nest,

Tug of the friendly earth denied to ships,  
These, and the rooted certainties, and rest—  
To gain a watery girdle at the hips.

Only the wind that follows ever aft,  
They greet not as a stranger on their ways;

But this old friend, with whom they drank  
and laughed,

Sits in the stern and talks of other days,  
When they had held high bacchanalias still,  
Or dreamed among the stars on some tall hill.

—The Bookman

## THE GLITTERING DRUDGE

BY MARY CARMACK MCDUGAL

At school she wore old clothes  
Given her by the neighbors  
Who meant well without doubt.  
She always had a dragged, down-at-the-heel look,

And hurried thru with her studies  
To get home to look after  
Innumerable little brothers and sisters.

For her mother was forever ailing  
And her father usually drinking  
And always vicious.

I do not think her body was very strong,  
For her great eyes always looked weary.  
At any rate she died quietly one day,  
And the neighbors chipped in and bought  
her a casket dress.

It was the only new thing she had ever worn,

I'll warrant.

And it was not beautiful,  
Being selected for neatness,  
And because it was cheap, having been  
marked down for a sale.  
And so she was buried—never having once complained

At not having pretty things "like other girls."

And now I think of happy chattering girl  
angels

Snipping and fitting,  
Busy about her,  
Lengths of sun-lace cloth,  
Scarfs of moon glamour,  
And gorgeous draperies of flaming cloud.  
Her great eyes sparkle like the stars  
Enmeshed in misty hair.

Her poor tired heart catches the lilt of  
laughter

Of the maids  
As she surveys herself in Heaven's mirage  
Made beautiful at last,  
A glittering drudge.

Maybe I only think of her thus,  
Because it makes me more comfortable.

—The Stratford Journal



# The New Social Order

THE way is being prepared for a social order more wonderful than anything ever heretofore dreamed of; the conflict of modern science with theology; the study of comparative religions; the tremendous power of new social movements; all of these are but preparing the way for the new order.

Men, now understand that for every condition there is an adequate and definite cause, so that when a given result is desired, they seek only the cause by which this result may be obtained.

The discovery of a reign of law marked an epoch in human progress. It eliminated the element of uncertainty and caprice from the lives of men, and substituted law, reason and certitude.

These laws operate with scientific exactitude and those who have succeeded in obtaining a working knowledge of them, are enabled to break the bonds of environment; control elementary forces and utilize the potentialities of Infinity.

The Master Key tells of these wonderful Natural Laws and therefore substitutes definite principles for uncertain and hazy methods. An understanding of this scientific truth is the imperative condition, the underlying verity, the necessary precedent to every truly successful business or social relation.

Men are finding that permanent success is built upon honor, not upon dishonor; they are finding that the greatest and most penetrating mind loses its way hopelessly and can form no conception of the results of an action based upon a false premise.

The Master Key avoids theory, speculation and abstractions of all kinds. It confines itself to the operation of natural laws. These laws are clear, concise, definite and positive and can be demonstrated by any one.

The Master Key is not interested in conditions or effects, but in the cause by which the effects are produced, it is therefore limitless and has rewards hardly to be expressed in words.

All conditions are the result of the operation of this law, but unfortunately, the law will operate to our disadvantage just as readily as for our benefit and for this reason many are unconsciously creating discordant, destructive, inharmonious, poverty stricken conditions instead of conditions of health, abundance, elegance, beauty, refinement and wealth. It is simply a question of understanding; a question of knowing how to take advantage of natural laws.

If you have any objective in life, which you have not as yet succeeded in taking, or if you wish to add an asset of inestimable value to your present resources, the Master Key is for you.

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CHARLES F. HAANEL  
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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE NEW COVENANT

BY HAMILTON HOLT

ON Monday, April 28, 1919, the Peace Conference at its fourth plenary session adopted without a dissenting vote the Covenant of the League of Nations. The document, which we publish in full elsewhere has been greatly improved in phraseology since it was first tentatively given to the world on February 14. Moreover, most of the objections that have been made to it, especially in the United States, have been specifically met and we do not now see how it can encounter any serious opposition except from those who would oppose any kind of a league.

Much of the criticism of the Covenant has undoubtedly come from the fact that it begins with the machinery of the League. The Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, etc., are all in the first few articles. Thus the impression has undoubtedly gained currency that an attempt has been made to set up a super-government which all the nations that become members of the League must obey. The fact is, the framers of the Covenant have been scrupulously careful not to limit national sovereignty in the smallest degree. The League of Nations is in no sense the beginnings of "world state" which the historian Freeman has said when it comes into existence will be "the most finished and most artificial production of political ingenuity." The Covenant is rather a contract in which the signatory powers agree to do or not to do certain things. The agencies by which these things are to be done are not the masters but the servants of the confederated states. I have taken the pains to go over the Covenant article by article and paragraph by paragraph and I herewith set forth in plain language what the nations covenant who enter the League. I think I have not failed to enumerate any essential agreement.

1. They agree that war or the threat of war is the concern of all.

2. They reserve the right to take any action deemed wise to safeguard the peace of the world.

3. They agree that the making of war contrary to the Covenant shall be considered an act of war against all members of the League.

4. They undertake to respect and preserve each other's territory and political independence as against external aggression. But it is expressly provided that this does not affect the Monroe Doctrine.

5. They accord to each member the right to call the attention of the League to anything that threatens to disturb the peace of the world.

6. They agree that any member can bring about a submission of its dispute to the proper organs of the League by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will arrange for a hearing.

7. They agree to submit any case likely to lead to war either to arbitration or to conciliation.

8. They will in no case go to war until three months after an arbitral award or the recommendation of the Council.

9. They will carry out in good faith any arbitral award.

10. They agree to take disputes not submitted to arbitration to the Council.

11. They will furnish a complete statement of their case to the Secretary General who will make all arrangements for the hearing of it by the Council.

12. They will not go to war against any member that carries out the unanimous recommendations of the Council.

13. They will exert economic pressure upon any nation going to war contrary to the Covenants of the League. In case this is ineffectual it is made mandatory on the Council to recommend what military and naval forces shall be used.

14. They will afford passage thru their territory to the forces of the League members against an offending nation.

15. They accept the principle that peace requires the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety. Having reduced them in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council, they will not increase them without the consent of the Council, tho the whole matter shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

16. They will exchange full information in regard to (a) their military and naval programs and (b) industries suited to warlike purposes.

17. They agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions is open to great objections, and they make it mandatory upon the Council to suggest proper remedies.

18. They will make all offices under the League open equally to men and women.

19. They agree that each member shall pay its share of the expenses of the League.

20. They will register all new treaties that they make with the Secretariat and none shall be binding until so registered.

21. They will abrogate all treaties inconsistent with the Covenant and will not hereafter enter into such arrangements.

22. They will make no conquest of backward people and unappropriated parts of the world but hold them as a sacred trust for civilization.

23. They will (in such places as Central Africa) guarantee freedom of religion and the prohibition of abuses, such as the slave trade, arms traffic and the liquor traffic.



24. They will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions for labor at home and with all countries with which they trade, and for that purpose will establish the necessary organizations.

25. They will supervise the execution of such agreements as those with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the trade in arms, drugs, and ammunition.

26. They will maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of nations.

27. They will put all present and future international bureaus under the control of the League.

28. They will cooperate in measures for the control of disease and especially in the work of the Red Cross.

29. In order to carry out the foregoing agreements they will establish such agencies as (a) an Assembly representing all the members of the League; (b) a Council of Nine; (c) a Secretariat; (d) a Permanent Court of International Justice; (e) a Commission on Military and Naval Affairs; (f) a Commission on Mandatories; (g) a Commission on Labor; (h) other committees and bureaus.

In addition to the covenants and machinery by which its obligations are to be carried out, the League permits:

1. Amendments by unanimous vote of the Council and majority vote of the Assembly.

2. Resignation when a state does not abide by an amendment.

3. Secession on two years' notice provided all international obligations have been fulfilled.

4. Expulsion by unanimous vote of the Council.

5. Admission by two-thirds vote of the Assembly provided the nation seeking admission gives "effective guarantees" of its sincere intention to observe international obligations and accepts the regulations prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

This is the League of Nations the United States is asked to enter. What action shall the American people take?

It is perfectly clear that the Senate must accept or reject it. The time has gone by when it can be amended. If the Senate attempts to tack on amendments, then any

one of the parliaments of the other forty-five nations eligible to be charter members of the League can do likewise. That means long delays and of necessity a new peace conference. Is there any likelihood that a new peace conference would do any better than the present one, or if it did that its conclusions would be any more acceptable to the various national legislatures? Besides, can the world afford to permit any delays while the Bolshevik war clouds grow blacker and ever blacker?

I believe the Covenant if adopted will constitute the greatest step ever taken for the advancement of the human race and for the abolition of what Thomas Jefferson called "the greatest scourge of mankind." It is, to be sure, only the foundation of the international structure. But it can be amended to meet the issues of coming days just as far and as fast as the nations can agree on ways and means.

If the Covenant, however, is defeated, the nations cannot go forward on an orderly basis of international coöperation, but must sink back to the old era of nationalistic competition, with its mutual hates, suspicions and intrigues, its colossal armaments and inevitable wars.

Perhaps no better advice could be given at the present juncture than that contained in a letter from George Washington when the United States Constitution was up for adoption in 1787. Said the man who had most to do with the making of our "more perfect union":

The Constitution that is submitted is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A Constitutional door being opened, for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the people to adopt what is offered to them.

This is as good advice today as regards the Covenant as it was 132 years ago in respect to the United States Constitution. Let every citizen now make his voice and influence felt, so that the Senate will realize in no unmistakable terms the true sentiment of the country. The crisis is here. Our boys have won the war. Shall we let our old men defeat the peace?

## FIUME, FREE CITY—ITALY, MANDATORY

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

THE problem of the future of Fiume cannot be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Italians demand that it shall be an Italian city. The Yugoslavs insist that it shall be Yugoslav. President Wilson has declared that it shall not be Italian. Apparently the British Prime Minister and the French Premier agree with him.

The Italian delegates feel so strongly on the subject that they have separated themselves from the Peace Conference, and have returned to Rome to ask the Italian Parliament whether it approves the stand which they have taken. The answer has been overwhelmingly in the affirmative.

From this tangled snarl there seems to be no way out, unless one side or the other gives way. But both sides give every evidence of determination to stick it out to the end.

It is regrettable to the last degree that the four great western powers, France, England, Italy and the United States, each of whom threw its full weight and will into the task of defeating Germany, should not be able to go thru to the end in unity and harmony. It is a grave menace to the positive work of reconstruction which must crown the negative work of destroying German imperialism. Is there no way out of the present *impasse* into which the Big Four have found their way?

Three things could happen to Fiume. It could be made a part of Italy; such a fate would be rendered logical by the fact that a majority of its inhabitants are Italian and that the strongest and most vital forces of civilization and

culture there are Italian. It could be made a part of the new Yugoslav nation; such a fate would be rendered logical by the facts that, if its suburbs and environs are included, a majority of the population is Slavic and that it is a natural outlet for the commerce of the Slavic hinterland. It could be made a free city.

The first of these three destinies would not satisfy the Yugoslavs. The second would not satisfy the Italians. The third, presumably, would not altogether satisfy either.

But, nevertheless, the third probably contains the most hopeful promise of harmony for the future.

A free city is a little nation in itself. Its people govern themselves. It attends to its own affairs, and presumably minds its own business. There were free cities in the Middle Ages which were prosperous and self-respecting and successful. In modern times Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen are free cities and also integral parts of the German Empire.

There would be real advantages in such a disposition of the fortunes of Fiume. Fiume is the natural outlet for the commerce not only of the Yugoslav hinterland, but of the Czechoslovak countries to the north, and, as President Wilson pointed out in his published statement last week, of Hungary and Rumania. A free city would serve better as the outlet of the commerce of several different countries than would a city which was an integral part of one of them, such as Yugoslavia.

In the second place, to make Fiume a free city would be



to enlist time as an all-powerful ally in the cause of harmony and good feeling. No one would dare predict what will be the destiny, in a generation or in two, of the new nations that are being remolded out of the fragments of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. No one can tell what will be the progress in political development and national and international mechanism and relationships in the decades of readjustment after the Great War. No one would be safe in asserting just how the League of Nations will develop in the years to come. It would be the part of wisdom and sagacity to leave such a vexed question as that of Fiume in solution for definite determination at some future time.

If Fiume were made a free city, the possession neither of Yugoslavia nor of Italy, the experience and the wisdom that will have accumulated, say, in a decade, will be immensely valuable in determining what shall be its ultimate relation to the neighboring lands.

This is what President Wilson seems to have proposed; he suggests that it should have "a very considerable degree of genuine autonomy." But he adds a stipulation, stated as tho it were a matter of course, which is of doubtful wisdom or justice. The free city, he says, "should be included, no doubt, within the customs system of the new Yugoslavic state." Such a disposal will hardly satisfy the majority Italians of Fiume. It would solve the question in a one-sided way, and in effect make Fiume a Yugoslav city, as Hamburg and Bremen, free cities lying within the bounds of the German customs union, are German cities.

If Italy is not to have Fiume, neither should Yugoslavia. It should be made a free city—and a free port, within the customs system of no other state—perhaps for a definite term of years, with the ultimate decision as to what shall happen then committed to the League of Nations.

But something more than this should be done. The free city of Fiume should be under the protection and the direction of the League of Nations, with Italy as the mandatory nation. Article XXII of the New Covenant reads as follows:

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and the securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be intrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandataries on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, its geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

The new free city of Fiume would be a community which would emphatically and decidedly need special aid and support from friendly hands in the beginning and the development of its new life. It is true that the plan of the tutelage of mandatories was devised chiefly for peoples not yet in an advanced stage of civilization. It is true that the people of Fiume cannot be considered as falling within that category. But the principle of the trusteeship of the League and of the guardianship under the League of a strong and highly civilized power is one which could with perfect logicality be applied to a case such as that of the city of Fiume.

If Fiume were to be a free city, under the guardianship of a mandatory, Italy would be the single desirable choice. Not only because a majority of its people are Italian, but because there is no other "advanced" nation, which by reason of its resources, its experience and its geographical position—as the Covenant lays down—is fitted to undertake this responsibility.

Yugoslavia is as yet but a pious hope. The new nation has no government, no history, no distinctive civilization.

It remains to be seen what Yugoslavia can become. It would be unjust and unwise to commit the destinies of the Italian majority of the population of Fiume to the hands of the new nation, whose future is full of aspirations but clouded with uncertainty. The history of Serbia, one of the major component parts of the new State, is hardly such as to justify setting up Serbia as the guardian of a new community with its independent way to make in the world.

Italy is a great power, a nation of historic and highly developed civilization and culture. It is a characteristic Italian habit to display tolerance and generosity in dealing with people of other bloods within its borders. There are Slavs in north-eastern Italy who would not, if they could, be anything but Italian. There are French in north-western Italy who are perfectly content to call Italy their fatherland. The Italian believes in individual freedom, not only for himself but for the other fellow. It could never be said of him as it was said of the Pilgrim Fathers, that they came to America to worship God in their own way and to make everybody else do the same. The Italian knows how to get along with others because he accords to them the same liberty that he demands for himself. Italy, as a mandatory under the League of Nations, for the free city of Fiume, would have every prospect of success.

## PREPAREDNESS IN THE SCHOOLS

**D**URING the great "preparedness" agitation that swept over the country in the first part of the war, the State of New York passed a law making it compulsory that all boys from sixteen to nineteen (with certain exceptions) receive military training.

The State Committee on Education has just been studying the effects of this law and has come to the following conclusions:

First—The course of training is too brief to be of any military value.

Second—It interferes needlessly with school work and has thrown into confusion the whole educational system.

The committee therefore comes to the conclusion that "a training for a high type of citizenship and good physique can be attained better thru other methods," the chief of which are physical education and summer camps.

This is sound sense. Even the war worshipping Germans never put military training into the schools.

## WILLIAM OF HOHENZOLLERN TO THE BAR

**T**HE international indictment, trial and punishment of the head of a nation is without precedent in human history. But the Great War is without precedent in human history.

The Allied nations at Paris are engaged not only in making peace with Germany, but in rebuilding a world in which such offenses against humanity and civilization as Germany perpetrated shall be made, if not impossible, so costly to the aggressor as to be improbable. An essential part of such a reconstruction is the stern punishment of the aggressor.

The civilized opinion of the world does not want William of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, punished in any spirit of retaliation or revenge. It wants him adequately punished as an impressive demonstration that not even the self-denominated "All Highest" is above the law and the requirements of justice. It wants him punished as solemn notice to all men for all time that there is no superman, no supernational, whose arbitrary acts against the rights of mankind will be permitted to go unattended by the consequences of retributive justice.

The Peace Conference has adopted a wise and logical procedure for bringing William of Hohenzollern to the bar of



international justice. He will be indicted by a prosecuting body instituted by the nations who have joined together to oppose and destroy the German and to rebuild the world fabric. His extradition will be demanded from Holland, and Holland cannot refuse to grant it. He will be brought before a High Court of the Nations, composed of five judges appointed by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and tried, not for offenses against international law, but for "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

"In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy, with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality."

It would be a great misfortune for the world if William of Hohenzollern should go unpunished. "Extreme remedies," said Hippocrates four hundred years before Christ, "are very appropriate for extreme diseases." The tribunal must not follow precedents; it must create them.

## THE PRESIDENT'S FRIEND

Colonel House—a boot licking, pussy footing Texas politician—a sort of super valet to . . . his sublime and gracious majesty, Woodrow the First, and thank God, the last. *Fort Wayne News.*

**W**E know Mr. House for a modest, unassuming, agreeable, fairminded, democratic gentleman, who wishes all men well and whose chief desire is to be permitted to serve in some way his day and generation. Probably no living American save one is at this moment rendering a more conspicuous service to his fellow men.

## THE BRITISH WAY WITH SOCIAL UNREST

**T**HAT famous "Short Way with Dissenters" never became the actual British way either with dissenters or with any other group of the dissatisfied. The British way has always been to "stop, look and listen," find out the facts, weigh and measure the volume and the momentum of impending trouble and then, by common sense and compromise, find a readjustment with a minimum of violence and waste.

This is the British way now. While all Europe on the other side of the Channel is living miserably in chaos or in apprehension of it, and while the United States as usual is "assisting" (in the French sense) by looking on at social revolution and doing nothing to avert its possible outbreak here, Great Britain has opened up the whole question of a democracy which shall comprehend industrial no less than political, religious and educational relations, and is rapidly formulating a pragmatic compromise that promises to put the Empire well on the way toward maximum production, just distribution and cheerful living.

Out of the medley of recriminations, demands, suggestions and Utopias: the contentions of employers, the pretensions of trade unions, the programs of nationalization and other forms of public ownership, the "Lo here and Lo there" of state socialism, Marxian socialism, syndicalism, coöperation and individualism, has been extracted and organized a small, consistent budget of practical propositions. It multiplies possibilities instead of curtailing them at the same time that it harmonizes conflicting interests and provides a way for settling quarrels which is likely to be feasible. Consistently with it there can be as much nationalization or municipalization as the people of Britain want, and as much gild socialism and coöperation as can get support and make good, but the basis of the whole plan is a frank recognition that at the present time industry is carried on by capitalist employers organized in employers' associations, and wage earners, organized in trade unions; and the starting point of compromise and reconstruction is the

common sense decision to take these organizations as the public finds them, recognize their purposes and powers, and hold them to accountability. The authority that is to recognize them and enforce their responsibility, and see to it that agreements are carried into effect, is the British Government.

The plan is the work of a conference of capital and labor, called into existence by the Government, and it is contained in the report of its five hundred representatives of the two groups. Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, has been chairman of the conference, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, as chairman of the labor side, has been, as was to be expected, a dynamic factor. On the side of organization it provides for a national council of four hundred representatives, one-half of them to be elected by the employers' organization and one-half by the trade unions. This council is to be recognized by the Government as an "official consultative authority" on industrial relations and to be "the normal channel" thru which the opinion of industry is to be sought. The basis of procedure provided is a universal recognition of employers' organizations and trade unions and insistence that both employers and working men shall "accept the jurisdiction of their respective organizations."

The part that the Government is to play, it is proposed, shall for the present consist in the parliamentary enactment of certain recommended measures, the chief of which are: a forty-eight hour labor week, a minimum wage basis, discouragement of systematic overtime, extension of the short time work expedient to meet unemployment, an increase of state provision for unemployed workers on a contributory or a non-contributory basis as may hereafter be determined, state provision of educational opportunities during unemployment, and a raising of the legal age of child labor.

In substance, it will be seen, the whole plan is a try out of collective bargaining and a creation of industrial partnership on a nation-wide scale. With trade unions and employers' organizations acknowledged as of co-equal power and authority, every working arrangement must in practice be acceptable to these equal contractors.

Trade unions came into existence because the individual wage earner without resources and facing immediate want if unemployed was at a hopeless disadvantage in bargaining with a capitalist employer. The capitalist employer could exploit him, and one unscrupulous exploiter by unfair competition could force ninety-nine employers disposed to be considerate and just, to fix wages and conditions of work at the exploited margin. To break the power of the trade union employers have persistently fought against recognizing it and, whenever possible, they have given preference to non-union labor and otherwise abetted it.

As a judgment of common sense it is probable that the proposed arrangement will in fact equalize bargaining status and, if it does, it is further probable that a true industrial democracy will come into existence. For in an industrial bargain between equals nothing short of a close approximation to equality of control and a distribution of product substantially on the just basis of the ascertained value of contributed services is likely to "go."

One suggestion may be offered. There are possibilities of a deadlock in the proposed plan for the constitution of the national council of four hundred. Employers could send to the council progressive men or reactionaries. The trade unions could send moderate men or extremists. Under irritating circumstances reactionaries and extremists would face each other. It would be far better if under all circumstances a considerable body of centrists could be depended upon to mediate between the extreme right and the extreme left. This could be assured if it were provided that one-half of the employers' representatives should be elected from the whole body of employers by trade union votes and that one-half of the trade union representatives should be elected from trade unionists by the votes of employers.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Question of Kiao-chau

The unanimous acceptance of the League of Nations

Covenant in plenary session without argument or protest was something of a surprize to the outside world because it had been stated that Japan would again bring up the question of racial equality and would refuse to join the League unless it was stipulated that there should be no distinction made by the incorporated nations on the ground of race. But Japan was also insistent upon the recognition of her claim upon the German concession on the Shan-tung peninsula, and it is surmized that it was in consideration of some concession on this point that Japan consented to keep silent upon the race question, with the understanding that this might be brought up at some future time after the League of Nations is established. The terms of that agreement have not yet been made public. The question of territorial rights in China has been complicated by the disclosure of the existence of various secret treaties between Japan, Russia and China made during the war. The contents of these have not been fully disclosed, but it is understood that they involve a considerable infringement upon China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese, claiming that these concessions to Japan were obtained under duress, have asked that they be abrogated, but Japan refuses to give way. The question involved is somewhat similar to that of the European secret treaties, and it was supposed that President Wilson's decided stand on the Dalmatia question was



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**THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE LEAGUE**  
Sir James Eric Drummond was nominated by President Wilson on April 29 to be the first Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Sir Eric has been private secretary to Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, since December, 1916. He was previously secretary to Sir Edward Grey, while Sir Edward was the British Foreign Secretary, and from March, 1912, to June, 1915, he was private secretary to Herbert H. Asquith, then Premier of Great Britain. Sir Eric has been in the British Foreign Office since 1900.

determined in part by his desire not to establish a precedent for the Far East.

Germany obtained from China in 1898 a ninety-nine year lease of two hundred square miles about the port

of Kiao-chau in compensation for the murder of two German missionaries. On this the German Government had built the handsome city of Tsing-tau and had obtained railroad and mining concessions which virtually gave her control of the Shan-tung peninsula. At the outbreak of the war an expedition from Japan accompanied by a few British besieged and took the city, which has ever since been ruled and occupied by the Japanese as tho it was their own territory. It was, however, stated by the Japanese Government in 1914 that the territory should eventually be returned to China. In confirmation of this reference is generally made, in the international discussions of the questions, to the cablegram of Japanese Count Okuma to The Independent August 31, 1914.

As Premier of Japan, I have stated and I now again state to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or any other peoples of anything which they now possess.

It will be noted, however, that the phraseology used—"no thought of depriving China or any other peoples of anything which they now possess"—is not so specific as is sometimes assumed, for it might be argued Kiao-chau had virtually passed out of China's possession sixteen years before.

## The Fiume Treaty

The discussion resulting from the refusal of President Wilson, backed by Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau, to concede the Adriatic port of Fiume to Italy turns largely upon the



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## KIAO CHAU, THE BONE OF CONTENTION IN THE ORIENT

It was officially announced from Paris on April 29 that all former German concessions in Kiao-chau would be transferred without reservation to Japan, who on her part undertakes to restore full sovereignty in the Shan-tung Peninsula to China, retaining there only economic privileges. Japanese troops are to be withdrawn as soon as possible, the whole transaction to be under the guarantee of the League of Nations. Upon the matter of Kiao-chau, which was leased by China under compulsion to Germany in 1898, the Germans built a handsome city, which, as may be seen from the photograph, looks as tho it were in Europe instead of Asia. The Japanese captured the city of Tsing-tau at the beginning of the war.





#### WHAT ITALY WANTS

The black area is the territory which, according to the armistice, Austria-Hungary has relinquished and which, according to the treaty of London, was ceded to Italy. The Italians also demand Fiume, which is beyond this line. President Wilson holds that Fiume should be left as a Croatian port or internationalized, and that Dalmatia, mostly peopled by Yugoslavs, should not be annexed to Italy.

Pact of London of April 26, 1915, between Italy, Great Britain, Russia and France. Article 16 of this stipulates that "the present treaty is to be kept secret." It was so kept until the Bolsheviks invaded the Russian Foreign Office and published such documents as they thought would discredit the aims of the Allies. No official version of the treaty has been given out. It has been claimed by Italy that the version given out by the Bolsheviks is inaccurate in some details, but it has not been repudiated or corrected by any of the powers concerned. President Wilson implies that the American Government did not know the contents of the secret treaty when the United States entered the war and it is said that it was not shown to all members of the British and Italian governments. Since only a few American and British papers published the text of the treaty at the time when it was disclosed in Petrograd it may be of interest to mention some of its main points.

The treaty provides first that Italy shall actively intervene within a month from the date of signing, throwing her troops against Austria-Hungary while Russia struck at Germany. The naval forces of France and Great Britain shall "render uninterrupted and active assistance in Italy until the Austrian navy has been destroyed or until peace has been concluded." In regard to the limitations of the boundary line, the treaty provides that

In the future treaty of peace, Italy shall receive the district of Trentino: the Southern Tyrol to its natural geographical frontier, the Brenner Pass; the city and district of Trieste; the county of Gorizia and Gradisca; the entire Istria to Quarner, including Volosca and the Istrian islands of Cherso and Lussina. . . . Italy will also receive the Province of Dalmatia within its present frontiers, . . . south to a line drawn from the promontory of Planka on the coast eastward along the watershed. . . . Italy will also obtain all the islands

situated to the north and west of the coasts of Dalmatia. . . .

The following to be neutralized: 1. The entire coast from Planka, in the north to the southern extremity of the Sabbioncello peninsula. . . . 2. The Gulf of Cattaro with its ports. . . . 3. All the islands not annexed to Italy.

The following territories on the Adriatic will be included by the Powers of the Quadruple Entente in Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro: In the north of the Adriatic, the entire coast from Volosca Bay, on the border of Istria, to the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the entire coast now belonging to Hungary, and the entire coast of Croatia, the port of Fiume. . . . and in the south of the Adriatic where Serbia and Montenegro have interests, the entire coast from Planka to the River Drin with the chief ports of Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Dulcigno and San Giovanni di Medua.

The boundary line is prescribed in great detail but we have omitted from the above the numerous islands and islets named. The boundary is substantially that laid down in the armistice as that beyond which the Austrian troops were compelled to withdraw. It will be noticed that Fiume is expressly conceded to Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro which form the proposed Yugoslav kingdom. Italy has occupied Fiume and lays claim to it on the grounds, among other reasons, that it was relinquished at the London conference only upon the insistence of Russia which wanted to strengthen the Slavs and since Russia is now out of the game Italy should get the city. Before the war about 60 per cent of the inhabitants of Fiume were Italians, but if the suburbs and environs are included the Slavs are in considerable majority. President Wilson's opposition is mostly based upon one of his fourteen points which stipulates free access to the sea as an essential of sovereignty.

The Pact of London further stipulates that the port of Valona in Albania shall be given to Italy "in absolute possession," but Durazzo "may be given to the independent Mohammedan

state of Albania." "In case of the creation of a small autonomous and neutralized Albanian state" Italy agrees not "to resist the possible desire of France, Great Britain and Russia to distribute among Montenegro, Serbia and Greece the northern and southern parts of Albania."

The twelve Grecian islands on the Asiatic coast (Dodecanese) are conceded to Italy. They have been occupied by Italian troops since the war with Turkey in 1912.

It is stipulated that in an event of a partition of Turkey, Italy is entitled to a share equal to that of France, Great Britain and Russia. Territory thus earmarked for Italy covers the region in the hinterland of Adalia. Since France claims Syria and England Mesopotamia, Italy may demand a large section of Asia Minor.

Art. 11. Italy is to share in the war indemnity in correspondence with the magnitude of her sacrifices and efforts.

Art. 12. Italy adheres to the declaration made by France, England, and Russia about leaving Arabia and the holy Mohammedan places in the hands of independent Mohammedan power.

Art. 13. If France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa, at the expense of Germany, they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensation in an extension of her possessions in Erythræa, Somaliland, and Libya, and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies.

This means virtually, of course, that Italy has the right to expand into Abyssinia.

Art. 15. France, Great Britain and Russia pledge themselves to support Italy in not permitting the representatives of the Holy See to undertake any diplomatic steps, having for their object the conclusion of peace, or the settlement of questions connected with the present war.

This article presumably explains why France, Great Britain and Russia refused to reply to the Pope's plea for peace, so it fell upon President Wilson alone to answer it.

#### The President's Position on Fiume

It is now understood that the President did not stand alone in his opposition to the Italian claims on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, but that both the British and French Governments presented similar protests to Italy, tho these have not been made public. The President's declaration, which we published last week, is said to have been shown in advance to Lloyd George and Clemenceau and approved by them. altho they are said not to like his having brought the question into the open for public discussion. On April 14, nine days before publishing his statement, President Wilson gave to Premier Orlando a memorandum of his opinion, with permission to make it public. As this paper defines more exactly the President's attitude on the boundary question, we quote some passages from it:

There is no question to which I have given more careful or anxious thought than I have given to this, because in common with all my colleagues it is my earnest desire to see the utmost justice done to Italy.

Throughout my consideration of it, however, I have felt that there was one matter in



which I had no choice and could wish to have none. I felt bound to square every conclusion that I should reach as accurately as possible with the fourteen principles of peace which I set forth in my address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in subsequent addresses.

These fourteen points and the principles laid down in the subsequent addresses were formally adopted with only a single reservation by the powers associated against Germany and will constitute the basis of peace with Germany. I do not feel at liberty to suggest one basis for peace with Germany and another for peace with Austria.

Personally, I am quite willing that Italy should be accorded, along the whole front of her northern frontier and wherever she comes into contact with Austrian territory, all that was accorded in the so-called Pact of London, but I am of the clear opinion that the Pact of London can no longer apply to the settlement of her eastern boundaries. The line drawn in the Pact of London was conceived for the purpose of establishing an absolutely adequate frontier of safety for Italy against any possible hostility or aggression on the part of Austria-Hungary. But Austria-Hungary no longer exists.

It is commonly agreed, and I very heartily adhere to the agreement, that the ports of Trieste and Pola, and with them the greater part of the Istrian Peninsula, should be ceded to Italy. . . . There would be no justification in my judgment in including Fiume or any part of the coast lying to the south of Fiume within the boundaries of the Italian Kingdom.

Fiume is by situation and by all these circumstances of its development not an Italian but an international port, serving the countries to the east and north of the Gulf of Fiume. Just because it is an international port, and cannot with justice be subordinated to any one sovereignty, it is my clear judgment that it should enjoy a very considerable degree of genuine autonomy, under which it should be included, no doubt, within the customs system of the new Yugoslav state.

I believe that there will be common agreement that the Island of Lissa should be ceded to Italy and that she should retain the port of Volona.

**The Italian Attitude** That the Italian people and Parliament support the Government in its Adriatic claims was shown by the popular demonstrations that greeted Premier Orlando on his return from Paris and the vote of confidence which he received from the Chamber of Deputies by 382 votes to 40. The parliamentary opposition was Socialistic.

A great mass meeting was convoked on the Capitoline Hill by Prince Colonna, the mayor of Rome, at which resolutions were passed unanimously urging the annexation of all territory given to Italy by the Treaty of London and Fiume in addition. Then the crowd marched in procession to the Quirinal Palace and greeted the King and Queen with shouts of "Fiume! Dalmatia or death!" Italian journals resented what they regard as the President's appeal from the Government to the Parliament, and suggest that he submit his attitude to Congress and see if he will get as good support in Washington as Premier Orlando got at Rome.

How the Italians regard the treatment they received at Paris is expressed by Signor Federoni, a Roman deputy:

France wanted a peace which gave her Alsace-Lorraine. England took up arms for the independence of Belgium, lost thru German aggression. America joined the conflict to create a peace based on justice and to found a permanent Society of Na-

tions. The war won, France exacts and obtains, besides the provinces lost in 1871, the Sarre basin, extending her boundaries to the Rhine. She occupies a large part of the German colonies and keeps them, and occupies Syria, which she firmly intends to retain. But this is not French imperialism.

England makes Wilson withdraw his demand for the freedom of the seas, realizes her dream of "Mitelafrika," takes possession of Mesopotamia, invents an Emir Faisal to consolidate and extend her dominion in the eastern Mediterranean. But this is not English imperialism.

Wilson inserts in the covenant of the League of Nations the Monroe Doctrine, which makes America immune from any interference from the League; refuses recognition of the equality of races, as tho Japan had a less secure title to civilization than Yugoslavia. But this is not American imperialism. The only imperialism is that of Italy; it is Oriental Istria; it is Fiume; it is Dalmatia; it is the dream which gladdened those who fell in the hour of conflict; it is the comfort which mitigated the suffering of widows and orphans. Imperialism means those few rocks and mountains, with a total population of less than a million inhabitants, which the Italians claim.

Whatever may have been the partition of its population before the war, Fiume is now 100 per cent Italian, for people of the other nationalities have fled from the city, which is held by a large force of Italian troops, besides small French and British contingents. Other Italian forces to the number of 100,000 have been sent to Dalmatia. On the other hand, the Yugoslavs are calling new classes to the colors to fight the Italians, if necessary, for the recovery of the Adriatic coast. Italian forces have also been landed at Adalia, the Turkish port claimed by Italy under the Pact of London.

#### Confirmation of the Monroe Doctrine

Up to the present the United States has never been able to secure recognition of the Monroe Doctrine as a part of international law. It has remained merely a national policy to which other nations have been obliged to conform, altho

often with reluctance and occasionally with protests. But President Wilson, by obtaining its incorporation as Article XXI in the Covenant, has formally made it "an international understanding" and secured for it the sanction of all the nations of the League. This is made plain by the following official declaration of the British delegation at the Paris Conference:

Article XXI makes it clear the Covenant is not intended to abrogate or weaken any other agreements, so long as they are consistent with its own terms, into which members of the League may have entered or may hereafter enter for the assurance of peace. Such agreements would include special treaties for compulsory arbitration and military conventions that are genuinely defensive.

The Monroe Doctrine and similar understandings are put in the same category. They have shown themselves in history to be, not instruments of national ambition, but guarantees of peace. The origin of the Monroe Doctrine is well known. It was proclaimed in 1823 to prevent America from becoming a theater for intrigues of European absolutism. At first a principle of American foreign policy, it has become an international understanding, and it is not illegitimate for the people of the United States to say that the Covenant should recognize that fact.

In its essence, it is consistent with the spirit of the Covenant, and, indeed, the principles of the League as expressed in Article X represent the extension to the whole world of the principles of this doctrine, while, should any dispute as to the meaning of the latter ever arise between the American and European powers, the League is there to settle it.

#### The Nine Points of Labor

In the plenary session of the Peace Conference on April 28 the recommendations of the Labor Commission of the Conference were adopted unanimously for insertion into the peace treaty. These represent the result of many months of study of industrial problems by the representatives of labor and capital and government of all the great commercial countries of the world. Their aim is to



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#### "SASSIN' BACK" HIS GERMAN CAPTOR

The Yankee prisoner, black and unafraid, is answering the questions of a German officer at the prison camp much to the satisfaction of all concerned, while the other prisoners, mostly American, are cheering him on.





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#### THE STEEDS THAT SWIM THE STYX

These monster horses of the Korean burial service were drawn thirty miles by hand to the recent funeral of the Grand Prince Yi, former Emperor of Korea, to carry the royal dead from this world to the world beyond. The funeral of Prince Yi was made an occasion for widespread demonstrations asking for Korean national independence

establish a living wage and decent conditions of work all the world over so as to prevent the strife that comes from the competition of low-grade labor. In our last issue we explained the aims and methods of this "Magna Charta of Labor," but the nine points there quoted as they came from the commission have been slightly changed in wording as adopted by the Conference. The revised version, as presented in the plenary session by Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, and explained by George Nicoll Barnes, the British delegate, is printed below:

1. The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

2. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed, as well as by the employers.

3. The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in the time and country.

4. The adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

5. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

6. The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

7. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

8. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the condition of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

9. Each state should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

**Terrorism by Mail** An attempt at long-range murder on a grand scale, of Government officials and prominent citizens was discovered last week. On Tuesday, in Atlanta, the wife of Thomas W. Hardwick, former

United States Senator from Georgia, was severely burned and a woman servant was mutilated by the explosion of a small parcel which came thru the mails. The package bore a printed label with the name of Gimbel Brothers, New York, and the word "sample" on it. The occurrence seemed without possible explanation, until it was discovered two days later that it was only one of an indefinite number of similar happenings—the others, however, without evil results—in all parts of the country. Similar packages were found in the mails at points from New York to San Francisco. Sixteen of the pleasant little surprise packages were discovered lying in the New York post office, thru the quick-wittedness of a postal clerk. Charles Kaplan was on his way home long after midnight when he read in the morning paper just from the press the story of the Hardwick accident. He immediately remembered that down in the post office there were lying a number of precisely similar packages held because there was not sufficient postage on them. He telephoned at once to the night superintendent at the post office and himself hurried back downtown. The parcels were still innocently waiting for the additional stamps; and when, after many hours of cautious work on the part of the bomb expert of the New York Fire Department, they were safely taken apart, it was discovered that they were skilfully constructed bombs of a peculiarly deadly type.

Each bomb was composed of a wooden cylinder with cover, like those in which medicine bottles may be mailed. Inside were three small sticks of dynamite, several detonating caps of fulminate of mercury, and a small bottle of dark liquid, presumably sulfuric acid. The cover of the tube was held in place by two prominent brass screws, instantly suggesting the use of

a screwdriver for their removal. But it was apparent that any tampering with the screws would have broken the bottle within, have brought the liquid in contact with the fulminate of the caps, and produced all the energy necessary to explode the dynamite. The result was indicated with sufficient vividness by the experience of the servant in the Hardwick home.

There were sixteen of the parcels found in the New York post office. They were addressed to the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, the Solicitor General, the Chief of the Bureau of Immigration, and Mr. Justice Holmes, of the Supreme Court, all at Washington; the mayor and police commissioner of New York, the Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, the Governor and Attorney General of Pennsylvania, John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan, and William W. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company.

All the addressees of the bombs were either men of wealth or officials who have been active in restraining the activities of I. W. W., Bolshevik and violently socialistic agitators, or who have favored the restriction of immigration or assisted in the deportation of exponents of an internationalism of a terroristic or "Red" type.

It is perfectly clear that the name of Gimbel Brothers was used merely as a blind by the senders of the packages. All the evidence suggests a "Red" campaign of terrorism of the most brutal and cowardly type.

**What Is an Intoxicating Liquor?** The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, imposing national prohibition, has been duly adopted, but it does not go into effect until January of next year. But meanwhile Congress has decreed by law that, from May 1



of this year, no food stuffs shall be used in the brewing of beer, the production of wine or the manufacture of any other intoxicating liquor; and that after July 1 no intoxicating liquor of any kind shall be sold. In each case the prohibition is to continue in force until the end of the period of demobilization, as determined and proclaimed by the President.

May 1 has come, and the brewing of beer and the making of wine should automatically cease. But the brewers in particular are loath to give up their business even for the comparatively short period until the boys are all home again and the army returned to a peace basis.

The brewers therefore have raised the question as to what constitutes an intoxicating beverage. The law does not define beer or erect any standard of alcoholic content which shall be accepted as drawing the line between intoxicating beverages and "soft drinks."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has said that beer containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating. The brewers maintain that the alcoholic content can be increased to 2¾ per cent without crossing the line between intoxicating and otherwise.

The brewers of New York, therefore, acting upon the legal advice of Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, have decided to go on manufacturing beer with 2¾ per cent of alcohol in it, and to compel the submission of the question to the courts if the Federal Government officials do not agree with them in their definition. There was some question whether the internal revenue officers would sell the necessary revenue stamps to the brewers for use on the containers of beer of such strength. The brewers, therefore, on advice of counsel, deposited the amount of the internal revenue taxes in a bank to the order of the Federal Government and proceeded with the sale of the beer without stamps.

The provision in the law passed by Congress in relation to beer and wine reads as follows:

After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no grains, cereals, fruit or other food products shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes.

The contention of the brewers is apparently that the use of the words "other intoxicating malt . . . liquor" means that beer is not beer unless it is intoxicating; and that the question whether any particular malt beverage is intoxicating is one of fact to be determined by its percentage of alcohol.

**Cable Lines Return to Private Ownership** By order of the President, who acted on the advice of Postmaster General Burleson, the cable lines of the country were returned to their former owners last week. Thus ends the Government control, assumed for the purpose of facilitating the prosecution of the war, of one of the three public utilities

which have been managed by the Federal Government during the war period. The telegraph and telephone lines and the railroads are still in the charge of the Government.

Mr. Burleson recommended the return of the cable lines, not because he has wavered in his belief in Government ownership and operation, but because he is convinced that the new Congress does not agree with him, and therefore permanent Government control is not likely to be undertaken in the near future. In his statement the Postmaster General said:

For a number of years the Postmaster General had advocated the Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems and has urged that they should be blended with and become a part of the postal establishment, as essential agencies of communication. He is firmly convinced if such a policy were entered upon that where there are now three telegraph and telephone pole lines and sometimes four, occupying the same highway, entailing immense waste, better and cheaper service could be given by one coördinate wire agency; that by the abolition of various supervisory forces of the wire systems which would then be unnecessary; by complete unification of the systems, thereby eliminating the operating cost of the useless systems; by thoroughly coördinating the

remaining telegraph and telephone services; by the consolidation of offices and the utilization of post office buildings where practicable; by the use of stamps as a means of eliminating costly and complicated accounting forces of the Post Office Department, thereby largely eliminating those of the wire systems, that such savings could be effected that would enable those in authority during normal times to materially reduce the cost of the wire service to the people.

As to the wisdom of this course the Postmaster General has not changed his views. At the time the Government took over the control of the wires extraordinary and abnormal conditions existed, resulting in a constantly increasing and very high operating cost, which has necessarily continued.

The accentuated cost of operation and diminishing revenues, the uncertainty in the period of Government control, presented a situation that those in charge for the Government were able to accomplish but little by way of unification or to go forward with their policies of economy, and consequently were soon brought face to face with a very serious, but quite simple problem, to wit: Given—increasing cost of operation plus diminishing revenues, equals—what? There can be but one answer—increase of rates.

That the contention of the Postmaster General for a complete unification of the various wire systems is both wise from an economic standpoint and supported by sound business principles has been confirmed by the ablest experts on electrical transmission in America.

This action was taken. It was quite unfortunate, and was taken with deepest regret, but it was imperative. To an intelligent mind this increase of rates constitutes no sound reason for a change of view on the original proposition that it is economically wise for the Government to own the wire systems as a part of the postal establishment, and in no sense tends to refute the soundness of the contention that thru such ownership savings would be effected that would result in a reduction of rates.

There is quite a difference between Government ownership and Government control for a limited and very uncertain period. The present control affords no more a test of the virtues of Government ownership than could be had thru a temporary receivership in a court proceeding.

That the contention of the Postmaster General for a complete unification of the various wire systems is both wise from an economic standpoint and supported by sound business principles has been confirmed by the ablest experts on electrical transmission in America. That it should be brought about the Postmaster General still believes, preferably thru Government ownership and operation as a part of the postal establishment, but, if this is not done, then thru some means of unified control by private ownership, over which the Government should at all times exercise a wholesome regulatory supervision.

**Mr. Burleson's In announcing the Other Troubles** return of the cable lines Mr. Burleson declared that the telegraph and telephone lines will be returned to their owners as soon as legislation can be secured from Congress safeguarding the interests of the owners. But Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, does not feel the need to wait for protection. He addressed a letter to the Postmaster General in which he made this clear. Mr. Mackay called Mr. Burleson's attention to the fact that he already had the authority to return the lines to their owners under the proclamation of the President, and that he had already exercised that authority in the case of a large number of small telephone companies. He continued:

We observe that you have recommended



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#### THE INDOMITABLE LEADER OF LABOR

When he was rather badly injured recently in a collision between the taxicab in which he was riding and a New York street car Samuel Gompers's first reaction to the accident was a request that nobody be punished for it. "It was plainly an accident." Later, when his physicians had made an examination, found two ribs fractured and recommended further X-ray search, Mr. Gompers's chief concern was over the interruption to his work on labor affairs. He returned to the United States a month or more ago from the International Labor Conference in Paris and he has been lecturing here on the internationalization of labor and directing the affairs of the American Federation of Labor, of which he is president.



to the President that the wire lines be returned to the companies, but you state before this can be done that additional legislation is necessary by the new Congress in order to safeguard the interests of the companies. We desire to state that the Postal Telegraph Cable Company asks no additional legislation to safeguard its interests and is prepared to take its lines back on one hour's notice.

We further desire to state that we shall not ask the Government to pay to the Postal Telegraph Company one dollar for the use of its lines during the period of the Government control, but shall merely ask to be allowed to keep what the lines have actually earned from the transaction of the telegraph business during the period of Government control. In order that we may formulate our plans, an early reply will be appreciated.

Meanwhile Judge Landis, of the Federal Court at Chicago, had handed down an opinion denying the right of the Postmaster General to increase telegraph rates within a state. The object of Congress having been to give the President the power to operate the wire lines in order to aid the prosecution of the war, Congress, in Judge Landis's opinion, did not intend to give to the President the right to fix intrastate rates.

In connection with this decision of Judge Landis, there is peculiar interest in the move which is to be made at once by representatives of thirty state utilities commissions to secure a Supreme Court decision on the right of the respective states to regulate the rates on all kinds of public utilities within the states, without interference by or the concurrence of the Federal Government.

The Postmaster General is rapidly becoming, if he has not already reached that eminence, the most unpopular and the most bitterly criticized member of the Administration. His attitude in the recent telephone strike, his autocratic administration of the Post Office Department, the low order of efficiency which has come to be the rule in the handling of the mails under his management, his whole attitude toward not only the employees of the Post Office Department but the whole labor problem, has disgusted even many of his own party.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has given out a plainspoken statement in regard to Mr. Burleson:

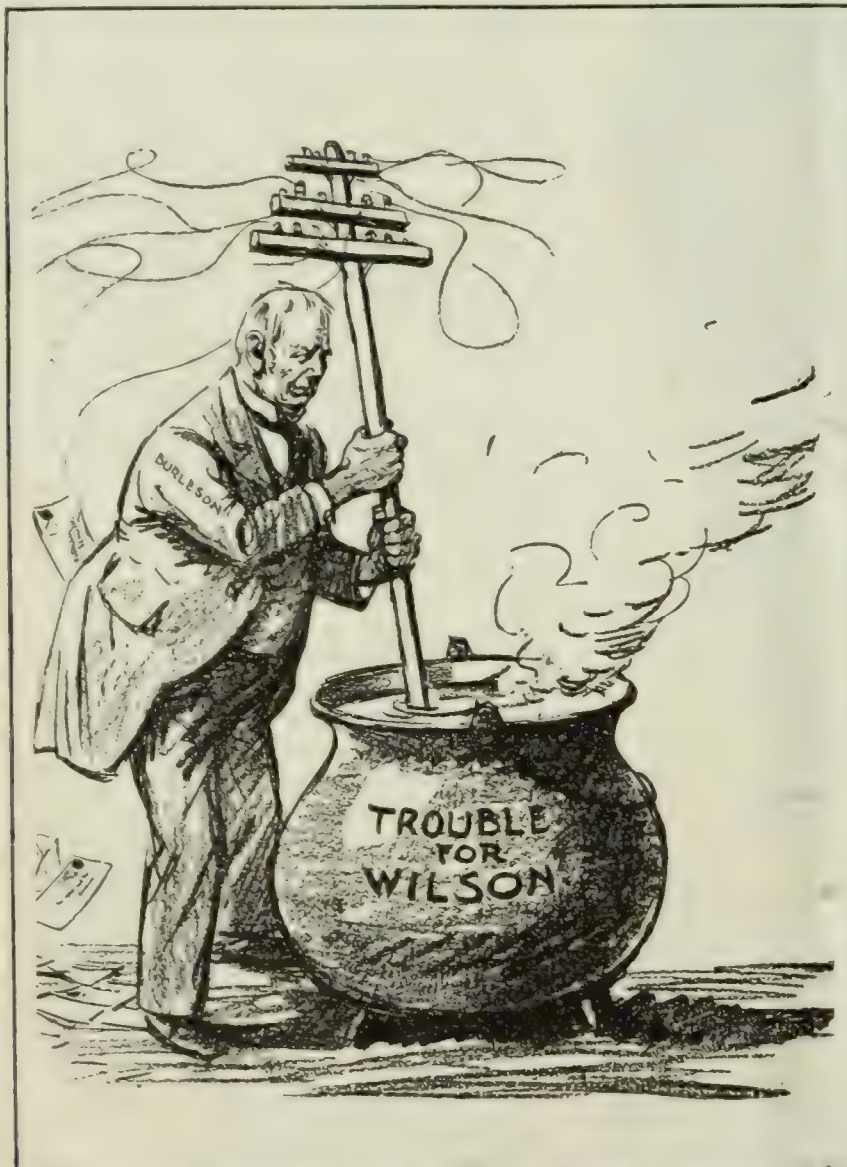
The troubles of Postmaster General Burleson, which in a recent statement he attributes to a plot or conspiracy on the part of large American publishers, are not due solely to any dispute there may have been between the Postmaster General and the publishers to whom he refers. The most recent example of Mr. Burleson's autocratic nature does not come as a surprise to those in the labor movement who have come in contact with his administration.

Labor was long ago forced to the conclusion that Mr. Burleson was completely out of sympathy with the trend of American thought and was totally unable to comprehend what America meant when it declared war upon autocracy everywhere. Mr. Burleson needs only a wider field and a better opportunity to fit him for succession to some of the world's best known but unlamented ex-dictators. The only difficulty in Mr. Burleson's way is that the world has reached the decision that it wants no more dictators. The United States Post Office Department is one of the few places in the world not yet in accord with that decision.

Long before the United States Government took over the telegraph systems of the country Mr. Burleson's cold and autocratic treatment became known to the workers engaged in the postal service. Natural resentment has followed this course, and this resentment has increased in volume exactly in proportion to the increased field over which Mr. Burleson rules. The workers in various branches in the Postmaster General's department have come to understand thoroughly that democracy and the Post Office Department have nothing in common except that they exist under the same Government.

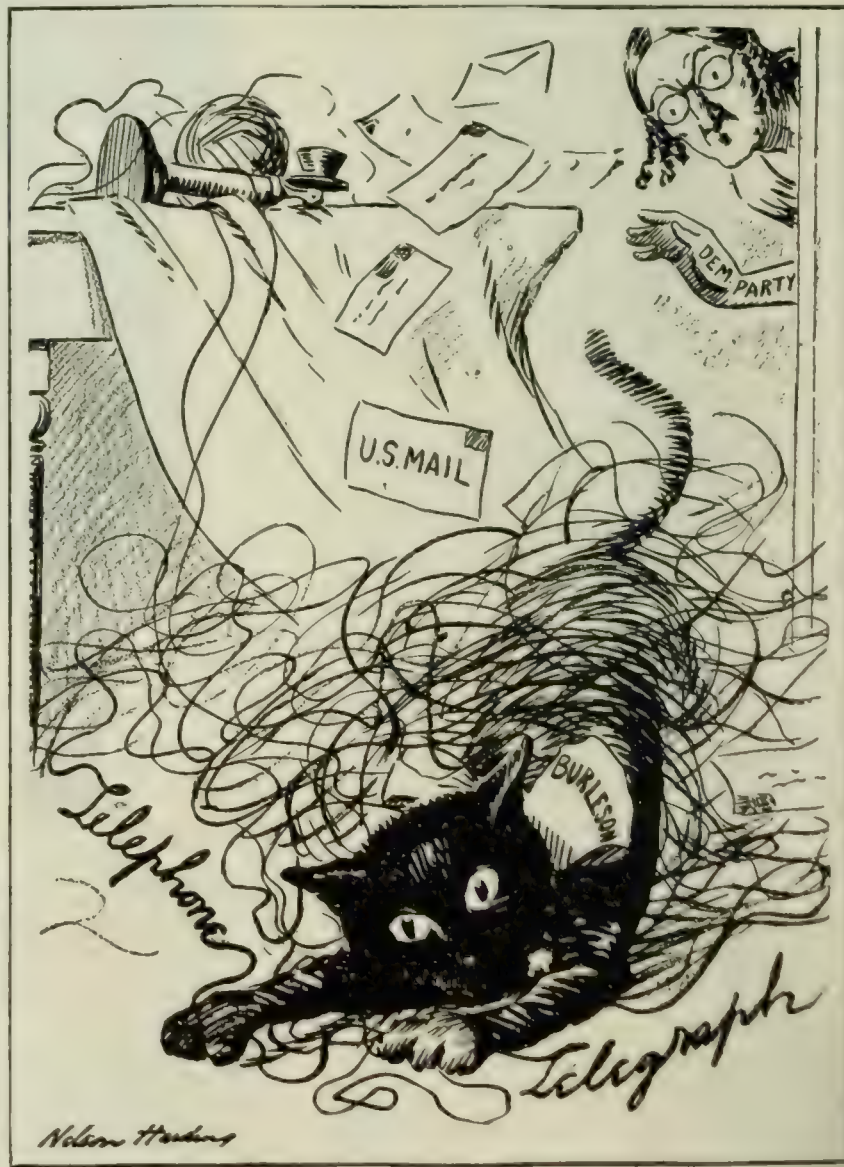
It has been rather a favorite pose with the Postmaster General to appear as a high-minded person, generous and sympathetic, with his employees. Always, however, this sympathy has been defined by him to mean that if any one of the employees had anything to present to him that employee might come and present his case. Under any circumstances such a course would be unsatisfactory, and intelligent employers nowhere attempt to deceive any one with that ancient and long-since-exploded idea. Only the most reactionary of brutal employers still endeavor to deal with the workers as individuals. In the case of the Post Office Department, however, where the employees are scattered thruout the United States, such an attitude as that assumed by the Postmaster General becomes not only ridiculous, but constitutes an insult and an affront to the intelligence of the men and women in his department and to the citizenship of the country as well.

The position taken by the Secretaries of the War Department and the Navy Department and various other Government departments in dealing with the workers, the declarations of the War Labor Board, approved by the President of the United States, concerning collective bargaining have failed to make the slightest impression on the mind of the Postmaster General and he has insisted upon a line of conduct as completely out of harmony with the balance of the Government as it could well be.



Kirby in New York World

THE MAN WHO STIRS IT UP



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

OH, THAT LITTLE MISCHIEF!



# WHAT WILL ITALY DO?

BY ARTHUR BENINGTON

**R**ECENT despatches from London and Paris have spoken of an insurrection, or, as they put it, a "revolution," having broken out in Italy. The news has not been confirmed; on the contrary, later despatches tell of the enthusiastic rallying of the whole Italian people to the support of the Government. The earlier despatches were undoubtedly based upon the strikes that have taken place. But there is certain to be an insurrection—and that very soon—unless Italy be permitted to gather the fruits of her victory. Whether this rebellion will become a revolution and how far it will go toward Bolshevism it is difficult to foresee. There is no real Bolshevism yet in Italy, tho the doctrines preached by the official Socialists are perilously near to it; the Italian people are, however, so full of sound common sense that they are not likely to be led into the orgies of anarchy that have characterized revolution in Russia and elsewhere.

Italy has really so much reason for the prevailing discontent, that the blow of finding herself cheated by her Allies at Paris is all that is needed to cause an explosion.

Whatever goes wrong in Italy is blamed on the Government. Not on the King, be it understood, for the King has little to do with the Government, and nine-tenths of the people are intensely loyal to him, but on the bureaucracy, the Parliament and the Cabinet. "*Tempo cattivo, governo ladro!*" is a common proverb, meaning literally, "Nasty weather, robber Government," but with the implication that the bad weather is the effect of the Government's dishonesty. The "Government" is a generic term, and the average Italian looks upon it as a sort of despotic power that imposes taxes, restricts liberties and, no matter what it undertakes, always does it clumsily, slowly, and inefficiently. "The Government" is a kind of common enemy, necessary perhaps, if only as a convenient object of blame for everything that goes wrong. The average man forgets that he and his fellows are responsible for the Government, and that if they have a bad Deputy it is because they elected him.

The Italian people have suffered terrible privations during the war. They have suffered almost in silence, and their plight has been known to few outsiders, but the members of the American Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. who worked there can testify as to how desperate were the straits they were in. And a few others who, like myself, spent many months in traveling about the

country associating intimately with the people, know, for we have seen the misery, and a few of us have shared in it. The suffering is still there; in some respects it is worse than ever, altho the war is said to be over. The Government of course is blamed for all of this. But if the heads of the Government were to return from Paris bearing home the fruits of this suffering in triumph—bearing, that is, the title deeds to the Trentino, Trieste, Fiume, and the part of Dalmatia they are claiming—then the people would forgive the Government. If, on the other hand, Orlando and Sonnino return home with nothing but the Trentino and Trieste, they will have to reckon with a thoroly exasperated people, that will not be satisfied with the downfall of the present ministry but may be expected to break into open revolt.

The people welcomed the armistice with almost delirious joy, for they saw in it the end of their three years of agony. They were, like the English and the French, thoroly war-weary. Nearly half a million of their men folks had been slain in battle, more than a million of them had returned mutilated from the front, hundreds of thousands of them were starving and contracting disease in the Austrian prison camps; they had seen their babies sicken and die for want of milk; they had suffered

from cold in two coal-less winters; they had borne the pangs of hunger when meat and spaghetti and bread and cheese were scarce or not to be had at all; the women and children and old men had ploughed fields and reaped grain, had gathered and prest the grapes and olives, had driven their ox-arts many weary miles to market, when there were no young men left to work the farms; when the Government took away their oil and cheese and flour and wine and bought their splendid oxen at prices set by it and not by them, they had silently submitted; they had seen the prices of everything they had to buy double, triple, quadruple; they had paid the enormous taxes and subscribed to the liberty loans; they had seen their boys of eighteen taken away to fill up the fighting ranks that the enemy cannon had depleted—they had done all this with scarcely a murmur. There had been some grumbling, of course, for Italians are chronic grumblers; they always grumble, but they do it in a good-natured way, and there had been little more grumbling than usual. But now, the war was over, the boys would come home from the trenches, and risk their lives no more; the girls would come home from the factories and the



Press Illustrating

*The King has been called the most democratic man in Italy. In this photograph, which was taken on the lower Piave, he is wearing the cape of the common soldier*



*The Crown Prince is always spoken of by his father as "My little boy," and is never referred to as the "Prince of Piedmont"*



muls their morals no more in danger; there would be food a plenty; Wilson, the apostle of peace, would see that there would be no more wars; and peace would reign on earth forever. Such was the simple logic of the great mass of Italians.

Wilson was their idol. He was the savior of the world. They likened him to Mazzini, to Garibaldi, to Washington, to Lincoln, yes even to Jesus Christ.

They knew, for their newspapers had told them at great length, that on the far side of the Adriatic one of the whelps of the dead enemy Austria was setting itself up as a rival of Italy and barking loudly about its claims to Fiume, Trieste, Dalmatia; but it never occurred to them that there was anything serious in these claims, until they realized that some of the most influential newspapers in France and England were proclaiming that the Yugoslavs and not the Italians should rightly possess Fiume and Dalmatia.

"But we have the Treaty of London," they said confidently, "signed by France and England; and France and England will not treat that as a scrap of paper. Besides, there is Wilson; he is a just man and he will see that we get justice."

For the entire Italian people—except the "Official Socialists"—is convinced of the absolute and unquestionable justice of their claims, not merely to the Trentino and Trieste, but also of Fiume and Dalmatia. When it was suggested to them that possibly Wilson might not look on the matter as they did, they were incredulous. "But Wilson is a man of justice," they replied. Their faith in Wilson six months ago was touchingly implicit.

Wilson came to Italy; the people went wild over him. Wilson was, however, a disappointment. He said none of the things they expected he would say. He amazed the people by seeking an interview with Bissolati, at that moment the worst execrated man in Italy; Bissolati, who had just resigned his post in the Cabinet because he could not support Italy's claims to reap the fruits of her victory; Bissolati, who had just committed political hara-kiri by

announcing that he would not even claim all the Trentino!

Then Secretary Lansing officially recognized the Yugoslav Government. The press was strangely restrained in its comment, but the people were shocked and began to wonder if it might be possible that they had been worshipping a god with feet of clay. Still they were not ready to give up their childlike faith in Wilson. Faith gradually weakened, but hope remained. Up to the last they clung to the hope that when it should come to the final ac-

stead of quickly drawing up a treaty of peace with Germany and Austria and Turkey, and so ending the war and war conditions, as the Italians hoped and expected, has been spending its time trying to found a League of Nations. The League was hailed at first by nearly all the Italian people with enthusiastic delight; it appealed to their imaginations and to their immemorial democratic ideals. But as time went on, and final peace with the Central Powers was deferred; as the details of the League of Nations came to

be discussed, the Italians grew restive at the delay. And the idea that such a mixture of vinegar and milk as Yugoslavia, in which the germs of civil war had already sprouted, should be admitted to the League, made them indignant. They were willing that President Wilson's demand for the redistribution of Europe on strictly racial lines should be accepted in a general way, but the proposal to apply it to the heterogeneous mass of Serbs and Croats and Hungarians and Slovenes and Italians and Turks that floats the Yugoslav flag and calls itself a nation, seemed to them the height of absurdity. Besides, they said, this principle is not being applied against France in Alsace and Lorraine, nor against Great Britain in the German colonies (for the tutelage of these under the



© International Film

Premier Orlando (left) and Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italian delegates, who withdrew from the Peace Conference on its refusal to concede Fiume to Italy

counting Wilson would be found on their side, but the rainbow has vanished, and now they are crying: "Abbasso Wilson! Evvivi l'America!"

And again they blame their own Government, bitterly resenting its failure to place the truth before the President in a way that he would understand. Whether they are right or wrong in placing all the blame on their Government, I cannot say, for I do not know what evidence the Italian Government may have laid before Wilson, but they are certainly right in blaming their Ministry of Propaganda for failing to counteract the propaganda of the Yugoslavs. The fact is, and all intelligent Italians know it, that the Italian Ministry of Foreign Propaganda might as well never have existed.

The Peace Conference in Paris, in-

stead of quickly drawing up a treaty of peace with Germany and Austria and Turkey, and so ending the war and war conditions, as the Italians hoped and expected, has been spending its time trying to found a League of Nations. The League was hailed at first by nearly all the Italian people with enthusiastic delight; it appealed to their imaginations and to their immemorial democratic ideals. But as time went on, and final peace with the Central Powers was deferred; as the details of the League of Nations came to

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Resentment against Italy's allies in the war is deep. It is especially bitter against France, for French jealousy is held responsible for setting up Yugoslavia as a rival to Italy on the Adriatic; French capitalists are known to have paid the expense of Yugoslav propaganda; France's aid to the Arabs in Italy's war in Tripoli has not been forgotten; and the persistent attempt of the French to seize all credit for defeating the Germans, for saving the remnants of Serbia, even for the great victory of the [Continued on page 229]

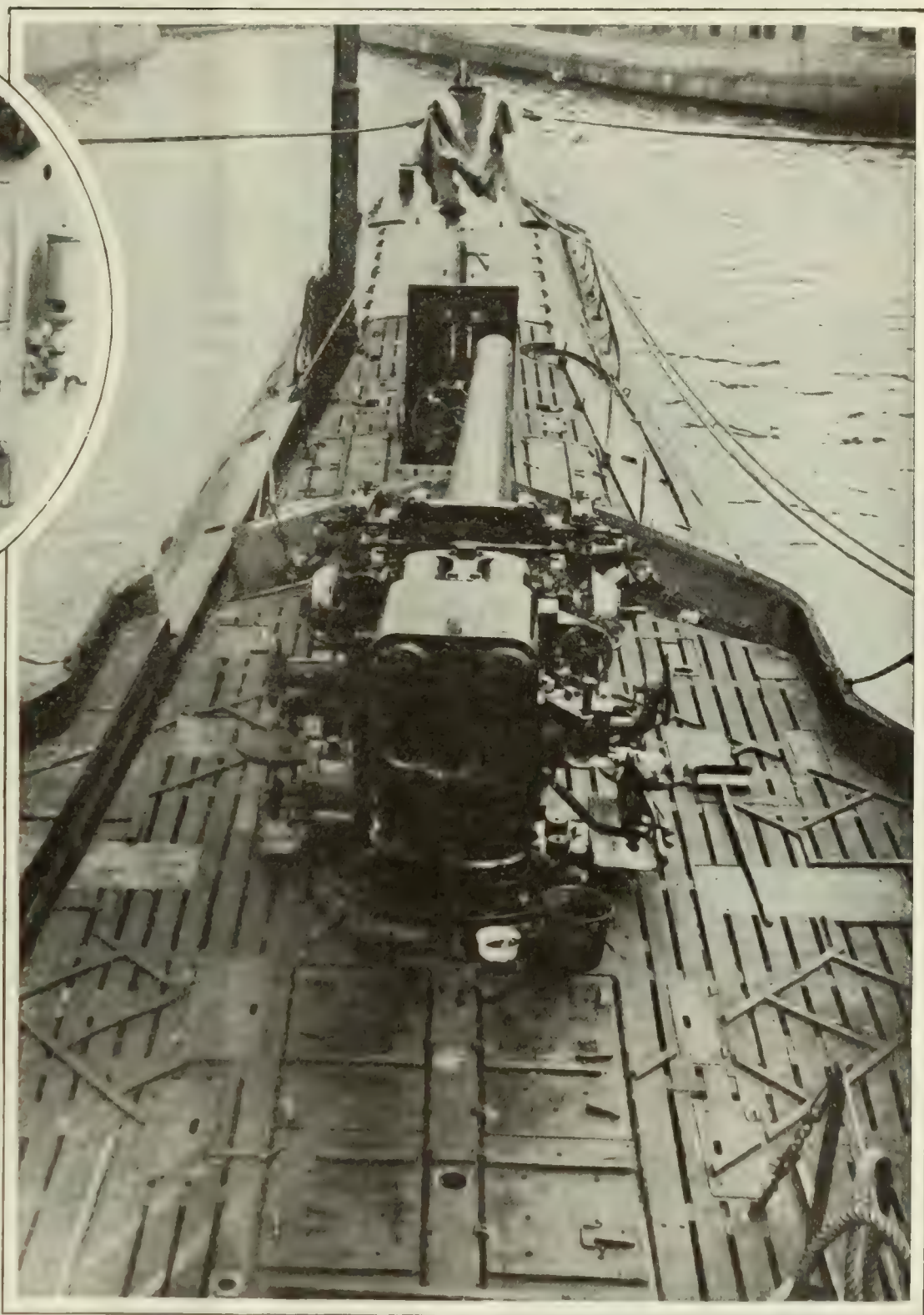


# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

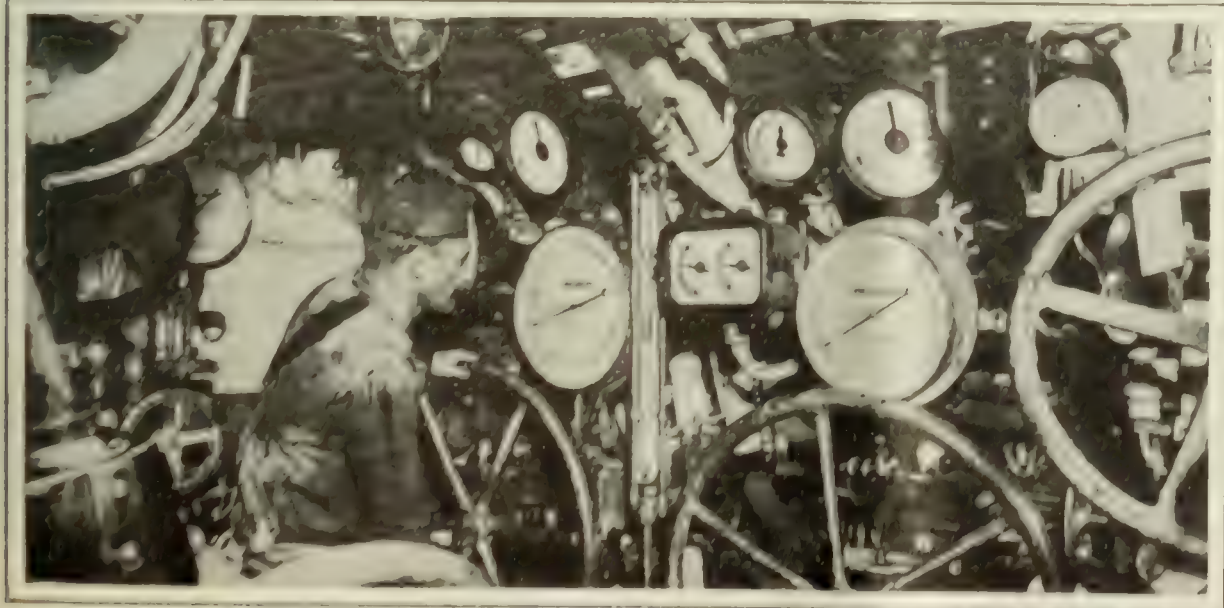


## SNAKES THAT HAVE LOST THEIR STING

The "U-117," one of the German submarines that was reported to have sowed mines off the coast of the United States last year, is now tied up with several other U-boats at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, brought over here as an exhibit in the Victory Loan campaign. The former terror of the seas is so tamed by captivity that a lady can ride it safely—several parties have in fact been taken on it for excursion trips round New York harbor. But there's a trace of frightfulness left in the arrogant coat of arms on the prow, with its motto "Gott mit uns"



Photographs © Underwood & Underwood



### INSIDE A U-BOAT

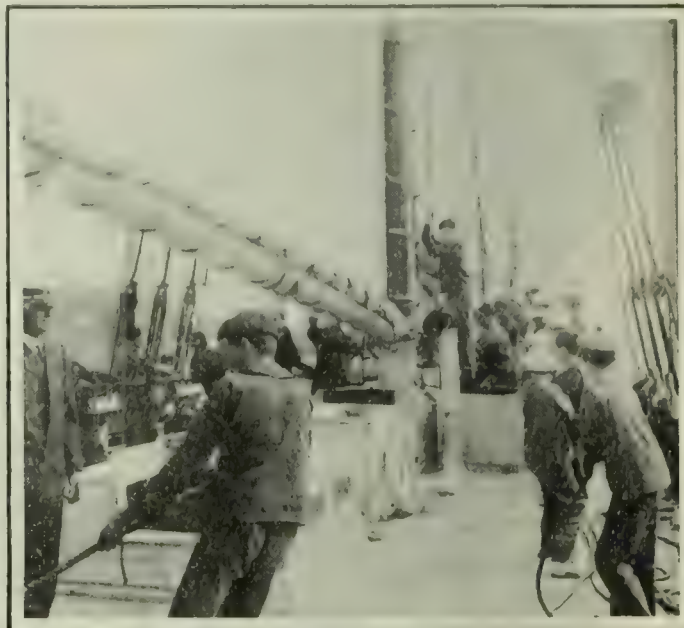
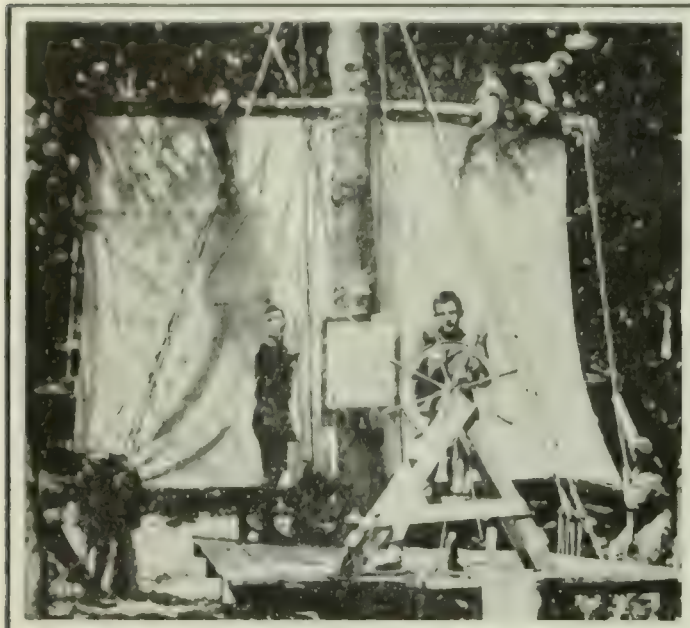
At the left is the operator of a captured German submarine the "U-105"—at his post. To the layman it looks like a bewildering conglomeration of wheels and indicators and levers—so much and such complicated machinery must be packed into the exceedingly restricted space. The big U boat shown above is a mine layer—the "U-117." It mounts a good sized gun and is capable of making high surface speed in rough water





## SEAGOING SCOUTS

Not all the 300,000 or more Boy Scouts of America work and play and do a good deed every day on land. Beside the khaki-clads there are being organized all over the United States troops of Sea Scouts—boys of high school age whose qualifications and purpose are identical to the land scouts, but who wear a naval uniform and devote their chief interest to "learning the sea"



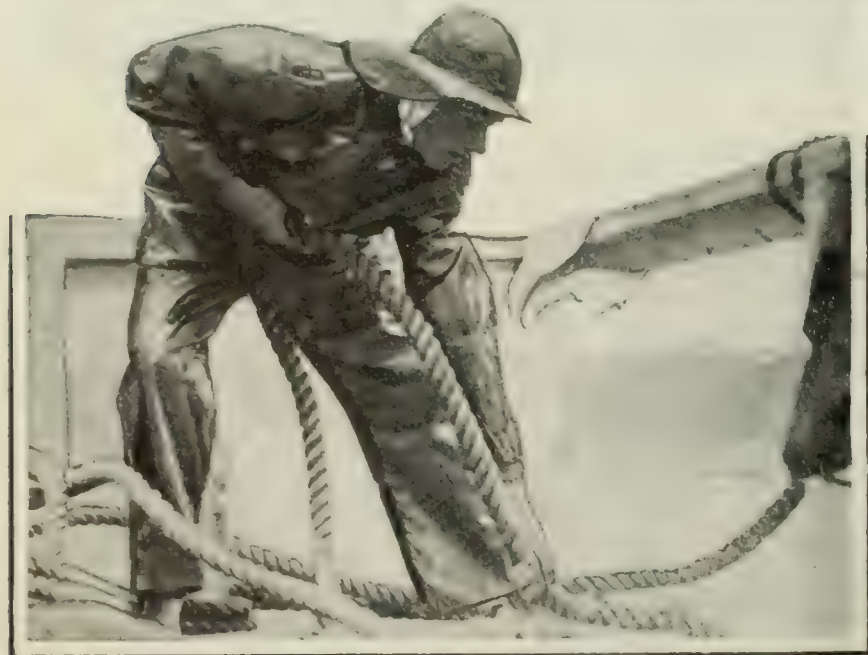
### LAND-LOCKED

Some of the Sea Scouts whose homes aren't even near a lake or river "follow the sea" perforce without going near the water. One ingenious troop rigged up this sailing vessel in the woods with a tree trunk for a mast and a deck of planks built around it. The steering wheel and sail are real and all the numerous ropes (tho of course no sea scout would be so amateurish as to call them that) are technically correct



### A CRUISE ON A REGULAR SHIP

Sea Scouts who have passed preliminary tests have a chance at a real ocean voyage. The line of boys at the top of this page are part of a crew of the "Farragut," ready for a cruise off the Massachusetts coast. Third from the left is the captain, Scoutmaster A. E. Call. The crew of every scout ship, big or small, is trained in life saving and required to pass the Red Cross tests. At the left is a practice rescue from a small boat



HANDLING ANCHOR CABLES



SIGNALLING HOME FOR CHOW





International Film

#### THE AMERICAN DEBARKATION CAMP AT BREST

*It is the largest camp of its kind in the world; during March 117,366 American officers and men were quartered there on their way home. The engineers who built the camp laid down sixty miles of duckboard in their fight against the famous French mud*



Central News

"LET'S GO!" IT HAS AN EXTRA MEANING TO OUR TROOPS IN RUSSIA



(In the original preamble the last sentence read "Adopt this constitution," instead of "Agree to this covenant.")

## 45114-17-1

Any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

(This article is new, embodying with alterations and additions the old Article 7. It provides more specifically the method of admitting new members and adds the entirely new paragraph providing for withdrawal from the League. No mention of withdrawal was made in the original document.)

## ARTICLE II

(Originally this was a part of Article I. It gives the name assembly to the gathering of representatives of the members of the League, formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates.")

### ARTICLE III

The assembly shall meet at stated intervals, and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

At meetings of the assembly each member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE IV

The council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the assembly, representatives of (blank) shall be members of the council.

## ARTICLE IV

With the approval of the majority of the assembly, the council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the council. The council, with like approval, may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the assembly for representation on the council.

The council may deal at its meetings with any matters within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the council each member of

214

The first paragraph requiring unanimous agreement in both assembly and council, except where otherwise provided is new. The other two paragraphs originally were included in Article IV.)

## ARTICLE V

All matters of procedure at meetings of the assembly or the council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the assembly or by the council, and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting.

(This embodies that part of the original Article III designating the original members of the council. The paragraph providing for increase in the membership of the council is new.)

## ARTICLE VI

The first secretary general shall be the person named in the annex, thereafter the secretary general shall be appointed by the council with the approval of the majority of the assembly.

The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the assembly and of the council.

(This replaces the original Article 5. In the original the appointment of the first secretary general was left to the council, and approval of the majority of the assembly was not required for subsequent appointments.)

## ARTICLE VII

The council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

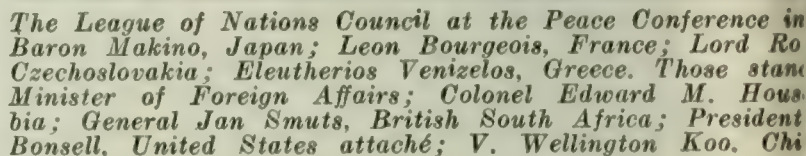
(Embodying parts of the old Articles V and VI, this article names Geneva instead of leaving the seat of the League to be chosen later, and adds the provision for changing the seat in the future. The paragraph opening positions to women equally with men is new.)

## ARTICLE VIII

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council.

*Full text of the revised draft of the Le  
changes from the original covenant are*



The members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

## ARTICLE IX

(Unchanged except for the Insertion of the words "Article I.")

## ARTICLE X

(Virtually unchanged.)

## ARTICLE XI

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the



# COVENANT

Nations as made public on April 27. The  
ed in black face type with each article.



Members are, left to right, sitting: Viscount Chinda, Japan; Great Britain; Vittorio Orlando, Italy; Mr. Kramarz, from left to right: Mr. Yoshida, secretary to the Japanese States; Mr. Dinoski, Poland; Milenko Vesnitch, Ser- Mr. Deamandi, Rumania; Paul Hymans, Belgium; Major Reis, Portugal; Mr. Scialoja, Italy; Mr. Larmande, France

secretary general shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

(In the original it was provided that the "high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action," etc., where the revised draft reads, "the League shall take any action.")

## ARTICLE XII

The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award of the arbitrators or the report by the council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged, except that some provisions of the original are eliminated for inclusion in other articles.)

## ARTICLE XIII

The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the Court of Arbitration

to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed upon by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

(Only minor changes in language.)

## ARTICLE XIV

The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly.

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

## ARTICLE XV

If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers; the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute, terms of settlement thereof, as the council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which, by international law, is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may, in any case under this article, refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exchange in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report of the council concurred in by all the members thereof

other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

(The paragraph specifically excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" from action by the council is new. In the last sentence, the words "if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the council," etc., have been added.)

## ARTICLE XVI

Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its Covenants under Articles XII, XIII or XV, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage thru their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are coöperating to protect the Covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any Covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the council, concurred in by the representatives of all the members of the League represented thereon.

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

## ARTICLE XVII

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League, or between states not members of the League, the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles XII to XVI inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the council.

Upon such invitation being given, the council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged.)

## ARTICLE XVIII

Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the League forthwith shall be registered with the secretariat and shall, as soon as possible, be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

(Same as original Article XXIII.)

## ARTICLE XIX

The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

(Virtually the same as original Article XXIV.)

## ARTICLE XX

The members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case members of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Cove- [Continued on page 221]



# LABOR GOES TO COLLEGE

BY WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

*Mr. Stoddard is an instructor in the new Labor College at Boston. "I have never seen more earnest and conscientious attention to business in any classroom" is his comment on the students of his course on shop committees and collective bargaining*



signed for high school girls and boys and working as hard with their brains as they have been working with their hands (and brains, too) during the daytime hours. Old men and youngsters; women and girls; black, white and yellow—they are going to college. In one of the smaller classes there are Irish, Canadians, Americans, Negroes, Chinese and Italians in varying proportions. Classified by trades instead of by races, they are stenographers, stablemen, typesetters, telephone operators, machinists, and carpenters. All kinds and conditions of workers are going to the Labor College.

The Trade Union College of Boston, temporary quarters in the High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury section, is now nearly thru its first trial term. Why it was started may be understood from the statement of a labor leader who took the floor during the debate at the Central Labor Union when that body listened to a report from a committee appointed to study the advisability of establishing a labor institution of learning.

"There isn't a laboring man but wants education," he declared—in more or less these words. "We all of us had to work pretty young, most of us before we finished our schooling at the public schools. We couldn't go to college because it cost too much. The great state of Massachusetts does not provide free college education. It ought to, and organized labor has always been in favor of a state university. There doesn't seem to be much chance of getting one, and so it seems about time to start a university of our own. Let's show the state of Massachusetts that labor is willing to sacrifice for its own education, and perhaps they will believe us

when we say that labor wants education and is bound to have it."

This speech was not cheered—it wasn't that kind of a speech. It was greeted with generous grunts of approval and cries of "Question, question!" The question was put and carried.

Pending more elaborate financial arrangements, some labor man's union-made hat was passed, and something like seventy-five dollars was collected to pay the printing bills, clerk hire, and such like for the first week or so. The committee was told to go ahead and run the college.

YOU can understand the spirit and purpose of this new place of learning if you realize who are the men who sit on the joint committee in control. There are sixteen of them, eleven representing unions affiliated with the C. L. U., and five representing the faculty or teaching body. The chairman is a fighting labor union man by the name of Michael A. Murphy. His organization is the Stablemen's Union. The secretary is Mabel Gillespie, of the Stenographers' Union, a woman well known in Women's Trade Union League circles. The treasurer is John J. O'Hare, of the Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union. The other labor bodies represented are the Cigar Factory Strippers' Union, the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, the Horseshoers' Union, the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, the Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, the Teamsters' Union, the Painters' Union, and the Stone Cutters' Union. Not all the trades, nor all the skilled trades, it will be perceived, but a typical sampling, indicating the range of interests involved. For the instructors, there is Henry W. L. Dana, a grandson of the poet Longfellow, formerly assistant professor of comparative literature at Columbia. There is Charles C. Ramsay, a Boston lawyer who was once superintendent of schools at White Plains. There is George Nasmyth, one time lecturer on political economy at Cornell, and now secretary of the League of Free Nations Society. There is R. F. Alfred Hoernle, assistant professor of philosophy at Harvard. And there is the author of this story.

Never was a college started in quite this way nor operated by a board of directors quite so democratically composed. Representation of teachers on the board of control is a cardinal principle.

When the faculty was selected and the college organized, it naturally became impor- [Continued on page 219]

LABOR is going to college in Boston.

Perhaps the world is prone to think that everybody goes to college in Boston and that the Beacon Hill hodcarrier speaks as perfect English and handles a Latin quotation as well as does the native of the Back Bay region. But until recently very few of the members of labor unions have had that advantage.

Now labor is not only going to college, but labor has established its own college to go to. Every weekday evening from 8 till 10, workingmen and working women are squeezing themselves into chairs and behind desks de-



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# WHAT JAPAN REALLY WANTS

BY SIDNEY L. GULICK

**F**EW features of the Paris Peace Conference are more ominous for the future than the persistent misunderstanding and misrepresentation of Japan. Her unremitting efforts to secure some clause in the Covenant recognizing the principle of "equality of race treatment" has been the occasion of continuous misreports from Paris and of numberless insulting editorials from all parts of America.

American reporters and editors apparently find it impossible to understand what Japan is really after. When Japan says "equality of race treatment" they read "free immigration." They seem incapable of distinguishing between the two. They think  $a=b$  whereas in fact  $a$  is not equal to  $b$ . They cannot imagine how there can be "equal race treatment" without resulting in freedom of immigration. It is no doubt a matter of mental obtuseness rather than of moral obliquity, but the result is equally disastrous. For all Japan is becoming indignant and exasperated. Japan's leaders see clearly that a League of Nations that starts off with the rejection of the principle of equal race treatment, and in which the white race is a largely preponderant majority has not much chance of establishing permanent world peace thru world justice.

Already Japanese editors are asking if this League is a league of white nations to establish white race world domination, to the humiliation and for the exploitation of the other races.

If that is the case, the world is headed for another tragedy, the extent and terribleness of which no one can forecast.

I have read scores of editorials in American newspapers since Japan advanced at Paris her proposal for "equal treatment of races." Various members of Congress have been quoted widely. Every Congressman who has spoken, and every editorial save two, has displayed confusion of means with ends. The *end* is disputed by none—namely, that Asiatic labor shall be kept out of the United States. There is before the country no proposal to admit it. Japan has explicitly stated that she does not ask it. Baron Makino at Paris has affirmed in detail that free immigration would be no more desired by Japan than by America. Ambassador Ishii has been no less explicit.

But still the confusion continues. It threatens the peace of the world, the morale of the League of Nations. It hurts America's prestige thru-out Eastern Asia. It reflects on America's political intelligence most sadly. What are the facts?

*Dr. Gulick is one of the few Americans who can speak with authority of Japan's viewpoint. He has been in Japan twenty five years as a missionary and as a lecturer in the Imperial University of Kyoto and he is secretary for the Federal Council of Churches of its Committee on Relations with the Orient*



They are in brief as follows:

The United States forbids immigration from India and China. Legislation still existing in support of this prohibition is a violation of America's treaty with China, according to our own Supreme Court's decision in 1888.

We refuse naturalization to the Chinese and Japanese.

Our discriminatory state laws are of less importance in the present crisis.

Japan proposed the "Gentlemen's Agreement," promising to stop labor immigration from Japan, in order to avoid being placed in China's position—namely, the position of being excluded by statute and of being the object of much special humiliating legislation and treatment.

These, then, are the *means* by which the agreed-on *object* of holding down Asiatic immigration is attained. While Asia concurs in the object, she strenuously protests against the means.

Are these offensive methods necessary? Absolutely not.

There is before America today a proposal which meets every official contention, and every reasonable unofficial contention, of Asiatic countries, while yet it would, if adopted, reduce immediately the immigration from Asia and would permanently keep it at a low figure. It would give perfect equality of treatment and at the same time secure rigid restriction of immigration.

This same proposal would so regulate immigration from Europe that newcomers from Europe would be admitted in accordance with their proved assimilability.

The National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation is

responsible for this proposal, whose details are as follows:

Labor immigration would be prohibited for two years, and thereafter, at the discretion of an immigration commission to be created, for another year or two years. This item of the proposed legislation is an insurance measure against the vast flood of immigrant labor which will otherwise pour thru our gates when transportation is made available. Such an influx of millions from Europe would beat down the wage standard, increase unemployment, and conduce toward nation-wide upheavals, political and industrial.

After the prohibition period, the basis for admitting immigrants would be as follows, applying to all peoples without exception (including India, China and Japan):

A basic figure would be established using the 1920 census. This basic figure would consist of (a) the number of naturalized immigrants from a given country or people, plus (b) the American-born children of immigrants from that race or people.

Each year, the permissible immigration from that country or people would be a percentage (from 3 to 10 or from 5 to 15 per cent) of this basic figure. The proposed immigration commission would vary the percentage within these limits, taking into consideration labor and other conditions.

By the same plan naturalization would be offered to all who could qualify, regardless of race. The standards of naturalization would be raised and a number of important reforms in detail would be included.

The effect? Japanese immigration would be reduced at once to about half the present annual figure. It would increase slowly, but in 1935 it would still be 40 per cent below the Japanese immigration of 1917.

Chinese immigration would be held where it now is—about 1900 a year.

Italian immigration would be reduced about 65 per cent below the average annual immigration from Italy in pre-war years.

From Eastern Europe an even smaller proportion could come.

From Northwest Europe a number would be admissible largely in excess of the pre-war immigration from Northwest Europe.

The sociological consideration in favor of this percentage plan can be stated in a word. Immigrants are assimilated largely thru the influence of (a) previous immigrants who have become Americanized and (b) the children of the first generation, who have grown up thru our public schools. Where these influences prevail, they testify to the assimilability of the new



immigrants from that same people, and they provide the conditions which will enable them to assimilate rapidly.

To return now to the Asiatic quandary. The League of Nations cannot settle our immigration questions, tho our wrong handling of Asiatic immigration can gravely embarrass the League of Nations.

Against military war the League of Nations may ensure us—if it be made an efficient instrument thru the whole-hearted coöperation of great nations like our own. But the League cannot insure against resentment or against trade boycott among the Asian peoples. Japan is speaking equally for China in her appeal for a decent equality of race treatment by which each nation controls its own immigration policies. It may therefore be taken for granted that Japan, in her commercial rivalry with America, will make effective use among the Chinese of the continuing humiliation practised against Asiatics by this country—a humiliation which can only appear to Asiatics as a thing wilful, wanton, unnecessary. And wanton it is, and indefensible, save as ignorance may justify wantonness.

By adopting, however, the policy here sketched America can solve the problem at once and create a new era in her good relations with the Orient, at the same time putting order into the present chaos of her general immigration and naturalization laws. For this policy gives to Japan what she craves, equality of race treatment, and also secures what all Americans insist on and Japan herself recognizes as just—safety from danger of Asiatic immigration. If only we would think objectively, setting aside the natural emotional disposition to humiliate a foreign race, the forthcoming Congress would surely act on the lines here indicated. It is necessary to secure this support within the constituencies of congressmen. The National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation is prepared to help in organizing such support, and invites all American citizens to become members of the movement.

New York

## LABOR GOES TO COLLEGE

(Continued from page 216)

tant to find a building in which to hold its classes. At this point the Central Labor Union drove home an argument. "If the public won't furnish us with free college education," they said, "we can at least borrow public room in a school building."

A college ought to begin modestly, anyway, and the Trade Union College is running true to form. It began on April 7 in various rooms loaned to it thru the Boston School Board in the very handsome High School of Practical Arts. This spring the student body, distributed thruout the six week days, does not make much of a dent in the nightly program of the janitor. But next fall, when the first real term begins, it may be necessary to commandeer the whole big yellow brick schoolhouse.

Some irreverent local headliner here in Boston wrote across the top of a column description of the new labor college "Ten Nights in a Schoolroom." For, owing to the lateness of the educational season, it was decided that the first spring term of the institution should consist of short courses, ten lectures or lessons to a course. While the C. L. U. was pretty well convinced that the rank and file of the Boston labor movement wanted a college, every one realized that you cannot start a college full blown in two weeks. The authorization to establish the college was given on March 16. Allowing the very brief period of three weeks for making all preliminary arrange-

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Dentists long have known the reason, but not a home way to combat it. The trouble lies in a film—that slimy film which you feel with your tongue. It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices, hardens and stays. And that film causes most tooth troubles.

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ments, spreading the news thruout labor Boston, and so on, the best that could be done was to give a ten weeks' term running from early in April to early in June. Each course in the curriculum of some dozen courses comes once a week, for two hours; one hour is lecture, and the other is discussion. None may enter a course unless he is a member of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or a member of the immediate family of a trade unionist. Two dollars and a half is the admission fee per course.

What do labor men want to go to college for, anyway? This is a question commonly heard in the portions of Boston composed of those persons who do not know much about the labor movement. The answer is not difficult. The labor men want to go to college to learn things which will be useful to them and which will give them the feeling that they are not handicapped in life. One of the things which they particularly want to learn is how to read and speak good English. Before the classes in English were actually organized it was evident that they would prove to be the most popular of all that were offered; and so it turned out. Mr. Carleton Noyes, for example, whose teaching is well known to many Harvard men, gives a course called "How to Write English." It is largely attended. Mr. Alfred Sheffield, who has taught many Wellesley girls, has a course in the Labor College on "Practise in Discussion."

The labor men are also interested in law, and there is the course entitled "Introduction to American Law," given every Saturday night by no other than Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School. There is a feeling in labor circles that a little knowledge of the law is very useful.

There is one striking difference between the student body of this new labor college and that of many regulation academic classrooms: there is no difficulty in keeping order. One reason is that the average age of the pupils is above that of the ordinary college boy or girl. But another reason, and a more important one, is that here is a group of men and women who are going to college with a very definite purpose. They know what they want and why they want it. They have paid out very hard-earned money for education, and they purpose to get their money's worth. Let me illustrate the kind of attention which every one of us who are teaching is accorded:

In my classroom there is a wash basin equipt with running water. One of the students became thirsty toward the end of the discussion hour and, in the midst of an explanation by the instructor, he rose and let the water run for a drink. The class was thoroly upset. They did not like the interruption. One member apologized to me afterward for his classmate, and the offender was cautioned by a friend—not by the teacher—not to do it again.

In each class there is lecturing, written work, and oral discussion. I have never seen more earnest and conscientious attention to business in any classroom. I have talked steadily for an hour without an interruption and with the keenest attention to every word. In the discussion—informal, of course—which follows the first hour, it is quite apparent that the students have absorbed the salient points and that they have some ideas of their own to put forth. My course happens to be on shop committees and collective bargaining, a topic in which trade unionists are deeply interested because collective bargaining is part and parcel of their creed, and because the shop committee movement is one which is vitally affecting the trade unions. I find that the second hour of each evening is tremendously illuminating, and I feel that I learn more from it than I am able to give. I find



also that the class does its outside reading faithfully and that in addition to reading it does outside thinking—which is more than some teachers in more prosperous institutions of learning can say of their classes!

In addition to the teachers already named, some other able men have signed up with the labor college. Among them I may mention Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale; Prof. William Z. Ripley, of Harvard; Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard, and Francis Bowes Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson. Tho we are but young yet, I think that it may safely be said that the Trade Union College of Boston is fast on the road to realize its stated aim, to wit: "Education must not stifle thought and inquiry, but must awaken the mind to the application of natural laws and to a conception of independence and progress."

Boston

## THE NEW COVENANT

(Continued from page 215)

nant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

(Virtually the same as original Article XXV.)

### ARTICLE XXI

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

(Entirely new.)

### ARTICLE XXII

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and the securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be intrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandataries on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatory shall render to the council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted

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to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandataries and to advise the council of all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

(This is the original Article XIV, virtually unchanged, except for the insertion of the words "and who are willing to accept," in describing nations to be given mandataries.)

## ARTICLE XXIII

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League (A) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (B) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; (C) will intrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (D) will intrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (E) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League; in this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-18 shall be in mind; (F) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

(This replaces the original Article XX, and embodies parts of the original XVIII and XXI. It eliminates a special provision formerly made for a bureau of labor and adds the clauses B and C.)

## ARTICLE XXIV

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

(Same as Article XXII in the original, with the matter after the first two sentences added.)

## ARTICLE XXV

The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and coöperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering thruout the world.

(Entirely new.)

## ARTICLE XXVI

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

(Same as the original, except that a majority of the League, instead of three-fourths, is required for ratification of amendments, with the last sentence added.)

## ANNEX TO THE COVENANT

1.—Original members of the League of Nations, signatories of the Treaty of Peace:

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Siam and Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the Covenant: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

2.—First Secretary General of the League of Nations (blank).

(The annex was not published with the original draft of the covenant.)



# 7 Things That Cut My Working Day in Half

This Man Now Observes "Banker's Hours," Yet Gets More Done Than When He Worked Early-and-Late—and Is Making More Money. The "How" of It Is Surprisingly Easy.

SOME of my friends jokingly accuse me of having made a sudden killing in Wall Street. Others insinuate that some rich relative must have left me all his money. All wonder at my "banker's hours." All seem to think I have recently fallen into a "soft snap."

When people who don't know the facts compare my present style of living with the way my family and I lived in less prosperous days, and when they compare the leisure I now enjoy with the way I used to slave, I suppose it is natural for them to jump to conclusions and attribute the change to some stroke of luck. However, the only luck about it was in getting hold of the formula that has brought me quick success.

\*\*\*\*

My days used to be a regular chaos, from the time I got up till I went to bed. Always under pressure, always in a feverish rush, yet always behind.

To begin with, I was behind with my sleep. Invariably set the alarm for the last minute of safety, and invariably woke up tired. Rushed through my breakfast. Hurried for the 7:40 train. My nose to the grindstone all day long, but never quite caught up. Desk nearly always in a chronic mess with an accumulation of things that should have been attended to a week or more before. Getting away from the office before 6:00 seemed like taking a half-holiday; and frequently much later than that, and often had to take work home.

\*My family complained that my mind always seemed to be at the office. I know I was poor company. I was losing all my social popularity. I couldn't enter into the spirit of things because I was always either fagged out or haunted by thoughts of things undone. Even my Sundays were more or less spoiled by guilty thoughts of the accumulation of work always staring me in the face.

And the tragedy of it was that in spite of the way I was making a slave of myself and worrying "my head off," I didn't seem to be getting anywhere. My income had practically reached a standstill. Our firm was growing by leaps and bounds, but I didn't seem to be growing with it. I knew I faced a wonderful opportunity, but somehow I didn't seem able to grasp it. It made me feel like a failure.

But happily there has come a big change. I am still with the same firm—now one of the largest in its field—but have won a place as Vice President. My income has gone up in proportion, has already jumped to five times what it was, and the end nowhere in sight. All this in the space of 12 short months, where

all my previous years of faithful service had never taken me higher than a minor executive position, at a minor executive's salary.

And that is only part of the change. In spite of greatly increased responsibilities, in spite of the multitude of matters that come to me for attention and decision, in spite of the numerous important conferences and interviews which my promotion has added to my schedule, in spite of more exacting demands on me in every way, I have cut my working hours almost in two. I am no longer chained to my desk. And I have thrown off the old nervous strain that used to make my days almost a night-mare.

I now have time for an extra hour's sleep in the morning. Time for a leisurely toilet and breakfast instead of the old Hurry-and-Run. Reach my desk about ten. Usually ready to leave by three or a little after—frequently earlier. And when I leave, it is with a clear conscience—am always right up to the minute on my schedule; often a little ahead.

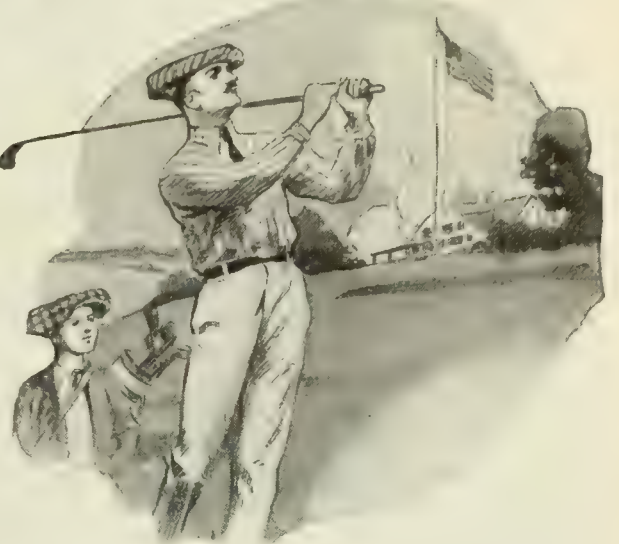
What is the explanation? Merely this—a simple secret that I got from a man named Purinton; all there is to it are 7 easy rules—but the results they bring are amazing.

Sheer idleness isn't by any means the only way to squander time and waste chances for success. Through Purinton's simple set of rules, I have learned

the real secret of how to turn time into money—how to make every minute count, not only at my desk, but also away from it. Not by being a miser with my time, but by spending it more intelligently. As I have already said, I allow myself more leisure and recreation than ever before in my life—but I have learned how to make my hours of "play" contribute to my hours of work—how to make them add to my fitness so I am always at my best while at my desk. That is one reason why I have been able to cut my working hours in two. But a bigger reason is that by following the simple rules laid down by this man Purinton, I have learned how to go through a pile of work like a mowing machine through grass. I have learned how to eliminate all "lost motion" and waste effort—not merely how to make every minute of my working time count, but also how to make every thought, every effort, every ounce of energy count. In short, Purinton has shown me how to do more in one hour than I used to do in three. And I do it with far less strain on my nerves and energy. I am fresher now at the end of my day's work than I used to be at the beginning.

\*\*\*\*\*

Who is this man Purinton? And just what are his 7 easy rules? I will tell you. In my estimation, Edward Earl Purinton is without question the sanest and soundest "achievement doctor" in America. His advice on the practical side of life has been sought by thousands and followed to their profit—from corporation heads down to the humblest worker in the ranks. His whole career is a living exemplification of "practising what he preaches"; he has made his own success by following his own rules. His developed a marvelous capacity for getting things done, his associates say he can do three men's work. He accomplishes more that is worth while every year than most men accomplish in a lifetime.



"Allow myself more leisure and recreation than ever before in my life. . . ."

And now for his 7 wonder-working sets of rules. They are all briefly set forth in Mr. Purinton's 7 short lessons in Self Analysis, Time Saving and Personal Achievement—7 absorbingly interesting lessons that can easily be mastered in 7 evenings of leisure-hour study. In fact, just one evening's study can alone easily add 10% to 25% to any man's or woman's capacity for getting things done.

There you have it. In these 7 delightful lessons, you will find the simple formula which has brought about the great change in my fortune. It is a secret that is available to all. Anyone anywhere can easily put these lessons to a see-for-themselves test, just as I did, simply by taking advantage of the Publisher's liberal offer to send them on approval for 5 days' free examination. You don't have to risk a cent—don't have to pay a penny until you see the lessons, and then only if satisfied. If for any reason you don't find them as helpful as you expect, simply return them and they will cost you nothing whatever. While if you want to

keep them, a \$5 bill is all you have to pay for the entire 7 lessons—only \$5 for guidance that can easily be worth thousands of dollars to any ambitious man or woman.

\*\*\*\*\*

This man isn't by any means the only one. Thousands of get-ahead men and women in every state of the union and in foreign countries as well—all the way from ambitious clerks and stenographers to high executives—have profited from Mr. Purinton's 7 easy lessons. Our files contain hundreds of letters from such people telling of remarkable results. Why not take advantage of our offer to send these lessons on approval for 5 days' free examination, and see for yourself? You take no risk—not a penny to pay until you examine the lessons, and then only if you want to keep them.

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# THE NEW BOOKS

## POETRY AND ABOUT IT

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

**T**HERE really must be a poetic revival since both those who like it and those who do not like it persist in talking about it. Those opposing points of view are represented by two volumes of criticism just published; one by Louis Untermeyer, who favors the new movement and is in it, the other by Professor Lowes, of Harvard, who looks upon it with skepticism tho not with discouragement. Since the affirmative always has first right to the floor in a debate let us see what Mr. Untermeyer has to say of *The New Era in American Poetry*:

Poetry, to the living lover of it, is today less a narcotic and more a nourishment. He struggles after it with a nervous energy. In his vigorous skepticism and all-absorbing interest, one can see how sweeping the change has actually been. The transformation in America has taken on the quality of a quiet revolution—a revolt against mere pleasantries and prettiness. Even before the war, our modern skald did not feel it his duty to face life with a sweet smile of easy optimism; today the voice of the chronically pleasant poet sounds doubly pitiful. In his liberation from moldy conventions and stale sentimentality, the artist has achieved a clarity of vision that is as fresh as it is intellectually frank. The past, glorious in accomplishment and eternally enshrined, is not necessarily the altar for the future; and our day has seen the artist in every sphere rise from his idolatrous worship and look with cleared eyes at old and breathless mysteries.

Glance also at the various racial colors of the names themselves: Frost, Oppenheim, Lindsay, Masters, Sandburg, Lowell, Giovannitti, Robinson, Neihardt, Benet, Pound, Kreymborg, Endicoff, Eastman, Tietjens. What a medley of clans and nationalities! America is truly a melting pot in a poetic as well as an ethnic sense. For out of this many-voiced and differently-pitched choir is rising a harmonic music, a homogeneity in spite of its seemingly confused counterpoint. Our poetry, leading our literature, has become polyglot and universal and, like art and science, is fast becoming first national and then international. The war, possibly the last great struggle of nationalism, has helped to weld these scattered, cosmopolitan elements in a loose but sturdy Americanism and thus ("for the best of America," to repeat Whitman, "is the best cosmopolitanism") has given all our work a wider and even an international significance.

Of the authors whom Mr. Untermeyer con-

siders in this volume as participating in poetic renaissance, readers of *The Independent* have had the opportunity thru its pages to become acquainted with the work of Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, Amy Lowell, Arturo Giovannitti, J. G. Neihardt, William Rose Benet, Max Eastman, Sara Teasdale, Margaret Widdemer, Willard Wattles, Lola Ridge, Alter Brody, Harry Kemp, Helen Hoyt, A. A. Coates, C. W. Stork, Clement Wood, Christopher Morley, John Crowe Ransom, Conrad Aiken, John Masefield, Edwin Markham, Cale Young Rice, Percy MacKaye, Mary Carolyn Davies, Adelaide Crapsey.

And altho the author modestly omits himself from his collection our readers will remember his article on "Amy Lowell—Storm Center" in *The Independent* of August 28, 1916, as well as various poems in earlier issues. But since the name of Carl Sandburg does not appear on the list of our contributors we remedy the omission by quoting from his new volume, "Cornhuskers":

### PRAYERS OF STEEL

Lay me on an anvil, O God.  
Beat me and hammer me into a crowbar.  
Let me pry loose old walls.  
Let me lift and loosen old foundations.

Lay me on an anvil, O God.  
Beat me and hammer me into a steel spike.  
Drive me into the girders that hold a skyscraper together.

Take red-hot rivets and fasten me into the central girders.

Let me be the great nail holding a skyscraper thru blue nights into white stars.

Mr. Untermeyer is catholic but not uncritical. He does not praise a thing

simply because it seems new and he does not accept every fledgling poet at his own valuation.

On the other hand Professor Lowes, altho he views the movement from the conservative standpoint, is openminded and hopeful. In his new volume, *Convention and Revolt in Poetry*, he starts from Chaucer but he does not end there. He gives candid consideration to the new claimants for admission to the "antient and honourable companie" of authorized authors and points just wherein they fall short and why. But he is glad they are doing something even tho what they are doing is not quite the right thing:

Far more significant than the faults of the movement, or even than its merits, is the fact that it *exists*. At no time, perhaps, in the history of this country at least, has there been so keen and widespread an interest in poetry. We may carp at the form that it takes, we may poke fun at its vagaries, we may leave it, if we please, unread. The fact remains that more people are reading poetry today than for a period of many years. That in itself is of happy omen. You can't steer a boat that isn't moving. Once let it gather headway, and the rudder will do its part. The new preoccupation with poetry in this country is a fact of large significance—not so much for what the poetry itself now is, as for what it promises. . . . If the new poets can bring themselves to moderate their attitude of somewhat sensitive resentment toward those who call their art in question; if the critics, on their part, can forego their not infrequent tone of irritating condescension, and welcome, with no surrender of discrimination, a fresh impulse—if this fraternity of interests can be brought from Utopia back to Earth, then we may look with some assurance for a genuine poetic Renaissance.

Nor need we vex our souls particularly over the vagaries of the voyagers. The inevitable extremes are merely insurgency's alms for oblivion. The essential point is that a residuum persists; a new inch of the strange has been made familiar; and the frontiers of art have been so far advanced. And when the Kandinskys and Stravinskys, the Pincassos and the Matisses, futurism and cubism, and all the other isms that make the recent history of art read like a series of bulletins from revolutionary Russia when these have enjoyed their nine days' wonder, and been gathered to their fathers, the technique of art is usually found to have gained a little in finesse and



Robert Frost, author of "North of Boston," sitting at his work desk



flexibility, and our recognition of beauty to have been appreciably widened in its scope. For after the pioneers there follow others, when the strange has become no longer strange, who transmute what the adventurers have brought within the circle into something that is enduringly old and new in one. And in the fact that it makes this ultimate transformation possible lies one of the outstanding glories of revolt.

The insurgent temper, accordingly, supplements, even while it apparently contravenes, the spirit that busies itself creatively with forms and themes that have been handed down.

Professor Cunliffe, of the Columbia School of Journalism, is one of the few professors of English who keep an eye open for new authors and he is one of the fewer who can appraise them critically and write about them interestingly. His volume on *English Literature During the Last Half Century* is composed of essays contributed to the new edition of the "Warner Library of the World's Best Literature," and contains sketches of Meredith, Hardy, Butler, Stevenson, Gissing, Shaw, Kipling, Conrad, Wells, Galsworthy and Bennett, supplemented by chapters on "The Irish Movement," "The New Novelists" and "The New Poets." In the last it is interesting to observe that the Georgians whom he picks out "as seem to have poetical sinews in them and to have done work likely to endure" are John Masfield, Rupert Brooke, Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, W. H. Davies, W. J. de la Mare and Lascelles Abercrombie. The Independent claims the honor of having published more of Gibson's verse than any other American periodical.

Masfield has long past the period of question whether he is a real poet or not. That he has become a fixed star of the galaxy is shown by the appearance of his collected and complete poems and plays. The volume of his poems contains 520 pages mostly written between 1911 and 1914. He, like Gibson, sticks to rime. In fact he is particularly fond of double rimes. It was his long narrative poems, "The Widow of Bye Street" and "Dauber," that gave him his reputation, but some of earlier salt water verses are quite as remarkable, especially those in which he utilizes the material gathered in his buccaneer book, "On the Spanish Main." He handles precious stones as lovingly as Browning in "St. Praxed's Church":

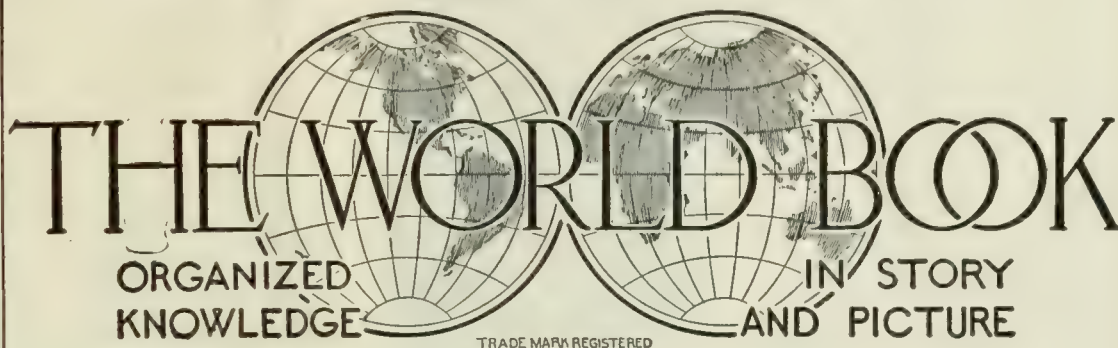
The moon came white and ghostly as we laid the treasure down.  
There was gear there'd make a beggarman as rich as Lima Town,  
Copper charms and silver trinkets from the chests of Spanish crews;  
Gold doubloons and double moldores, louis d'ors and portagues,  
Clumsy yellow metal earrings from the Indians of Brazil,  
Uncut emeralds out of Rio, bezoar stones from Guayaquil;  
Silver in the crude and fashioned, pots of old Arica bronze,  
Jewels from the bones of Incas desecrated by the Dons.

And in these stanzas Masfield can condense the whole history of navigation under oars, sails and steam:

CARGOES

Quinquere of Nineveh from distant Ophir,  
Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine.

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Amy Lowell is one of the leaders of the new poets

With a cargo of ivory,  
And apes and peacocks,  
Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white  
wine.

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the  
Isthmus,  
Dipping thru the Tropics by the palm-  
green shores,  
With a cargo of diamonds,  
Emeralds, amethysts,  
Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.  
Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked  
smoke stack,  
Butting thru the Channel in the mad  
March days,  
With a cargo of Tyne coal,  
Roads-rails, pig-lead,  
Firewood, iron-ware, and cheap tin trays.

Unaffected by these latter-day experi-  
ments in free verse and theories of  
imagism, vorticism, futurism and the  
like, Rudyard Kipling goes on the same  
old way writing verse to tunes of his  
own invention. The poems he has writ-  
ten since the publication "The Five  
Nations" he has now brought together  
in a collection entitled *The Years Be-  
tween*. The poems are mostly dated, tho  
they need not have been, for they are  
dated internally. They were written for  
a particular purpose and therefore at  
a particular time which can generally  
be discerned as readily as the date of a  
stray scrap of newspaper. For Kipling  
is a journalistic poet. He believes in  
striking while the iron is hot that he  
may shape it. This has the inevitable  
disadvantage that when the iron gets  
cold it gives forth an empty or discor-  
dant clang. For instance those venem-  
ous verses on the suffragets, "the fe-  
male of the species is more deadly than  
the male," dated 1911, was received  
with shrill applause by the ladies who  
did not wish to soil their hands with the  
ballot but it sounds funny since both  
pro and anti militants have found op-  
portunity in the war to exercise their  
unpleasant talents and are now quite  
calmly casting votes in the same ballot

box. So, too, it is some-  
what shocking now to  
read his extravagant  
eulogies of the Ulster  
Covenanters when in  
1914 they were arming  
with German rifles to  
fight the King and Par-  
liament at the moment  
when the German at-  
tack was launched. His  
animosity toward  
America, arising from  
some unfortunate per-  
sonal experiences dur-  
ing his residence here,  
found frankest expres-  
sion during the war  
and he classes "the  
swithering neutrals"  
along with the Pope  
and the Socialists, "the  
Kaiser and his Gott" as  
the minions of Apoll-  
yon. His bitterness  
against the Pope again  
is displayed in a poem  
on how the cock crew  
when Peter denied his  
Lord a second time in  
Picardy and Flanders.

But tho some of his versiform vitu-  
peration sounds already old we are still  
near enough to the passions of the war  
to appreciate more than we did at the  
time it was written, 1902, his denuncia-  
tion of England for joining with  
Germany in a naval demonstration  
against Venezuela. Its closing line has  
become a slogan of the war:

In sight of peace—from the Narrow Seas  
O'er half the world to run—  
With a cheated crew, to league anew  
With the Goth and the shameless Hun.

Of course Kipling does not find it  
necessary to mention that it was the  
American navy that blocked the Ger-  
man game on that occasion.

But journalistic poetry—which means  
poetry of the day, the *jour*—tho it gets  
out of date quickly sometimes gets into  
date again thru the revolution of the  
earth. For instance, there was a period  
during the decade, 1907-17, while Eng-  
land and Russia were friends or at  
least allies, when it was impolite to  
quote his verses about "the bear that  
walks like a man." But now they are  
again in favor for they fit our feeling  
toward the Bolsheviki as tho they were  
written today. It is this quality of re-  
current appositeness that has been used  
by the author of that remarkable essay  
in the *Atlantic* on "The Remarkable  
Rightness of Rudyard Kipling." She  
also has struck while the iron is hot.

But there is one poem at least that  
unfortunately is not out of date nor  
likely to be soon for all the good plans  
of the Labor Commission of the Paris  
Conference. This is "The Sons of  
Martha," one of Kipling's finest.

When this poem first came out Dr.  
Ward, then Editor of *The Independent*,  
made it the subject of one of his ringing  
leaders and quoted the stanzas that we  
here reprint from *The Independent* of  
May 23, 1907:

The sons of Mary seldom bother, for they  
have inherited that good part;

But the sons of Martha favor their mother  
of the careful soul and the troubled  
heart;

And because she lost her temper once, and  
because she was rude to the Lord, her  
Guest;

Her Sons must wait upon Mary's Sons—  
world without end, reprieve, or rest.

They do not preach that their God will  
rouse them a little before the nuts  
work loose;

They do not teach that His Pity allows  
them to leave their work whenever  
they choose.

Not as a ladder from Earth to Heaven, not  
as an altar to any creed,

But simple service, simply given to their  
own kind, in their common need.

And the Sons of Mary smile and are blest  
—they know the angels are on their  
side.

They know in them is the Grace confest,  
and for them are the Mercies multi-  
plied.

They sit at the Feet, and they hear The  
Word—

They have cast their burden upon the Lord,  
and the Lord He lays it on Martha's  
Sons.

The Anglo-American poet, Alfred  
Noyes, sharpens up his pen and enters  
the lists at full tilt against the cham-  
pions of literary Bolshevism in his lat-  
est volume, *The New Morning*:

It is not true. Only these "rebel" wings,  
These glittering clouds of "intellectual"  
flies

Out of the stagnant pools of midnight rise  
From the old dead creeds, with carrion-  
poisoned stings.

They strike at noble and ignoble things,  
Immortal Love with the old world's worn-  
out lies,

But even now, a wind from clearer skies  
Dissolves in smoke their coteries and wings.

As we should expect the author of  
the epic of Drake and the Tales of the  
Mermaid Tavern is not going to submit  
tamely to being called Victorian and  
relegated to a backshelf because he  
thinks there is still good in the old  
literature:

Homer could not scintillate,  
Milton, too, was merely great.  
That's a very different matter  
From talking like a frantic hatter.  
Keats and Shelley had no tricks,  
Wordsworth never climbed up sticks.  
Children, let a wandering fool  
Stuff your ears with cotton-wool.

Mr. Noyes stands for the eternal  
truth and the well tried ways against  
these frantic fashions:

They are crying a new rose for Eden,  
A rose of green glass. I suppose  
The only thing wrong with their rose is  
The fact that it isn't a rose.  
And here is a song without meter;  
And, here again, nothing is wrong:  
(For nothing on earth could be neater)  
Except that—it isn't a song.  
Well. Walk on your hands. It's the latest!  
And feet are Victorian now:  
And even our best and our greatest  
Before that dread epithet bow.

Yet again Mr. Noyes puts his criti-  
cism in the form of "an epistle from a  
narrow minded old gentleman to a  
young artist of superior intellect and  
intense realism":

You hate the hearth, the wife, the child  
You hate the heavens that bend above  
them.



Your simple folk must all run wild  
Like jungle-beasts before you love them.

I let Victoria toll her bells,  
And went with Strindberg for a ride, sir,  
I've fought thru your own day as well  
And come out on the other side, sir,  
The further side, the morning side,  
I read free verse (the Psalms) on Sunday,  
But I've decided (you'll decide)  
That there is room for song on Monday

This sounds nearly as pessimistic about the state of contemporary literature as Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" and that was written in the halcyon days of the early eighties. But then Tennyson was not so much shocked by the Zolaism of that day as the *Quarterly Review* was at Tennyson's first poems in 1832. It can be proved by the best authorities that poetry has been on a continuous decline since the days of Homer or rather before, for Homer was a mere redactor, decked with the borrowed plumes of his betters. We must therefore expect that poetry will go on getting worse, altho to us, as to all preceding generations, this appears impossible.

One of the interesting things in an editor's occupation is to watch the reaction of his public toward any new forms of art and literature. Thirty years ago when The Independent first began publishing the Hoosier rimes of Riley, its readers were shocked and wrote in to call the editor's attention to the fact that these were not like what Tennyson and Longfellow wrote. So a few years ago when The Independent began publishing the free verse of Amy Lowell, Robert Frost and others, we again were informed that this was not poetry, but rank nonsense.

Suspecting that the offense lay in the form, we printed part of Emerson's essays on "Experience" as free verse under the title of "Puss and Her Tail" with the author's name written as H. O. Nosreme, and asked our readers' opinions of it.

The replies would have made Emerson's ear burn, his left one. A class of English students in one of the state universities found it "uninteresting," "unintelligible," "nothing but words," "queer," "hard to read," "shocking" and "meaningless," and other readers said it was "deficient in idealism," "written by the office boy," "worthless and commonplace," "foolish," "like the Katzenjammer Kids" and "crude," tho the admirers of "libertine verse" rallied gallantly to its support. The results of this interesting experiment in literary reaction may be found in The Independent of January 8, 1917.

On the whole, we find that the American people, as represented by our readers, take an interest in *vers libre* and sometimes like it, but on the whole they agree with the preference expressed by Lowell in his "Table for Critics":

I'm not over-fond of Greek metres in English,  
To me rhyme's a gain so it be not too jinglish.

*The New Era in American Poetry*, by Louis Untermeyer. H. Holt & Co. *Convention and Poet in Poetry*, by John Livingston Lowes. Houghton Mifflin Co. *English Literature During the Last Half Century*, by John W. Cunliffe. Macmillan Co. *Collected Poems of John Massfield Macmillan*, by John W. Cunliffe. Macmillan Co. *The Years Between*, by Richard Kipling. Doubleday, Page & Co. *The New Morning*, by Alfred Noyes. F. A. Stokes Co.

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ought to learn from German experience, for it is my belief that our civilization will never be safe until we have learned thoroughly certain of these lessons.

Certain fundamental features of German organization we could indeed incorporate to excellent advantage into our own political and social administration. We are familiar with the military efficiency of Germany: such familiarity has been forced upon us.

Many of us know less of her efficiency along political and commercial lines, gained thru careful training of expert officials even as the military efficiency is the result, chiefly, of the trained officer group. The military organization wins the preliminary victory but the efficiency of the political and commercial organization preserves the fruits of victory.

The highly trained civil service which holds out rewards to industrious workers gives a well-oiled machinery for carrying out government ideas. The honors paid to the achievements of the university group make for an intellectual support of the government which is far-reaching in its effects. Training for leadership is a fundamental part of the German idea and in this we should emulate her.

We have been disposed to think that individual initiative was crushed in Germany. Such initiative, when directed only to individual ends, is indeed not encouraged, but when for the good of the state is not only encouraged but stimulated. This results in the development of trained leaders. More than ever before do we need leadership. Without it we shall fall and we cannot get it without training. In this, as in many another thing, can we learn from our enemy.

This, briefly, is the gist of this book, which, tho written while the war was still in progress, is equally timely now. It is essentially reconstructive in its point of view and touches on a great many of the problems of the war of ideas which is sure to begin now that the war of force is at an end.

*The World War and Leadership in a Democracy*, by Richard T. Ely, Macmillan Co., \$1.50.

### The East, Far and Near

AFTER reading *The Open-Door Policy and The Territorial Integrity of China*, by Shutaro Tomimas, A.M., one might well imagine China throwing up her hands and crying aloud to be saved from her friends, anything to get some sort of door fixed up against their persistent intrusions. Apparently they all love China so much that they stay long after the hours usually proper to neighborly visits. What is worse, they quarrel among themselves all over the place about China's real estate and other effects, which is naturally alarming to China in delicate political health. While Chinese territorial integrity was guaranteed by no less than seven agreements, four between Japan on the one hand, and France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia and the United States on the other, together with one between Germany and Great Britain, one between France and Russia, and one between Great Britain and Russia, the only one of these nations which did not occupy Chinese territory is the United States.

Japan, according to Mr. Tomimas, is, of course, a very best friend of China, tho somehow reports from the Peace Conference indicate that the Chinese plenipotentiaries were rubbing their chins a trifle dubiously over it. Mr. Tomimas charges that "China has been employing for many years, as a last resort, her traditional policy of setting foreign countries against each other, out of which confusion she is to find the vantage ground of her own security." For China to find her own security

would hardly be a danger to, say, Japan, and might be faced by the rest of the world with benevolent equanimity. Mr. Tomimas is fearful we do not see the facts. Some of them are plain to behold without the need of a political microscope.

A book of exceptional value to political students of the Far East problem is *Foreign Financial Control in China*, by T. W. Overlach. The author begins with an excellent historical introduction unfolding the gradual opening up of China to foreign influence and proceeds to set forth clearly and concisely the impelling motives, chiefly commercial, which drew Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Japan and the United States into closer and often conflicting relations with China.

The chapter on the United States is especially illuminating. In this the author defends our "dollar diplomacy" as in the best interest of China, hence it should not have been abandoned. His chapter on International Control and his conclusion complete a work of interest for any one who has given some thought to the future of China.

The text for Basil Mathews's *Riddle of the Nearer Asia* might well be the quotation:

Islam is a great advance on the animism that it superseded, but it is an advance into a *cul de sac*. It leads up a blind alley beyond which progress is only possible by breaking down the very wall of "suras" that makes it Islam.

Condensed within a small compass, Mr. Mathews analyzes with clear sighted ability those racial problems of the Nearer East so difficult of present adjustment, and of which the absolutism of Islamic dogma stands as a formidable barrier to modern civilization. As Mr. Mathews shows, it was this baleful influence which shattered high hopes for the Young Turk party when it overthrew the old regime under the promising name of "The Committee of Union and Progress." If its unity signified anything it was to commit further atrocities upon the Greeks and Armenians, while as to progress its policy remained government by the Mohammedan sword.

From the Nearer East, however, came the greatest charter of human liberty in Christianity. The question Mr. Mathews puts, "is not whether Christendom has failed either in the Near East or in the world at large, but whether Christianity has the power to succeed?" He agrees with Mr. Chesterton that "Christianity has not been tried and found wanting, but has been difficult and not tried." Mr. Mathews' effort is indeed well worthy the eulogistic preface by Viscount Bryce, and is to be recommended especially to students of the Near East problem.

*The Open-Door Policy and the Territorial Integrity of China*, by Shutaro Tomimas. A. G. Seiler. *Foreign Financial Control in China*, by T. W. Overlach, Macmillan Co. *The Riddle of the Nearer Asia*, by Basil Mathews. G. H. Doran & Co.

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The style is thoroly readable, and it is with pleasure that one discovers one can find other than dead men among the biographies. There are numerous illustrations, diagrams and maps, outlines and review questions that are of great value to the student. But one cannot help wishing that the editors had made the set really complete by listing articles under more than one name when the chances were even that it would be looked for under another than that given. For instance, any number of little New England towns are given, but there is no mention of West Point, and after turning to United States Military Academy one is directed to a third volume and told to "see Military Academy, United States."

The *World Book*. 10 vols. W. F. Quarrie Co.

## WHAT WILL ITALY DO?

(Continued from page 210)

Italian army on the Piave and at Vittorio Veneto, rankles in the Italians' breasts. I have heard the "Marseillaise" received in silence when "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner" were loudly applauded.

There is resentment also against England, but it is not so deep. If she, as well as France, refuses to honor her signature to the Treaty of London, which guaranteed to Italy all the territory, except Fiume, which she is demanding, France will be blamed—France and Wickham Steed, editor of the *London Times*. Mr. Steed was long known as a warm friend of Italy's, and Italians find great difficulty in accounting for the change in his attitude.

They also blame President Wilson for insisting that all secret covenants made during the war be set aside, thus giving France and England an excuse for treating the Treaty of London as a "scrap of paper." That Italy alone of all the Entente Powers, should be robbed of the fruits of her victory, is bad enough, but that she should be robbed not by her enemies but by her friends is what makes Italians indignant. They feel she is being treated not as a co-partner who contributed her full share toward winning the Allied victory, but as a negligible quantity, and they are especially bitter at what they call the base ingratitude of France who, they say, was twice saved by Italy in this war.

The keenest sighted men in Italy—her great manufacturers and engineers, for instance, who take little part in politics—are even more bitter than the mass of the relatively uninformed public. I have talked with many of these leaders of the country's business, and the tone of their conversation is always the same. One of the greatest of them said to me:

"The eastern shore of the Adriatic is absolutely necessary to us, strategically. We shall not be masters in our own house until we possess our own doorstep. With the eastern shore of the Adriatic ours we can do almost without a fleet, for we shall not need to defend our frontiers. With it owned by any one else, we shall have to increase our navy and keep always a pow-

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erful fleet to defend our shore that can be defended in no other way. France is doing everything to prevent Italy from becoming a great Mediterranean power. But France's policy is blind. If it succeeds we shall be driven back against our own will into the arms of Germany.

"Think what that means," he continued. "The German people are going to end this anarchy very soon. We who know the German people are quite sure that a well organized government of some sort will be established there before many years. Russia will inevitably be reorganized commercially and industrially by Germany. There is nothing we Allies can do to prevent it, and the states that arise out of the debris of the Austrian Empire are so situated geographically that they must be dependents of Germany. In the near future Japan will ally herself with Germany and Russia; this is not merely my opinion but that of all those in Europe who are in a position to know and who dare to speak their real beliefs. Germany, with all the vast resources of Russia to draw from, with German Austria united to her for the first time, will within the next twenty-five years be stronger than ever.

"Do France and England and America want Italy on their side as against this great German-Oriental combination? Do they want Italy to stand as the southwestern bulwark of the western world? Or are they content that Italy shall join hands again with Germany and stand as the southwestern bulwark of a central European alliance? In a word, do they want Italy as a friend or as an enemy?

"We sincerely want to be the friend of France and England. We should like to be America's advanced outpost in the Mediterranean. We do not want to fall back into Germany's arms. But if you expect us to be your friend you must treat us as a friend. If you treat us as an enemy, we shall seek friends elsewhere."

When this man said "we do not want to fall back into Germany's arms" he was speaking for himself and many others. But this is not true of all Italy's manufacturers and men of business. It must not be forgotten that Germans were very good friends of Italy, that there is an immense amount of German capital invested in Italian industries and banks, and that many Italians would frankly welcome a reconciliation with their old allies, the Germans, against whom they went to war reluctantly. They see in this the only speedy way to develop Italian industry. They wish Americans would come to their aid with capital and with that power of organization which seems strangely lacking among Italians. They would willingly be dependent upon us for the coal and iron and copper that they must have, but they refuse to be dependent upon France for them, for they know that France would not treat them fairly.

But this indignation and resentment, universal as it is, is not the only ground for discontent. It is the most important, however, for if Italy had been able to secure all that it went into the war for the people would have been willing to bear their heavy burdens a while longer. As it is, they are beginning to think that those who opposed their entrance into the conflict may have been right. They are asking, "What did we go into the war for? For a few hundred miles of snow-clad mountains and the little city of Trento?" And they answer themselves by saying: "We could have got all that by remaining neutral. Austria offered us more than that in 1915. We might better have accepted Giolitti's 'parecchio' and avoided all this bloodshed and suffering."

The Official Socialists, who have never for a moment ceased their anti-war propa-

ganda, who continued thruout the war to preach peace on any terms, who dinned into the ears of the peasantry that this war was brought on by the gentlefolks to enrich themselves and to enslave the common people by forcing them into the army, that it was a gentlefolks' war and was being fought by the farmers for the exclusive benefit of the gentlefolks, these astute Socialists are saying, "didn't we tell you so?" and are pointing to the profiteers on the one hand and to the almost starving poor on the other as proof that what they had said was true. The Socialists are openly defending the Bolsheviks of Russia, bringing on strikes that are as nearly general as they can make them, fanning the smouldering fires of discontent wherever they see them. Their official organ, *Avanti*, in spite of the many white spaces in its pages where the censors have wielded the ax, contains every day columns of what we here should call incendiary matter.

There is no coal in Italy; England, who had been supplying the 650,000 tons a month that are needed to keep the factories going, is no longer able to furnish it; it is a slow process getting coal from America, now that there is such a shortage of ships, and the freight rate to Genoa is \$70 a ton! The factory owners have been straining every nerve to keep their establishments going; not because there is any money in it under present conditions, but to keep their employees at work, for they and the Government fear the result of turning loose an army of 300,000 or 400,000 unemployed men and women. For the same reason the Government closes its ears to the clamor for immediate demobilization, and is letting the soldiers return home only slowly.

Wages in the factories have been high and employees think they ought to continue on the war-time scale. Employers think differently, especially as the war-time profits of many of them are still only on paper, the Government not yet having paid fully for the munitions it bought.

So all classes of men are filled with uncertainty and discontent. The Government seems unable to devise practical measures that will give employment to large numbers of workers, keep the factory wheels moving and provide for paying the crushing war debt of the nation. The rate of exchange makes imports an expensive luxury, yet there are things that Italy must import, and there are few things which Italy can export to the nations from which she buys. How, then, is she to pay for her imports as well as the heavy interest on her foreign debt? These are some of the knotty problems with which a none too strong Government is wrestling. The new Secretary of the Treasury, Signor Stringher, who resigned from the management of the Banca d'Italia to undertake the task of reorganizing the country's finance, is probably the ablest banker in Italy, and the country looks to him to find a way.

But the imposition of new or higher taxes will be an experiment full of peril, in the present state of the public mind.

If the rebellion breaks out, I look to see it begin in one of the industrial centers or in the Romagna. A great shutdown or a great strike at Turin, Prato, Bologna or Terni might easily start the trouble, for the extreme Socialists of the I. W. W. or Bolshevik type are ready to incite it at the first opportunity.

Whether the revolution would overturn the monarchy or not depends largely upon the attitude of the King. As I have said, Vittorio Emanuele is universally beloved; he is idolized by the army and navy.

I heard a fantastic suggestion made by an admiral of the Italian navy, quite seriously; this was that the King might head a revolution. This would not be so un-



precedented as it seems at first, for it would be but a *coup d'état*. There is no doubt that if Vittorio Emanuele were to call upon the army and navy to support him in a radical, revolutionary turning out of the present bureaucracy, coupled with confiscation of vast estates and swollen fortunes, he would have their enthusiastic support. And if in the process the people demanded a change to a republican form of government, there is no doubt whatever that he would be elected President. I have asked many of the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties who, in the event of a republic being founded, would be the first President, and all, without exception, answered, the present King. And Victor Emanuel, I believe, would consider it a greater honor to be a president elected by the people than to reign over them as a hereditary monarch.

In the idea of the King heading a revolution there is something that would appeal to the artistic and romantic sense of the Italian people; it would be such a *bella gesta*!

And I believe it would be successful. The King is full of common sense. He is the most democratic of monarchs. Chatting with a soldier or a friend he always says: "My wife," or "my little boy," never "the Queen," or "the Prince of Piedmont." During the war he entertained royal guests and generals of the Allied armies sitting beside a road eating such a luncheon as he could carry in his car or as the nearest mess could prepare. He knows, perhaps better than any other man in Italy, what are the defects in the country's government, and he knows the men who could successfully reform the system.

Italy has popular government today, but she suffered for so many centuries under the oppression of foreign rule, with corruption, favoritism, and all that was worst in government, that a vast number of her people do not yet realize that it is in their power to select their own rulers, and they tamely submit to having candidates from distant points foisted upon them by the many political parties into which the nation is split. There are far too many parties in Italy, and the result is that no one party is likely to have a working majority in parliament; therefore, every ministry must be a coalition, with inevitable compromises and deals. The present parliament was elected before the war; a large number of its members owe their election to Giolitti, whose methods were those of Croker and Platt. It never fairly represented the people; the people forced it into the declaration of war, but ever since the disaster of October, 1917, its members have not dared to do anything but be guided by popular opinion. The people today dictate to its deputies and look forward to the coming elections to inflict political death upon most of them.

The people have been hardened by the war and by the sufferings that it has entailed. I have tried to set forth the many ideas that are seething in their heads and that make an insurrection probable if their aspirations are unsatisfied.

Nevertheless, we must not lose sight of the fact that the Italian people are by nature endowed with much common sense; that they are good at heart and have a sunny disposition. There are crying grievances, and any revolution that breaks out, altho it might be fanatically fierce at the beginning would, I am sure, give way to sober second thought and after a few first days of lawlessness and bloodshed the good humor of the people would return. Bolshevism is the fear of hunger. There may be an outbreak of it in Italy, but it is not likely to take a serious hold of the people, and I am sure it will not last long.

New York

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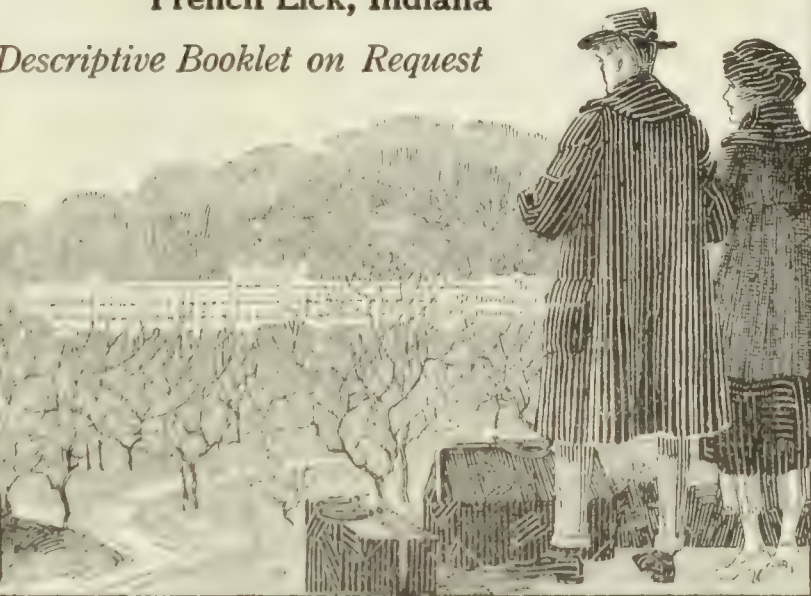
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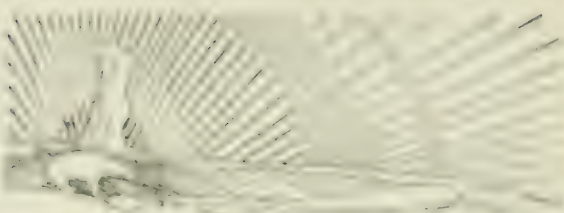
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## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

- I. Poetry and About It. By Edwin E. Slosson.
  1. Define "poetry," "prose," "verse," "free verse."
  2. What is meant by "a poetic revival"? What periods of English literature are especially notable for the production of poetry?
  3. What is "the new movement" in the writing of poetry?
  4. Explain the following: "Poetry is today less a narcotic and more a nourishment."
  5. Explain the following: "Liberation from moldy conventions and stale sentimentality."
  6. Explain the saying: "Our poetry has become polyglot."
  7. Read aloud the list of present-day poets. Tell something concerning the work of any one.
  8. Read aloud "Prayers of Steel." Interpret the poem.
  9. What values may "the new poetry" contribute to literature?
  10. Prepare a report that will explain the nature of "The Warner Library of the World's Best Literature."
  11. Tell something concerning the literary work of the following: Meredith, Hardy, Stevenson, Shaw, Kipling, Conrad, Wells, Galsworthy, Bennett.
  12. Read aloud the selection from Masfield's "On the Spanish Main." Show how the selection is related to Stevenson's "Treasure Island."
  13. Define the following words: quinquere, galleon, amethyst, moldores. Explain the significance of the following names: Nineveh, Ophir, Palestine, The Isthmus, The Channel.
  14. Read aloud Masfield's "Cargoes." In what does the beauty of the poem consist?
  15. What does the writer mean in calling Kipling "a journalistic poet"?
  16. Read aloud the four selections from Alfred Noyes. What serious criticisms of modern poetry does Alfred Noyes make in these selections?
  17. What criticism of the literature of his day did Tennyson make in "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After"? Does Tennyson's criticism apply to the work of present-day writers?
- II. What Will Italy Do? By Arthur Benington.
  1. Give a talk in which you emphasize the sufferings of the Italian people during the war.
  2. Explain why the Italians made President Wilson their idol.
  3. What recent events have angered the Italian people?
  4. In a single sentence show why Italy needs the eastern shore of the Adriatic.
- III. What Japan Really Wants. By Sidney L. Gulick.
  1. Explain how the news of the week interests us particularly in Japan.
  2. Give a thoughtful talk in which you explain the importance of controlling immigration.
  3. Explain any one practical method for controlling immigration.
- IV. Labor Goes to College. By William Leavitt Stoddard.
  1. Prepare an exposition on the subject, "The Trade Union College of Boston."
  2. Write a letter in answer to the question: "What do labor men want to go to college for, anyway?"
  3. "They particularly want to learn to read and speak good English." Why is English so important?
  4. Contrast the work of an ordinary school and the work of the Trade Union College.
- V. The New Covenant.
  1. Make the principal points of the Covenant emphatic by expressing them in short, emphatic sentences, properly numbered and subordinated.
- VI. The Story of the Week.
  1. Explain, as if to a large audience, exactly what was included in "The Fiume Treaty."
  2. Read aloud President Wilson's words concerning the Fiume Treaty.
  3. Imagine that you are the presiding officer at a debate on "The Question of Kiao-Chau." Give an introductory speech explaining the subject of the debate.
  4. Express every one of "The Nine Points of Labor" in the form of a resolution suitable for a debate.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

- I. The Peace Congress and the League of Nations—"The New Covenant," "Confirmation of the Monroe Doctrine."
  1. Compare the Covenant of the League of Nations as adopted with the original draft which was published in The Independent of March 1. What important changes have been made?
  2. Why was Geneva rather than Brussels or The Hague chosen as the seat of the League?
  3. Does the fact that any nation may withdraw "after two years' notice of its intention so to do" affect the importance or the permanency of the League?
  4. Why was the paragraph excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" introduced into Article XV?
  5. What is the significance of Article XXI? Why did the British delegation support the President in securing the adoption of this article?
  6. Mr. Holt in the leading editorial says, "The League of Nations is in no sense the beginning of a 'world state,'" etc. Why does he emphasize this?
  7. Find the exact words which justify five or six of Mr. Holt's twenty-nine enumerated points.
  8. Do the present conditions justify the quotation from Washington in Mr. Holt's last paragraph?
- II. The Problem of Fiume and Dalmatia—"What Will Italy Do?" "The Fiume Treaty," "The President's Position on Fiume."
  1. What, in Mr. Benington's opinion, will be the result in Italy, if the Italian Government's claims to Fiume are disallowed?
  2. With a map before you, study the provisions of the Pact of London. According to this document, what disposition was to be made of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast?
  3. What, according to the President's memorandum of April 14, were the reasons for not yielding to the Italian demands?
  4. Study the statement of one of Italy's greatest commercial leaders as quoted by Mr. Benington. Do the alleged facts outweigh the President's reasons as stated in the memorandum?
  5. If revolution should come in Italy what, in Mr. Benington's judgment, would be its probable course?
  6. "Three things could happen to Fiume," says Mr. Howland. Which of the three does he advocate? Does his solution sound reasonable to you?
- III. The Question of Japan—"What Japan Really Wants," "The Question of Kiao-Chau."
  1. Explain the distinction which Mr. Gulick makes between "equality of race treatment" and "free immigration."
  2. Is Japan's protest against our method of restricting Oriental immigration justified?
  3. What new plan for accomplishing our present purpose does Mr. Gulick propose? Why would the Japanese accept this plan without complaint?
  4. Does this week's news throw any new light on the past, present and future problem of Japanese-Chinese relations?
- IV. Industrial Democracy in Great Britain—"The British Way with Social Unrest."
  1. What were the conditions which led to the recent industrial conference in England? Give the chief clauses of the agreement entered into by labor, capital and the Government on April 4.
  2. What part is the Government to play in the new industrial scheme?
  3. Why does the editor declare that "In substance . . . the whole plan is a tryout of collective bargaining," etc.?
  4. Do you agree that the plan is so organized that "it is probable that a true industrial democracy will come into existence"?
- V. Mr. Burleson and His Critics—"Cable Lines Return to Private Ownership," "Mr. Burleson's Other Troubles."
  1. Write a brief resumé of Mr. Burleson's statement. Do you feel with him that Government ownership has not had a fair chance?
  2. What is the basis of Mr. Mackay's criticism of Mr. Burleson?



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Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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People's Gas Building Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

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*I Love You.* A thoroly wholesome, deliciously nonsensical and capitally acted farce in which a Harvard-Oxford butler and an oratorical electrician mingle with the low brows of high society. (Booth Theater.)

*Come-On Charley.* A dream extravaganza founded on the stories of Thomas Addison. Hearty, harmless and humorous. (Forty-eighth Street Theater.)

*Fires of Faith.* A Salvation Army film with Commander Evangeline Booth herself in the cast. While it is propaganda, it is interesting as a photoplay of the Salvation Army in war time, and will bear favorable comparison with the best artistic productions of filmland. Net receipts go to the Salvation Army Home Service Fund. (Harris Theater.)

*Shakuntala.* Greenwich Village vibrates between extreme modernity and revived antiquity. The famous Sanskrit epic of Kalidasa is presented in artistic form with lighting and grouping and draping that bring out well its imperishable poetry. (Greenwich Village Theater.)

## BOOKS HELPED—SEND MORE

The signing of the peace treaty terminates the state of war but it by no means ends the soldiers' need for books; rather it serves to increase that need, for with the war excitement past men in the army and navy have now more time to idle. They need books to keep up their morale, to prevent homesickness, to help accomplish the big tasks of reconstruction. Altho the A. L. A. has placed in service more than five million books contributed in this country, has purchased more than two millions, and has put promptly in use the books of the abandoned camps, there have never yet been books enough to satisfy the men in uniform. Men who never read before have learned the habit, and it is catching. Libraries have been opened in hundreds of camps, naval and marine stations, and branches have been established in Y. M. C. A., Jewish Welfare, and K. of C. huts, barracks and mess halls.

A book in war service wears out seven times as fast as a book issued from a public library. A popular book of fiction read in the camp or in the field is fit for the second when it has been issued to four men. In addition to the wear and tear on books read under difficulties in dugouts and in the trenches, and returned to the libraries caked with mud or riddled with shell, many were lost as men were transferred from place to place, or when a regiment went into action. Thousands of books were lost at Chateau Thierry. As a result of the submarine hundreds of boxes of books were sunk before they reached the other side.

—PEDED

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was met by a subscription of nearly two millions. This year three-quarters of a million books are needed from the entire country before July 1.

### WHERE

For a time still indefinite there will be men, seven divisions of them, serving in the Army of Occupation in Germany. There will be a substantial army in France thru out a good part of the coming summer, and there are American soldiers serving in Russia and Siberia. One doughboy writes that his whole signal battalion has but four books to read in its abundant spare time. Another asks from the Army of Occupation, "Could you send some reading to a couple of Yanks in Germany, where it's impossible to get any reading at all? If you can't, we are all going bugs!" And the recruiting posters now are calling for 50,000 more volunteers to serve overseas.

The transports need books. During the war it was the custom to open for the use of the troops a couple of boxes of books from the shipment which practically every transport carried. Since the armistice the A. L. A. has established libraries on all transports leaving the United States, but it has never been possible to supply with reading matter the homebound ships.

The War and Navy Departments have found the war libraries so necessary and popular that they have decided to establish library service for every unit in the permanent naval and military establishment of the United States.

The hospitals need books most of all. Not even at home here, in our military hospitals, has the supply of books ever been sufficient for the need. From a hospital at Mars comes the story of a lad who confided to a representative of the A. L. A., "Until the books came I just counted the bricks in the wall day after day." "How long have you been here, sonny?" he was asked. "Three months."

### WHAT KIND

Books of relaxation, novels of action and adventure, detective stories are popular everywhere. Some men like Zane Grey; others insist on George Meredith and Henry James. Conan Doyle, Rex Beach, Stewart Edward White, O. Henry, Edgar Rice Burroughs, Anna Katharine Green, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Bertrand Sinclair and Phillips Oppenheim are prime favorites. Recent fiction of the best sort is in continual demand.

The standard authors hold their popularity; there is a steady call for Dickens, Thackeray and Scott; and many men who have grown interested in things French during their sojourn abroad, are calling for the old favorites of Dumas, "The Three Musketeers," "Monte Cristo," "Twenty Years After" and Mark Twain's "Joan of Arc." Poetry of all sorts is appreciated, particularly anthologies, and a recent request is for "at least one hundred copies of the new Joyce Kilmer poems" for use abroad.

There is a constant demand for up-to-date technical works on a vast variety of subjects—everything from mathematics and electricity to hog raising and embalming, salesmanship, veterinary surgery, and a request from a mule driver for something new on automobiles. These are for the men who wish to brush up on their professions and trades after two years of absence, or who are hoping to secure better positions when they return to civilian life.

The need for new magazines, including the technical ones, is urgent. The newer the better. Weeklies should not be more than a month old; monthlies not more than three months old.

As an army captain puts it: "Send me everything you can as fast as you can. I now have five towns and some two thousand men—just raise the sluice and let the book flood come!"





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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE EMPIRE THAT WAS

THE Peace Treaty is a stern document. The conditions which it imposes on the German nation are terrible in their severity. But the sternness is the sternness of righteousness, the severity is the severity of justice. To the German nation and the German people is being meted out not vengeance but retribution.

The rulers of the German Empire, with the fierce approval and the unstinted coöperation of the German people set out to impose the will of German autocracy upon the world by ruthless force. But there was a moral power in the world which, working thru other peoples, would not let it be. The German Empire is no more. Its people sinned the unforgiveable sins of unrighteous ambition and the rejection of every moral standard. The punishment was long in coming; at times it almost looked as tho it might not come at all. But the moral law will not be denied. The righteousness which exalteth a nation is deliberately rejected at a people's peril.

The German Empire was a great power. It was steadily becoming greater. But it desired to be not merely great, but omnipotent. What is the German Empire now?

In 1914 the German Empire included an area of nearly a million and a quarter square miles. Over a million square miles of this territory were outside of Europe, some 200,000 square miles on the European continent. When the peace treaty is signed—for it will be signed practically without change—the German Empire will have shrunk to an area of 160,000 square miles. It will have been stripped of every possession beyond the limits of Europe. It will have lost Alsace-Lorraine with two great cities Strasbourg and Metz; parts of Silesia, West Prussia, Posen and East Prussia with the prosperous port of Danzig; and bits along the Belgian frontier. There will be taken away in Europe nearly 50,000 square miles, and in the rest of the world over a million square miles.

The German army and the German navy, the instruments which were to have put the neck of the world beneath the heel of German autocracy, are to become mere shadows of their former flaunting power. Germany may have an army of only 100,000 officers and men and a navy of six small battleships, six light cruisers, twelve torpedo boats and no submarines.

Germany must abolish conscription, destroy the fortifications of the stronghold of the German navy, Heligoland, build no forts overlooking the Baltic or within thirty miles of the French and Belgian frontier, maintain no military or naval air forces, import or export no munitions of war and manufacture only a specified minimum of such materials, open the Kiel Canal to the merchant and war ships of all nations. German militarism is no more. It was overwhelmingly defeated on the field of battle by the armed forces of the defenders of humanity. It is now, with merciless logic, rendered impotent to make another attempt to dominate the world by force. The world has been made safe from that particular manifestation of autocracy.

Germany is compelled to accept full responsibility for all the loss and damage to which the Allied nations have been subjected and to pay the bill for reparation and restitution which the Allies will assess. The bill will be as large as Germany can pay. The first payment alone will amount to five billion dollars. It will require all the energy and industry of the German people for a long time to come to liquidate that portentous indebtedness; there will be little energy left for the renewal of plans of aggression.

Germany is forced to replace the merchant shipping destroyed by the unholy submarine campaign by handing over all its merchant ships of large size and building others to the amount of a million tons also to be delivered to the Allied powers. So Germany must begin all over again if it will seek to reconquer the trade of the world.

Germany must agree to the trial by an international tribunal of the former German Kaiser for "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." The mighty prince, whose mailed fist and shining armor were the symbols of the arrogant pretensions of the German Empire, becomes, with the consent of those at whose head he took the field, an indicted criminal at the bar of the world's justice.

The retribution, which the victorious champions of humanity are exacting from the downfallen aggressors against the peace of the world, is full-measured, but it does not pass the bounds of justice and right. The punishment, as all proper punishments ought to be, is the logical sequel to the crime and the indispensable guarantee against its repetition.

## THE INDEPENDENT AND THE COVENANT

ON September 28, 1914, The Independent published a long leading editorial entitled "The Way to Disarm: A Practical Proposal." This editorial was the first attempt in the United States after war broke out, and as far as we know anywhere to formulate in concrete detail the basic principles of a League of Nations. This editorial was taken up and discussed thruout the country, and was the direct occasion of the formation of the American society known as the League to Enforce Peace, which

gave currency to the League idea thruout the world. A year later President Wilson espoused the cause, and to him more than any other man is due the credit of carrying the idea into effect in the form of the present Covenant now finally revised and ready for the acceptance of the world.

It may therefore be of interest to readers of The Independent to recall the five fundamental principles for a League of Nations we proposed eight weeks after the war



began, and to see how far they have been adopted in the Covenant. We reprint them herewith, together with the corresponding clauses of the Covenant:

1. The nations of the League shall mutually agree to respect and guarantee the territory and sovereignty of each other.

The Covenant says "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League." Except for the clause "as against external aggression," which is safer than our unqualified guarantee, the two proposals are practically identical.

2. All questions that cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be arbitrated.

In the preliminary draft of the Covenant, submitted February 14, the first sentence of Article XII reads: "The High Contracting Parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved to arbitration or inquiry by the Executive Council." In the revised Covenant the sentence reads as follows: "The members of the League agree that if there should arise a dispute between them likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or inquiry by the Council." This provision is borrowed almost word for word from the original American draft for the League brought by our delegation to Paris. It is identical with The Independent's proposal except that in the revised draft the reference to diplomacy is implied rather than specifically mentioned, and "arbitration" and "inquiry" are separated into two distinct methods for settling disputes, whereas in our proposal arbitration would be understood to cover both.

3. The nations of the League shall provide a periodical Assembly to make all rules to become laws unless vetoed by a nation within a stated period.

The Covenant does not provide for a full-fledged parliament as proposed by us. What legislative functions the League has would seem to be divided between the Assembly and the Council. But since the Assembly of the Covenant (a) may have as many as three delegates, and (b) shall, as Wilson proposed, meet at "stated intervals" and (c) shall act by unanimous vote and (d) deal with any matter "within the sphere of the League or affecting the peace of the world," evidently the Assembly of the Covenant is a body that will quite certainly develop into such a one as The Independent first proposed.

4. The nations shall disarm to the point where the combined forces of the League shall be a certain per cent higher than those of the most heavily armed nation or alliance outside the League. Detailed rules for this pro rata disarmament shall be formulated by the Assembly.

The Covenant "recognizes that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations." This naturally means that the forces of the League must be "a certain per cent higher" than the forces of any nation or nations the League is likely to fight against, if it is to be able to enforce "international obligations." In this respect the two proposals are practically identical. The Covenant also provides that the League shall formulate plans for reduction of armaments, but the Council is given the power to make the recommendations instead of the Assembly as we proposed. This difference is obviously immaterial.

5. Any member of the League shall have the right to withdraw on due notice or may be expelled by unanimous vote of the others.

The Covenant provides that "any member may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations under the Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of

its withdrawal." These specifications are such as would naturally be implied in our proposal. The Covenant further provides that "any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented thereon." The slight difference between this and our plan is that we suggested that the votes of all the members of the League should be required to expel a member, whereas the Covenant gives the nine states represented on the Council the power of expulsion. Both proposals, it will be noticed, require unanimous action on the part of the expelling body.

Since we first formulated these five basic principles for a League of Nations numerous other individuals and organizations, in this country and abroad, have put forth similar programs. Among these are the League to Enforce Peace, the League of Free Nations' Association, the League of Nations' Union, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Socialist Party of America, the Union of Democratic Control, the Fabian Society, the International Bureau of Peace, the Union of International Associations, and the Conference of Socialists of Allied Nations. But any of our readers who may care to compare their detailed proposals for a League of Nations with the Paris Covenant will find that none of them so closely foreshadowed the coming event as that printed in The Independent of September 28, 1914.

## THE CRITICS CONFOUNDED

OF the ten peace treaties signed since the Thirty Years War of 1618-1648 the average time of negotiation has been about fifteen months. Of the four great treaties of the nineteenth century, namely those following the Napoleonic wars, the Crimean War, the Franco-Prussian War and the Russo-Turkish War, the average was seven months.

And now, despite the multitudinous charges of "unconscionable" delays reiterated day after day for the past few months by the Tories, reactionaries and chauvinists of all lands, the much abused Peace Conference that has concluded the greatest war in the annals of history has finished its labors in fifteen weeks!

## CRISES

A diligent perusal of the Peace Conference dispatches served up at the breakfast table each morning and smoking hot from the cables would lead the average citizen to think a world crisis was upon him at least every other day.

Could the Conference, he was asked, survive such dire disputed issues as the freedom of the seas, race equality, the Monroe Doctrine, the guarantee of Germany's debts, the French frontier of liberty, Danzig, Shan-tung or Fiume?

Yet somehow, somehow, the Conference has not blown up in green smoke, and the delegates are still on their jobs, the great newspaper correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding.

All of which leads us to propound the following question: When is a crisis critical?

## THE TROPICAL PROBLEM

THE world is now, broadly speaking, divided into two great areas, the region of independent national states and the region of dependent colonies. The first corresponds closely with the temperate zone; the second with the tropics. Since the break-up of the Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish empires and the liberation of practically every large, small or middle sized nationality in Europe or western Asia from foreign rule, the principle



of national autonomy in the whole of the temperate zone may be taken as substantially established. Nor is it merely a question of the "white race," for no one would now think of annexing Japan and even the partition of China seems likely to be indefinitely postponed. On the other hand, if we except the turbulent little republics of the Caribbean region and a few half-independent tribesmen such as the Abyssinians, the whole of the torrid zone is ruled by aliens from the north.

Aristocracies based on birth or wealth or race or the tradition of class and nation seem to be disappearing, but the aristocracy based on temperature seems to be curiously persistent. Our faith in democracy forbids us to think of this condition of affairs as permanent but it is not probable that any one now living will see it wholly disappear. If the white man (or, more accurately, the man from the cool countries) could solve the question by simply shaking off his burden of "mandates" every good natured person would rejoice. It would be far better to have a Republic of the Congo than a Belgian Congo, an Indian India rather than British India, a United States of Oceanica rather than a string of colonies from Hawaii to Java. We would welcome a Borneo among the Great Powers and another Paris in Dahomey. Unfortunately, the trouble is not that the colonizing nations are greedy and oppressive (tho they sometimes are) but that the dependent countries seem incapable of standing upright without assistance. When a people are too easily conquered there is usually a reason for it.

The task, then, of the nations enjoying mandates is not merely to govern the sections of the tropical world allotted to them and exploit their resources, not even merely to introduce railways, schools, hospitals and just courts of law. It is necessary also to combat that fatal weakness of moral fiber which makes the man from the hot countries so readily a slave to the foreigner or to the still more cruel rule of the native despot. We cannot, it is true, alter climate but we can greatly modify the moral effects of climate by giving a systematic education in responsibility, economic independence and self-respect. Some colonizing nations are doing this, and in so far as they are doing it they justify the mandates with which civilization has entrusted them. Among these nations is the United States, whose good record in introducing free institutions in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and elsewhere would justify an even larger assumption of responsibility if at some time in the future the League of Nations should appeal to us to shoulder a heavier burden of empire.

## SOUND SENSE FROM CAPITAL

**M**R. OTTO H. KAHN lays down the following five principles for the solution of the labor problem:

1. The laborer must be given a full voice in determining conditions under which he works.

2. The laborer's living conditions must be made dignified and attractive to him and his family.

3. The laborer must be relieved from the dread of illness, unemployment and old age.

4. The laborer must receive a living wage plus enough extra for a rainy day and to enjoy the comforts, joys and recreations of life.

5. The laborer must maintain a high rate of production if high wages are to prevail.

Mr. Kahn adds further that after labor has got a living wage, capital is entitled to a living wage and then what is left over belongs to both capital and labor in fair proportions.

This is about the most sensible statement from a capitalist we have seen on the labor situation. It is well that our financiers and employers are coming in ever increasing numbers to hold such views, for if they do not, they will run the risk of forcing the whole labor movement into Bolshevism.

## YET SPEAKETH

**T**HE man Washington Gladden stands out full statured in the volume of fifteen selected sermons which is his last message to the world. In these sermons he is the same genial, generous, sensible, brotherly and hopeful man we always found him in life. The theme of the first sermon is the title of the volume: "The Interpreter." In reading this sermon one feels he is listening to a bit of autobiography, looking upon a portrait of the preacher painted by himself. It was Dr. Gladden's lifelong boast that he was nothing but a preacher, and to him the highest function of preaching is interpretation. It was his one supreme business to interpret men to themselves and then to one another. Men often fail because they do not understand themselves. Some one must explain to them their impulses and their dreams. The world is full of suspicion and bitterness because of misunderstandings. Dr. Gladden was never so happy as when he was interpreting one class of men to another. He made the Higher Critics intelligible to the masses. He explained obscure paragraphs of the theologians to the public. He had the gift of grasping and condensing the thought of a writer and expressing it in crystal English so that boys and girls could get hold of it. He helped one class of society to understand another class. For nearly sixty years he labored unweariedly to bring employers and wage earners closer together. Everything needs to be interpreted and expounded, made plain, such as work and play, love and worship, citizenship and democracy, all the things by which men live. The calling of the Interpreter is indeed a high one, demanding knowledge and wisdom and courage and gentleness, and all these gifts Dr. Gladden abundantly possessed. In his period of service as an editor of *The Independent* he was peculiarly successful in putting the imperishable message of the gospel into the language of the day.

One cannot read these sermons without being impressed afresh by the unfailing common sense, the luminous sanity, and the wide sympathy of the preacher. He keeps close to the earth where men live. He deals with what might be called the commonplaces of morality. He does not offer us cake, but bread. After we have partaken of his feast, we rise strengthened to take up our load and proceed on our journey.

The outstanding feature of the volume is its optimism. From first to last Dr. Gladden sang his song in the major key. To him the world was always rolling into light, and it was daybreak everywhere. He was not blind to the world's miseries and wickednesses. He knew humanity's ulcers and running sores, but he still dared to hope. He saw the sins of capital and also the sins of labor, but did not despair. He was not ignorant of the deep corruption of our political life, but the situation was not hopeless. After sketching a depressing picture of political conditions he says: "Do I speak as tho that result were problematical? No: I have never doubted that the kingdom I have always prayed for is coming; that the Gospel I have always preached is true. I believe that the democracy is getting a new heart, and a new spirit, that the nation is being saved." He paints the industrial situation in vivid somberness, but he will not leave his hearers in gloom. "On the whole I believe that, taking our social system as a whole, even as at present organized, truth and goodness tend to prevail over deceit and iniquity. The powers that make for righteousness are proving themselves stronger than the powers that make for wickedness." This was not said by an ignoramus or a novice, but by an old man at the end of life who had observed with keen and scrutinizing eyes thru a pastorate of fifty-eight years, the social, industrial and political developments of our people. Altho dead he yet speaks, and this is what he says: "The kingdom of God is coming. It must come. There is no other way for the children of men to live together. This is the time to believe it. Lift up your hearts, O beloved! It is nigh, even at the doors."



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Terms of the Great Peace

The text of the treaty of peace presented to German delegates at Versailles on May 7 comprises 80,000 words. No treaty so long or dealing with the affairs of so many nations or involving so large an extent of territory has ever before been negotiated in the history of the world. The main features of the treaty may be summarized as follows:

**Preamble**—The parties of the first part are the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the Five Allied and Associated Powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the Allied and Associated Powers. The party of the second part is Germany. From the coming into force of the treaty the state of war will terminate, and official relations with Germany and with each of the German states will be resumed.

**I. The Covenant of the League of Nations** (published in The Independent of May 10, 1919)—The members of the League will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion or colony may be admitted,

provided its admission is agreed by two thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations. The seat of the League will be at Geneva, Switzerland.

**II. Germany cedes to France** Alsace-Lorraine, 5600 square miles; to Belgium, 382 square miles between Luxemburg and Holland; to Poland, most of Posen and West Prussia and the southeastern tip of Silesia, 27,686 square miles. Germany loses sovereignty over the northeastern tip of East Prussia.

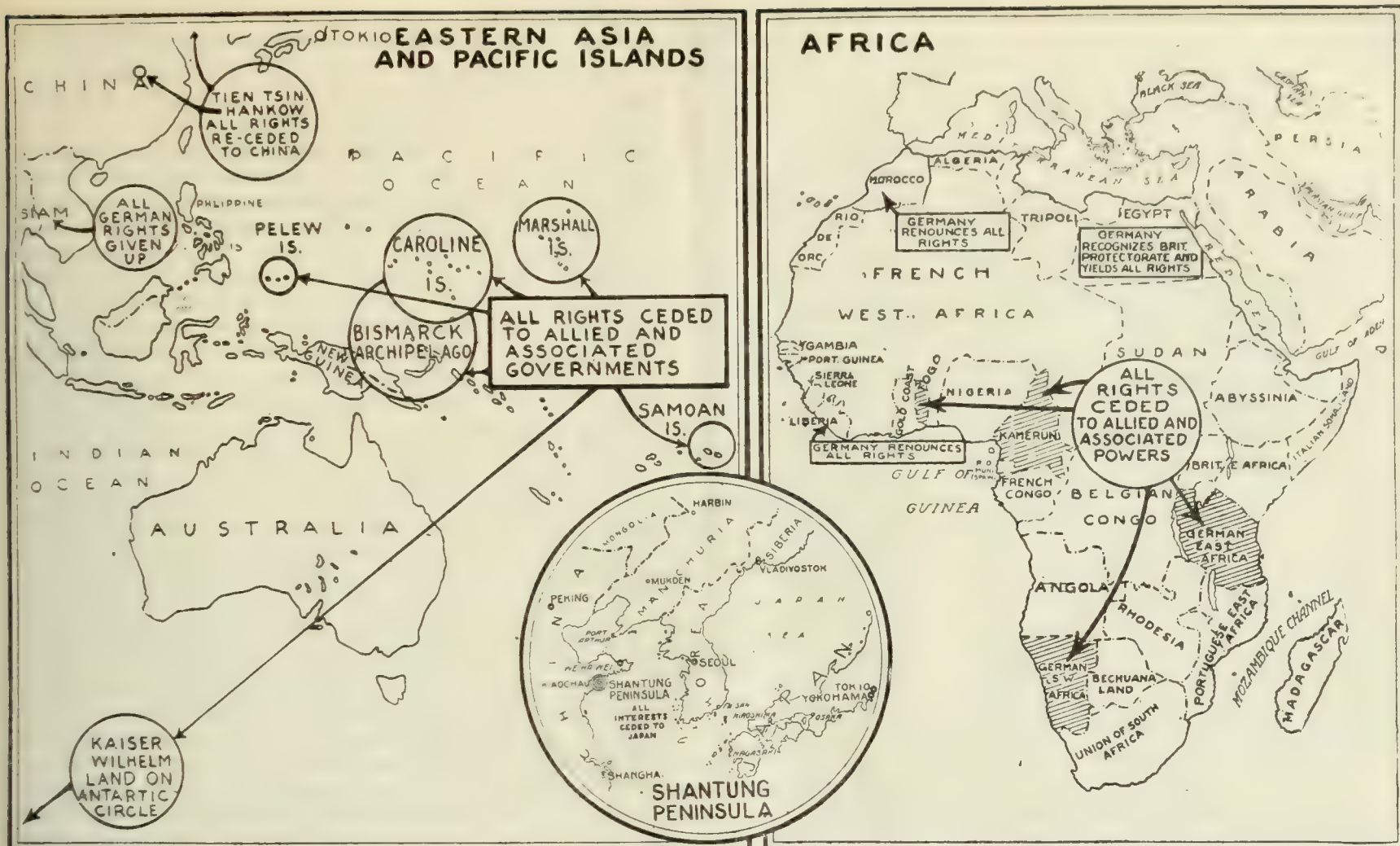
**III. Germany abrogates the treaties of 1839** by which Belgium was established as a neutral state. Belgium is to get Moresnet, Eupen and Malmedy subject to protest on the part of the inhabitants. Luxemburg ceases to be a part of German Zollverein. After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871. Public and royal property and state railroads and bridges pass to France. For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine are admitted to Germany free of duty. The coal mines of the Sarre Basin are given to France and their value as estimated by the Reparation Commission will be credited against the destruction of coal mines in northern

France by the Germans. The people of the Sarre Basin will keep their present nationality except as individuals may change it, and after five years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain if the population desire to continue under the League of Nations, to unite with France or unite with Germany.

**IV. Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria and Czechoslovakia.** Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of upper Silesia, Posen and West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. An international commission will draw the boundary. Special provision will be made to protect the rights of minorities and freedom of commerce. The boundaries of Poland will be determined in a free, fair and secret vote of the population concerned. Danzig and the district immediately about it will be made into a free city under guarantee of the League of Nations. Danzig will be included within the Polish customs frontier, altho with a free port district. Frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population voting in three zones. The zone nearest the Danish frontier will vote as a unit within three weeks after evacuation by Germany. Within five weeks after this vote the second zone will vote by communes. The third zone will vote two weeks later. The fortifications of Heligoland are to be destroyed at Germany's ex-







Courtesy of New York Times

pense. Germany abrogates the Brest-Litovsk treaty and agrees to respect the independence of all territories of the former Russian Empire.

V. Germany renounces all territories outside Europe. All Government property passes to the mandatory. Germany renounces to China the Boxer indemnity and her public property and concessions in Tien-tsin and Hangkow. Germany renounces all property rights and privileges in Siam, Liberia and Morocco. Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt and transfers to Great Britain the powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for the free navigation of the Suez Canal. Germany accepts all arrangements which the Allied Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria. Germany cedes to Japan Kiao-Chau and her railroad and mining concessions in Shan-tung.

VI. The German army must be demobilized within two months. The great German General Staff is abolished and the army must not exceed 100,000. Munition factories must be closed except those specifically excepted. The manufacture of poison gas and the importation of munitions is forbidden. Conscription is abolished. The army necessary for internal defense will be kept up by voluntary enlistments for terms of twelve years. Officers must agree to serve twenty-five years. No unnecessary military schools allowed. Clubs, societies of discharged soldiers and universities shall not occupy themselves with military matters. All the fortresses within 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The execution of these provisions will be under the control of interallied commissions whose expenses will be paid by Germany. The German navy to be demobilized within two

months. Germany may keep six small battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, and no submarines and not more than 15,000 men in the navy. No member of the mercantile marine will be permitted naval training. The German high sea fleet interned at Scapa Flow and all German warships in foreign ports will be surrendered. Germany must surrender forty-two destroyers, fifty torpedo boats and all submarines. All war vessels under construction must be broken up. Germany will not be allowed to have any armored ship over 10,000 tons. High power wireless stations will not be permitted to send any messages except commercial and these under supervision. Germany renounces all title to certain specified submarine cables. Germany will not be allowed to have any military or naval air forces, except 100 unarmed seaplanes to be retained until October 1 to search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept. The manufacture of aircraft is forbidden for six months. German prisoners and interned civilians to be repatriated at Germany's expense without delay. Both parties agree to respect the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories.

VII. The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland and a special tribunal set up, composed of one judge from each of the five great powers, with full guarantees of the right of defense. It is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy with a view of vindicating the solemn obli-

gations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality," and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals under military law.

VIII. The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of herself and her allies, for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

The total obligation of Germany is to be determined, after a fair hearing, by an inter-allied Reparation Commission not later than May 1, 1921. A schedule of payments is arranged by which these obligations may be discharged within thirty years, subject to postponement in certain conditions. Germany irrevocably recognizes the full authority of the commission, and agrees to supply it with necessary information and pass legislation to effectuate its findings. As an immediate step toward restoration Germany shall pay within two years \$5,000,000,000 in gold or goods. Germany binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from her allies and to deliver at once 5 per cent gold bonds due 1926 to the Reparation Commission.

While the Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminution of such resources which will result from other treaty claims, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to



## We Must Settle Our Account

### Premier Clemenceau's Presentation of the Peace Treaty

*"Gentlemen plenipotentiaries of the German Empire! It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all the small and great powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our account."*

*"You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will have every facility to examine these conditions, and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations."*

*"To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this second Treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take on our side all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one."*

*"I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the conference for discussion, and if any one has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place, and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing."*

*"The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have the maximum period of fifteen days [French idiom for 'two weeks'] within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of fifteen days the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the treaty, or to ask questions in regard to them."*

*"After having examined the observations presented within the aforementioned period, the Supreme Council will send their answer in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final worldwide answer must be given by this delegation."*

*"The President wishes to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days, any observations from the German delegation on any point of the treaty we shall not wait until the end of the fifteen days to give our answer. We shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document."*

make compensation for all damages of the Sultan Okwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's Government.

a. Damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly, including bombardments from the air.

b. Damages caused to civilians, including exposure at sea, resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy, and to civilians in the occupied territories.

c. Damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners.

d. Damages to the Allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalized at the signature of this treaty.

e. Damages to property other than naval or military materials.

f. Damages to civilians by being forced to labor.

g. Damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

The Reparation Commission shall periodically examine the German system of taxation to see that it is fully as heavy proportionally as any of the powers represented on the commission. The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, with a representative of Serbia or Japan taking the place of the Belgian when the interests of either country are particularly affected. Majority vote on the commission shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving sovereignty or the cancellation of obligations. Bond issues are presently to be required of Germany as follows: \$5,000,000,000 gold, payable 1921; \$10,000,000,000, bearing 2½ per cent interest between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter 5 per cent; and \$10,000,000,000 with interest at 5 per cent.

Germany recognizes the right of the Allies for the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede within two months all German merchant ships of 1600 tons and upward and one-half her ships between 1600 and 1900, and one-fourth of her fishing boats. Germany agrees to build merchant ships for the Allies to the amount not exceeding 200,000 tons annually during the next five years. In order to effect payment by deliveries in kind, Germany is required, for a limited number of years to deliver coal, coal-tar products, dyestuffs and chemical drugs in specific amounts to the Reparation Commission. Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction. Germany is to deliver annually for ten years to France coal equivalent to the difference between the annual pre-war output of Nord and Pas de Calais mines and the annual production during the above ten-year period. Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull

of the Sultan Okwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to M. Reuher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and 1871. As reparation for the destruction of the Library of Louvain Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed. Germany is to hand over to Belgium the wings of the altar pieces by van Eyck and Dirk Bouts originally taken from Belgian churches.

Powers to whom German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, but France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt in Alsace-Lorraine. Germany is to pay the cost of the armies of occupation so long as they are maintained in German territory. This is the first charge on her resources. The next charge is the cost of reparation. Germany is to deliver all sums deposited in Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the Allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey during the war.

IX. The contracting parties agree to put into force the Hague Opium Convention. Religious missions in territories ceded by Germany shall be allowed to continue their work.

X. For six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in 1914 and for certain products two and a half years more. For five years, unless extended by the League of Nations, Germany must give the most favored nation treatment to the Allied and Associated Powers. She shall impose no custom tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine and for three years on goods from the Polish provinces. Ships of the Allied and Associated Powers for five years and thereafter under conditions of reciprocity, unless the League of Nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same right in German ports as German vessels, and have most favored nation treatment in fishing and coasting trade. Germany undertakes to protect the trade of the Allied and Associated Powers against unfair competition and to suppress the use of false wrappings and trade-marks. Detailed provisions are laid down in regard to the carrying out of existing treaties and making new ones.

Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her. Rights as to industrial, literary and artistic property are to be reestablished. The right is reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany, pre-war rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are canceled.

XI. Aircraft of the Allied and Asso-



ciated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory.

XII. Germany must grant freedom of transit by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, etc., from or to any of the Allied or Associated Powers without duties, delays or restrictions. She may not establish any tax discrimination against the ports of Allied or Associated Powers. Free zones existing in German ports must be maintained. The Elbe from the junction of the Ulava, the Ulava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno, and the Danube from Ulm are placed under an international commission composed of representatives of the riparian and other states. The Danube Commission resumes its pre-war powers, composed for the time being of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania. The Rhine is placed under the Central Commission, meeting at Strasbourg, composed of four representatives of France, four of Germany, two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and The Netherlands. Belgium is to be permitted to dig a deep canal between the Rhine and the Meuse. To assure Czechoslovakia access to the sea, she is permitted to run her own thru trains to Fiume and Trieste and Germany is to lease her port space in Hamburg and Stettin. The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open on equal terms to the war and merchant ships of nations at peace with Germany.

XIII. Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual International Labor Conference and an International Labor office. (Details given in The Independent of May 3 and May 10). The first meeting of the conference will be held in October, 1919, at Washington to discuss eight-hour day, unemployment, etc.

XIV. As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for a fifteen year period. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany the bridgehead of Cologne will be evacuated in five years, Coblenz in ten years and Mainz in fifteen years.

XV. Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany. Germany accepts all decrees as to German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court.

The Treaty of Versailles An abstract of the peace treaty was presented to the minor powers at a secret plenary session held in the French Foreign Office at Paris on the afternoon of May 6. As the treaty amounts to 29,000 words, a fair sized volume, it was not read entire, but it was summarized and explained by Captain André Tardieu,

## Germany Is Not the Only Guilty One

### The German Delegates' Reply in Part

"Gentlemen: We are under no illusions as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German army is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here, and we have heard the passionate demand that the vanquishers may make us pay as the vanquished, and shall punish those who are worthy of being punished.

"It is demanded from us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility for this great war of the world that has come to pass. The attitude of the former German Government at The Hague peace conference, its actions and omissions in the tragic twelve days of July [1914] have certainly contributed to the disaster. But we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defense, were alone guilty.

"In the last fifty years the imperialism of all the European states has chronically poisoned the international situation. The policy of retaliation and the policy of expansion and the disregard of the rights of peoples to determine their own destiny have contributed to the illness of Europe, which saw its crisis in the world war.

"Russian mobilization took from the statesmen the possibility of healing, and gave the decision into the hands of the military powers. Public opinion in all the countries of our adversaries is resounding with the crimes which Germany is said to have committed in the war. Here also we are ready to confess wrong that may have been done.

"We have not come here to belittle the responsibility of the men who have waged the war politically and economically or to deny any crimes which may have been committed against the rights of peoples. . . .

"But in the manner of making war also Germany is not the only guilty one. Every nation knows of deeds and of people which the best nationals only remember with regret. I do not want to answer by reproaches to reproaches, but I ask them to remember when reparation is demanded not to forget the armistice. It took you six weeks until we got it at last, and six more weeks we came to know your conditions of peace.

"Crimes in war may not be excusable, but they are committed in the struggle for victory and in the defense of national existence, and passions are aroused which make the conscience of peoples blunt.

"The hundreds of thousands of non-

combatants who have perished since November 11 by reason of the blockade were killed with cold deliberation after our adversaries had conquered and victory had been assured to them. Think of that when you speak of guilt and punishment.

"The measure of the guilt of all those who have taken part can only be stated by an impartial inquest before a neutral commission, before which all the principal persons of the tragedy are allowed to speak and to which all the archives are open. We have demanded such an inquest and we repeat this demand.

In this conference also, where we stand toward our adversaries alone and without any allies, we are not quite without protection. You yourselves have brought us an ally, namely, the right which is guaranteed by the treaty and by the principles of peace.

"The allied and associated governments have foresworn in the time between the 5th of October and the 5th of November, 1918, a peace of violence, and have written a peace of justice on their banner. On the 5th of October, 1918, the German Government proposed the principles of the President of the United States of North America as the basis of peace, and on the 5th of November their Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, declared that the allied and associated powers agreed to this basis, with two definite deviations.

"The principles of President Wilson have thus become binding to both parties to the war—for you as well as for us and also for our former allies. The various principles demand from us heavy national and economic sacrifices, but the holy fundamental rights of all peoples are protected by this treaty. The conscience of the world is behind it. There is no nation which might violate it without punishment.

"You will find us ready to examine upon this basis the preliminary peace which you have proposed to us, with a firm intention of rebuilding in common work with you that which has been destroyed and repairing any wrong that may have been committed, principally the wrong to Belgium, and to show to mankind new aims of political and social progress.

"Gentlemen: The sublime thought to be derived from the most terrible disaster in the history of mankind is the League of Nations. The greatest progress in the development of mankind has been pronounced, and will make its way. Only if the gates of the League of Nations are thrown open to all who are of good will can the aim be attained, and only then the dead of this war will not have died in vain."



formerly the foreign affairs editor of the *Paris Temps* and member of the French mission in America. In the ensuing discussion Marshal Foch expressed his personal opinion that France should not sign the treaty because the occupation of Rhine bridgeheads for fifteen years did not afford sufficient protection for France. Protests were also voiced by the Italian, Portuguese and Chinese delegates on the ground that their interests were not adequately safeguarded. The Italian-Yugoslav dispute is said to have been compromised by ceding Fiume to Italy in 1923. In the meantime Italy is to be mandatory and a new port is to be constructed for the Croats a few miles south.

On the following day the treaty was handed to the German delegates by Premier Clemenceau in the dining room of the Trianon Palace Hotel at Versailles. It was at first arranged that only the representatives of the thirteen nations actively participating in the war should be present, namely, United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Serbia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. But the Chinese delegation appealed to President Wilson to be included, so it was decided to admit also to the hall the representatives of China, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Hayti, Panama, Honduras, Hedjaz, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Liberia. The Italian delegates, Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, who had withdrawn from the Paris Conference because of the refusal of Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George to give them Fiume, returned just in time to be present at Versailles. The British and French Premiers were not in favor of admitting correspondents, but President Wilson insisted upon their presence, so a place was found for forty-five representatives of the press, five from each of the leading powers, including Germany.

In order to remove the objection raised by France that she needed greater protection against German aggression, the following pledge was given:

In addition to the securities afforded in the Treaty of Peace, the President of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the Senate of the United States, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the Parliament of Great Britain in engagement, subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany.

**Reception of German Peace Envoys** The negotiations for the conclusion of the Great War were begun at 3:10 p. m. on May 1, when the German plenipotentiaries presented their credentials in the dining room of the Trianon Hotel, Versailles. Count von Brockdorf-Rantzau, leader of the German delegation, was accompanied by Herr Landsberg, Minister of Justice; Herr Simonds, Director of Justice in the Foreign Office, and Herr Ganss,

Counselor of the Foreign Office. They were received by the Inter Allied committee on credentials, M. Jules Cambon representing France; Lord Hardinge, England; Henry White, United States, and Baron Makino, Japan. The interview was purely formal and lasted only five minutes. Count von Brockdorf-Rantzau was so overcome by emotion that he nearly fainted. The Germans are lodged at the Hotel des Reservoirs, as was M. Thiers when he came to Versailles to discuss peace terms with Bismarck in 1870.

**Fall of Munich Soviet** It was a question whether all Germany could be got together in time to sign the peace treaty, but on the day that the delegates presented their credentials at Versailles the troops of the Berlin Government captured Munich. This brings to an end the third revolution in six months.

Four days after the signing of the armistice the Bavarian Kingdom was overthrown and a republic set up under the dictatorship of Kurt Eisner, a radical journalist. On February 21,



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#### A SPY WHO FOUGHT FOR GERMANY IN AMERICAN UNIFORM

If Mrs. James Gerard, wife of the former Ambassador to Germany, hadn't had an unusually good memory for faces Henry Bode, alias Herbert Wilson, might still be successfully pursuing his profession of soldier-adventurer-spy. But Mrs. Gerard identified him, when she saw him in this country in American uniform, as a man whom she had previously seen in Berlin wearing a German war cross. Investigation followed and Henry Bode was convicted and is now serving a ten-year sentence on Governor's Island. The story of his career of crime reads like a dime-novel thriller: Born in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, in 1877, he spent his childhood in Hawaii, went to San Francisco as a stowaway when he was thirteen years old, got to New York, and a few years later enlisted in the United States Navy. Worked as a miner in Butte, Montana, went to the Klondike after gold, made \$16,000 in a few months and gambled it away again in a few days. Went to the Philippines with a Montana regiment and later transferred to the United States regulars. Was married, deserted his wife, worked his way to China where he enlisted in the Russian army and served as a spy, escaping capture by the Japanese on one occasion by disguising himself as an old woman. After the Russo-Japanese War was over he served a while in the Philippine Constabulary, came back to California and enlisted under Madero in the Mexican army, becoming before long a lieutenant-colonel. When the United States declared war against Germany he enlisted in our army, but deserted at Fort Bliss, Texas

Eisner was assassinated by Count Arco-Valley, who was at first beaten and later taken from the hospital and lynched by the populace. The effect of this attempted counter-revolution was to drive the country in the radical direction, and finally on April 7 a Soviet government was set up in Munich, the Bavarian capital, by the Spartacans under the guidance of Bolsheviki leaders. The movement, like others in Germany and Austria-Hungary, was financed from Russia, where the Soviet presses are busy printing not only Russian rubles but also German fifty-mark bills, English pound notes and other counterfeit money which cannot be distinguished from the genuine currency.

But Premier Hoffmann, who had the support of the Bavarian Diet meeting at Bamberg, refused to give place to the Soviet, and his Government was recognized by Prussia, Baden, Württemberg and other German states. The German Minister of Defense, Gustav Noske, is proving himself a man of power and determination, and without hesitation he undertook the siege of Munich. The Soviets of other Bavarian cities were overthrown and the capital was completely encircled by Noske's troops. This shut out food and fuel from the city. The Communist forces were driven out of the suburbs by hard fighting and by the end of the month Munich was regained.

Both sides resorted to reprisals. The Communists seized prominent men and threatened to execute them unless the Government troops stopped their advance, but the city was in their hands before all these hostages had been shot. Among those who were executed before they could be rescued were Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis, Prince von Wrede, Professor Albert Döderlein, of the University of Munich, and Countess Westarp. In retaliation for this all the Communist leaders are being executed whenever they are found. In the taking of the city 250 persons were killed in the fighting or executed afterward, and 5000 put in prison.

**May Day Riots in Paris** A general strike on the first of May closed up all places of business, including restaurants and drug stores, and shut down all transportation. Crowds gathered in the streets and squares singing the Internationale and waving red flags. The police and military attempted to disperse them and numerous conflicts occurred. In the Boulevard de Magenta three barricades were erected by a mob of 20,000. In the rue Royale the cavalry charged the crowd and drove it back toward the Madeleine, trampling over men and women. Of the policemen 428 were injured, 12 of them severely. More than 200 civilians were hurt, 28 of them severely. Three persons were killed. The Socialist journal *Humanité* calls the day "a magnificent demonstration of the power and discipline of the laboring classes and marred only by the brutality of the ferocious police." On



the other hand the Prefecture of Police claims credit for handling the disturbances tactfully and without the use of ammunition by police or troops.

In Berlin also the strike was general and labor meetings were held, but there was no serious disorder.

**Settlement of Kiao-Chau** As was explained last week, the question of the disposal of the German concessions on the Shan-tung peninsula was settled by a compromise which was sufficiently satisfactory to Japan to induce the Japanese delegates to withdraw their demand for a racial equality clause and to forego their threatened retirement from the Conference. But the Chinese feel that they have been grievously wronged by the settlement, for, as they say:

It is clear that the Council makes China lose both ways: it has given to Japan not only more than Germany had in Shan-tung but also more than Japan claimed in the treaty of 1915 and in the notes of 1918. The Council's proposed settlement seems to sanction, for example, the policing of the Shan-tung railway—a privilege Germany did not exercise or claim—and, it is apprehended, substitutes a permanent Japanese settlement under Japanese control and administration for a German leasehold limited to a fixed period of years.

When the draft of the treaty was first read to the full assemblage of delegates at the secret session of May 6 the Chinese Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiang, presented a formal protest against the decision of the powers, which, he said, was made without regard for justice or for the territorial integrity of China.

On the other hand, the Japanese jingoes are bitter against the United States for its anti-Japanese legislation and for checking Japanese aspirations in China and Siberia. Some of the Japanese papers call Wilson the "man with the voice of an angel but with the deeds of a devil," and say that the Americans are more barbarous than the Germans in their treatment of Japanese in the United States. Americans are accused of inciting the Chinese to publish the secret treaties of Japan and of sympathizing with the Koreans in their movement for independence.

Baron Goto, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, states the Japanese position in this way:

The so-called secret treaties entered into in 1917 between Japan and her allies, recognizing her right to inherit German rights in Shan-tung, were nothing but a step toward the fulfillment of that pledge which she had given China in the agreements of 1915. In the judgment of the Japanese Government it was necessary for Japan to establish an undisputed right over the German territory before she was in a position to restore it to China. Now that the Peace Conference has granted Japan's wish I have not the slightest doubt that the Government of Tokio will take steps without delay toward the restoration of Kiao-Chau to China.

**Extraordinary Session of Congress** Congress is to meet in extraordinary session on May 19. The President has called the call, and will probably lay before the new Congress in the same way the matters to which he wishes to direct its



Handing in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

"THE VOICE OF THE SMALL PEOPLES"

attention. He can hardly leave the Peace Conference at the present stage of its activities.

The most important function which the new Congress has to perform is to pass the appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year which failed of enactment when March 4 automatically brought the last session to a close. The bills aggregate nearly three and a half billion dollars, and include the Army, Sundry Civil, Railroad, Navy, Agriculture, Deficiency, District of Columbia and Indian appropriation bills. The largest is the Army bill, which carries a billion dollars of appropriations.

The new Congress will have a Republican majority in both Senate and House. This is an anomaly which cannot exist in any of the great nations of the world which have the parliamentary form of government as distinguished from the presidential form. In England or France or Italy or Japan the chief executive or premier must be of the same political party as the majority in the parliament. But here we have a Republican Congress and a Democratic President. It is a situation which, without considerable skill and broadmindedness on both sides, may lead to nothing but mutual obstruction and failure to accomplish anything.

**Getting the Boys Home** On the first of May nearly one-half of the American Army that was in Europe when the armistice was signed on November 11 had sailed for home. When the fighting stopped there were 2,200,000 Americans "over there." At the end of last month there were a few more than 1,000,000.

The boys are being brought home with all convenient speed. In fact, the stream is flowing this way faster than was believed to be possible. The War Department had expected to bring back 255,000 in April; but when the last transport of the month was loaded the figures had grown to 287,595.

In the meantime a smaller stream is trickling the other way. Since the vol-

untary enlistment of men for the army was begun a little over two months ago, more than 23,000 have enlisted, of whom over 6000 have asked for duty in France.

**Mapping Out the Airways** In building a railway system the first thing needful is to secure the right of way over which the tracks are to run. In planning an airway system the first thing to do is to secure the ground for the terminals from which the aeroplanes are to start and at which they are to alight.

The Army Air Service is already setting about securing the ground for landing fields at strategic points in all parts of the country. The service has asked thirty-two cities and towns to provide the necessary space for the establishment of landing fields and air route terminals. The places first selected were chosen for the position they must take in any organized system of national air lanes. The thirty-two municipalities approached by the Air Service are these:

Alabama:	New Mexico:
Mobile	Columbus
Arizona:	New York:
Phoenix	New York City
Tucson	Albany
Yuma	Buffalo
California:	Syracuse
Bakersfield	North Carolina
Fresno	Raleigh
Florida:	Ohio:
Daytona	Cleveland
Kissimmee	Columbus
Georgia:	Oklahoma:
Macon	Oklahoma City
Atlanta	Pennsylvania:
Augusta	Uniontown
Illinois:	South Carolina:
Chicago	Columbia
Louisiana:	Texas:
Baton Rouge	Beaumont
New Orleans	El Paso
Massachusetts:	Flatonina
Boston	Texarkana
Missouri:	Virginia:
Kansas City	Richmond

The statement issued by the Air Service to the municipal authorities of the places involved presents the matter thus:

No field should be proposed unless it is capable of expansion, for the air service is looking ahead to the day when aerial navigation will challenge the older means of transportation, and it is insisted that municipalities give thought to the future. The development of aviation in the United States will be along both military and commercial lines. The Air Service, although concerned primarily in the military phase of aviation development, nevertheless is vitally interested in cooperation with and assisting any other legitimate agencies which are engaged in aerial activities. Foremost among these is the Post Office Department, which now finds it necessary to establish thruout the country terminal or way stations for its aerial mail deliveries and which is jointly associated with the Air Service in presenting this project to the attention of your municipality.

The establishment of landing fields thruout the country, thru cooperation between the Government agencies and the cities concerned, will certainly operate to the advantage of both the Government and the city, because in the rapid development of commercial aviation those cities which have provided the primary facilities for operation of aircraft in their vicinity will have paved the way for local benefits resulting from the development of aerial inter-city transportation, express service, mail service, emergency service and local photographic mapping or aerial protection.





### THE CONQUEROR OF THE AUSTRIAN

*General Caviglia, since the armistice the Italian Minister of War, was in command of the Eighth Army, which last October drove the wedge into the Austrian front on the Piave, split the enemy's forces in two at Vittorio Veneto, and led the way to the final overwhelming victory of the Italian arms*



# ITALY, AMERICA AND THE Y

BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ENRICO CAVIGLIA

*A message from the Italian Minister of War to the Associate Editor of The Independent, who for seven months was Regional Director at Florence of the Y. M. C. A. working with the troops of the Italian Army.*

ON the occasion of your departure from Italy after the completion of the most noble task that your country had entrusted to you among us, pray accept the cordial salutations and the sincere thanks of an ardent friend of the Association in which you have held in our country so important a position. You have brought among us for the development of your beneficent work sentiments of sympathy for the Italian people, engaged in a most bitter war with all their still youthful energy; sentiments of human and political solidarity with all the combatants in the good cause. We shall not forget it, as Italians and as men! We shall not forget it, especially those of us who, from conviction and from experience as soldiers and as commanders, are profoundly persuaded of the high importance of moral factors in preparing the fighter for his task, rendering him capable of performing it, and making him deserving of victory. I have always been persuaded of this truth in highest measure; and I have always applied it in practise. They are necessary things for waging war, rifles and cannon. But dominating everything, giving point to everything, is the spirit of the fighter. Victory is won by nothing but the spirit.

Now, your association has worked precisely to improve this spirit of our fighters. I know something of it of my own knowledge, as commander first of the 10th Army and then of the 8th, the army to which fell the lot of playing so decisive a part in the battle of last October and November. Your association has come close to our men. It has received them in its hospitable huts; it has put into their hands books, magazines, beautiful pictures; it has enabled them to correspond with their distant families; it has satisfied, to the fullest extent possible, their innate passion for music, it has brought to birth and nourished in them a desire and a liking for athletic sports. I do not hesitate to recognize in this work of yours a precious aid to this high morale of our soldier, which has permitted him to give, especially in this last year, the highest proofs of himself, decisive for our war and for the war of the other Allies. All recognize it as I do, in that part of the army under my command and in the whole army. You know with

how much sympathy our forces last summer welcomed the arrival of your first battalions. They did not appear to our eyes strangers, but neighbors and almost compatriots. Among the American soldiers were many Italian by origin, among the Italian soldiers very many who knew America, had lived there, worked there, were bound to your country with strong bonds of friendship and relationship. A document written by my propaganda office, published and distributed in September, 1918, which set forth the reasons for the American intervention and showed what especial value it had for us Italians, met with wide approval in the 8th Army. There was held, among our soldiers who had been in America, a kind of referendum or prize contest on these questions:

"In what consists the greatness of America? Why have the Americans been unwilling to submit to German arrogance?"

Nearly a hundred of our Italian-Americans responded, and from these responses was made a summary, which was also published and distributed among the troops. From this there sprang out into clear outline the picture of an America built up of work and the appreciation of work; of an America, country of liberty and at the same time of orderliness, because each one is obliged to observe and to compel the observation of those laws which he himself has had a share in making; of an America, in point of fact, capable now of exerting a prodigious force and of assuring victory for those people with whom it was fighting side by side.

Also, in this way, that is in the sense of security and confidence that it diffused among us, America contributed to our victory, as France and England contributed to it, a contribution of moral even more than of armed force. But, let me repeat, is not the spirit, highly tempered, refined as in a furnace, infused with faith, not only a weapon in itself, but indeed the greatest, and the most essential to victory?

Once more, dear sir, thanks; greetings, and good wishes to you, to your fellow workers in Italy, to the whole American people who emerge now more than ever before in the world among the beneficent forces of history.

## PUTTING THE Y IN ITALY

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

LATE REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE Y. M. C. A. AT FLORENCE

THE little stenographer was feeling the bitterness of disillusion. She had come overseas to do her share of a glorious work of international friendship. But somehow she didn't feel a bit glorious. Rome, Italy, wasn't a bit nearer the war than Scranton, Pennsylvania. Her typewriter was just as tiresome a taskmaster in that little office on the Via delle Quattro Fontane as it had been in that other little office on Main Street. Besides it had an Italian keyboard, with the Q where the A ought to be and other absurd and inconvenient transpositions. But what was worst of all, her fellow-workers, from her own particular "boss" up and down, were just as stupid and fallible and human as if they had been at home instead of three thousand miles nearer the battle front of democracy. Sometimes she thought they

were inhumanly human. Her bitterness bubbled up and erupted.

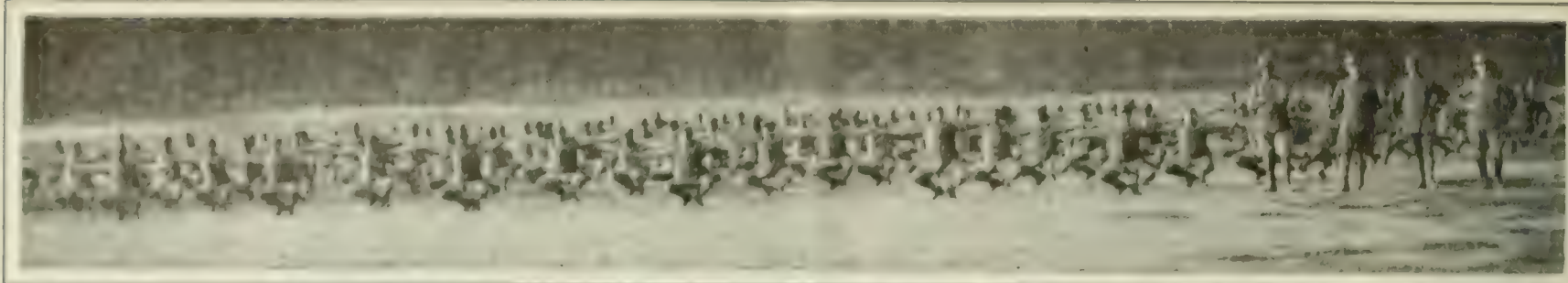
"When I sailed from New York," she flung off, "no crusader had anything on me! But now—" The little stenographer's powers of expression were unequal to the occasion. She fell upon the unoffending keys again and hammered out, "In qnswer to the auestion you qsk —." She didn't care. No keyboard had any right to be made that way!

The little stenographer was not the only disillusioned crusader. In fact she "hadn't anything on" a considerable majority of the workers of the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, and, indeed, of the whole A. E. F. itself. War, to make the world safe for democracy, is a glorious crusade when you are embarking on it three thousand miles away. But it is in-

tensely human and blundersome and plodding and exasperating when you are living with it on the spot.

It is particularly exasperating when the letters begin to come from back home saying, "I'm so glad I didn't enlist with the Y. The stories we are getting back here about the way things have been handled over there are distressing." It is worst of all on the steamer coming home, when the idle hours of the long monotonous days are filled with gossip of all the senseless, vicious, selfish, wasteful, hopeless things that rumor has credited to your own particular organization—and incidentally to all the rest. You had hoped to be able to come back home with a little warming spot of justifiable pride tucked away somewhere because it had been your fortune to have the mystic letters U. S. and Y. M. C. A. on either side of





Each morning at a briskly early hour our two athletic men put on for the soldiers gymnastic work and athletic games"

your collar. But before the voyage is over you wonder if you are not really a cross between a bank embezzler, an oppressor of the poor, a defaulting trustee, a spendthrift, a fool and a knave. But ocean voyages are like that.

Then, some day, you sit down and go over in your memory the things that you saw and experienced and knew about over there, and your self respect begins to stiffen its backbone a little. Finally you find your perspective straightening itself out; and the conviction comes back to stay that, whatever mistakes you yourself may have made and however many the individual failures here and there among your fellow "crusaders," on the whole the job was well done and in the aggregate the service rendered by your organization was valuable, effective and not unworthy. Then it seems worth while to sit down and tell your fellow-countrymen a plain story of the things that you saw and had a part in, not with the thought of defense or excuse, but by way of rendering an account of your stewardship. So here is the plain story of "Putting the Y in Italy," or, to be more precise, "Putting the Y in Tuscany," for that is the story that I know of my own knowledge.

The mission of the American Y. M. C. A. with the Italian army was exactly the same as its mission with the American army, the upbuilding and preservation of morale. Its methods were, broadly speaking, the same, but with certain not unimportant differences imposed

by the very nature of the case. The Italian soldier, strange as it may seem, speaks Italian; the usual Y man does not. It does make a difference. In the work with the Italian army the Y was continually hampered for lack of personnel; so that the regular Y plan of having a Y man behind the desk of every hut and always at the disposal of the soldiers of the unit the hut was serving could not be applied in Italy. We could not have canteens in the huts in Italy, since our agreement with the Italian authorities forbade the selling of anything to the soldiers. Finally the Y man and woman did not represent, as he and she did in the A. E. F., the folks back home. They belonged to an alien, tho an allied people. These were obstacles, but not insurmountable barriers. They merely demanded the modification of plans and methods.

In Florence we were far from the front. Our work was with soldiers in reserve and in training, who lived in barracks, with the sick and wounded in hospitals, and with troops in transit by railroad. There were plenty of all classes; and the sixteen Y men and two Y women whom we had on our regional staff found little difficulty in keeping busy.

Y activities, as every one knows, center in the Y hut. It is an institution known to every American soldier from the Golden Gate to the Rhine—and now beyond. In Italy the hut was translated into the *Casa del Soldato*, the Soldier's Home. It consisted of a room provided by the military authorities—we did not build our *Casa* (the plural of *Casa*, pronounced in two syllables) except in a few isolated spots on the front—furnished a coöperation by the army

and the Y, and provided with supplies by the Y. A piano, a gramophone and records, writing paper, postcards, pens and ink, books and illustrated papers, and games gave to the soldier the means for the four stock occupations of his leisure time—music, reading, game-playing, and the letter home. We put a *Casa*, provided with these aids to diversion, into each of the barracks, something like a dozen of them, in Florence, and into thirty or forty in other towns and villages thruout the surrounding parts of Tuscany. Every evening would find the *Casa* filled with the Italian soldiers of the regiment or detachment, enjoying the opportunities for recreation and



A camouflaged Y hut that was maintained on the Italian front, near Mt. Grappa. It is portable and was later moved to Genoa



In Italy the Y "hut" was translated into "*Casa del Soldato*," the Soldiers' Home. It consisted of a room, or building, provided by the military authorities, furnished by the army and the Y, and provided with supplies by the Y—a piano, writing paper, books, games, etc.





"Altho not instinctively athletes, the Italians took kindly to American teaching, and grew enthusiastic in games and exercises"

social fellowship as keenly and as appreciatively as ever any American boys did those provided by a hut in a training camp at home or behind the lines over there. The games which the *soldato*—the counterpart of the doughboy, Tommy Atkins and the *poilu*—eagerly received from our hands were dominos, checkers, tombola (a game exclusively and characteristically Italian, something like the lotto of our childhood) and jig-saw puzzles. The providing of the vast supplies of these games needed thruout the Italian army is another part of our Tuscan story.

In the hospitals, of which there were some three score in Florence and its immediate neighborhood, we supplied the same raw materials of diversion and letter writing, to say nothing of such semi-athletic games as ring-toss and shuffle-board as played on steamer decks.

In every barracks and hospital we aimed to give entertainments just as often as we could get around. Two moving picture machines, each with its portable cabin, and its Italian crew of operator and assistant, slipt from hospital to barracks, from barracks to hospital, day after day in our faithful Ford *camioncino*. We had found the Ford in possession of an Italian friend up toward Fiesole, and had removed the somewhat dilapidated body to make room for a camion body made to our specifications. The films came from America, where they had been fitted

with translated Italian captions by the Community Motion Picture Bureau, to whose capable hands the management of the Y's picture show business on both sides of the water was entrusted. Their management was of the most efficient—when the U-boats didn't send the films to the bottom, or the overtaxed railroads mislay them in transit.

A Y man always turned up at the picture show to do the honors and to match, in so far as American good will and friendliness could accomplish it, the splendid courtesy with which every smallest act of American generosity was received by the Italian army officers and the hospital authorities. The colonel and the lesser officers of the regiment always made it a point to be present at least at the beginning of each performance; and the warmth of their gratitude was unfailing.

The picture shows were alternated with concerts by our own entertainment company. It was under the direction of a Y man who had been Italian until he became American and a young American girl, the sister-in-law of an Italian Marchese, who had made for herself a career in Italian opera in its home land. The company had two or three standbys—a *prestigiatore*, who could do all the usual marvelous things with eggs, silk handkerchiefs, canaries, coins and inexhaustible cordial bottles; an operatic tenor and basso; and a singer of Neapolitan folksongs, himself a *soldato*; to say nothing of the American girl herself, who sang operatic arias and,

with the basso or the tenor, duets, and played accompaniments for any or all the others. From time to time the regular members of the company were supplemented with other artists who were delighted to volunteer their services, not only because it was for the Italian soldier but because it was for the American Y. For the Y was immensely popular in Italy. At several concerts the famous tenor, Bassi, well known to Metropolitan audiences, appeared; at others Emma Gramatica, one of Italy's foremost comedienues; and an indefatigable ally and constant friend of the Y was the dramatic reader and impersonator of world wide fame, Ugo Biondi. There was never a lack of the finest kind of talent; and it surely needed the finest kind of talent in a country where each soldier seems to carry, if not a marshal's baton in his knapsack, half a dozen opera scores in his head.

The concerts were sometimes held in one or another of the theaters of Florence, which were thrown open by the Y, with the cheerful coöperation of the theater managers, to the soldiers of the city, with the commanding general, the Prefect, other officers, civil officials and prominent Florentines in the boxes.

There was one drawback to our usual entertainments, whether they were pictures, shows or concerts, when held in the hospitals. The fellows who could not leave their beds, and therefore needed the diversion most, could not be present. It is true that at every concert the foreground [Continued on page 266



A Y show in a hospital courtyard at Modena, Italy, with as many patients as could move clustered around or hanging out of the windows. Concerts and picture shows and magic took turns, too, in keeping entertainment going in the barracks and hospitals



Mr. Auerbach and Mr. Mayer have both worked along the editorial lines of the Americanization problem and Mr. Auerbach has for many years been engaged in special investigations of immigration for municipal, state and federal authorities.

**I**F he has not voluntarily renounced his claim to protection from the United States or violated a law and thus arbitrarily removed himself from the sphere of that protection, is an American citizen always an American citizen?

Yes! would be the instinctive and decisive answer of most Americans to the question; but those acquainted with the actual situation would hesitate to say just when an American citizen, a law-abiding one, too, isn't one.

Men who have made a study of the naturalization problem see in the situation one of the important items to be discussed on the program of reconstruction which will very likely be lying before the Peace Conference when this article appears in print.

Our own country has a peculiar interest in seeing that this situation is brought to the fore and boldly faced—something which many administrations have been chary about doing, for, to speak frankly, we are perpetually on perilous grounds when we speak about Americans as men and women born or naturalized in this country. This is not the view of some of the most powerful nations. From the beginning of international relationships, there have been two contrary conceptions of what constitutes citizenship. Where the United States has always maintained that *jus soli*, or the law of the land, is the correct conception, ordinary European civil law codes follow the *jus sanguinis*, or law of the blood.

"Once a Roman, always a Roman," said the old Roman law in effect, thus establishing the law of the blood. According to this law a person's nationality or citizenship depends on the citizenship of his parents. While in certain respects the United States has admitted the validity of this law, the general citizenship theory running thru our history is based on the law of the land, according to which a person takes

# MY COUNTRY? 'TIS AND 'TISN'T

BY SAMUEL M. AUERBACH  
AND EDWIN JUSTUS MAYER



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*These 2600 Americans who fought with the British army were classed as aliens when they came back to New York on the "Mauretania" a few weeks ago and were detained under armed guard by the immigration authorities until they went thru the form of taking out citizenship papers. Most of them were men of long standing as American citizens who volunteered before America entered the war*

the nationality of the land in which he is born and thereafter is free to change the status of his citizenship in compliance with his desires. How much this view is distinct from the view entertained elsewhere is illustrated in the dictum—set forth by a government now overthrown—which is in effect, however, the attitude of many other powers today. Adolph Lipsyc, a naturalized American citizen, who returned to Russia, was prosecuted by the late Imperial Russian Government for having thrown off his allegiance to the Little White Father and all he represented. The American Ambassador took up the case and received as a portion of the reply of the Russian Government the following passage:

The relation of the state to the subject or citizen is the exclusive domain of the internal legislation of every country which alone has the right and the power of loosening or tightening the bonds that serve to hold its subjects or citizens, according as it may judge fit or necessary for the public welfare in general.

Of the laws of the past which bind men, it is not the liberal statutes of the early Attica which remain, but the Prussian mandates of the militarists of the City of the Seven Hills.

challenge, as a few instances to be related will show.

First, in the majority of those countries the governments do not recognize the right of their citizens or subjects to change their nationality except after serving their full military service, and then, only with the permission of the government—permission which is not readily granted. There have been many clashes resulting from the confused status even of men born and raised in the United States and who have returned for a visit to their father's native land. That our own Government realizes the seriousness of the European attitude is shown in the mild part it has played on several occasions when the point of citizenship was raised. In several cases of so-called "dual citizenship" citizens of this country were forced into the armies of alien nations in 1914, from the very nations from which, perhaps, they had emigrated to escape into the larger personal liberties of America. Close on the impressment of these men, William Jennings Bryan, then Secretary of State, issued the following orders:

The United States is not a party to any treaties under which persons of foreign birth residing in [Continued on page 263]

France, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland and the Netherlands are countries with which the United States has no naturalization treaties. Such treaties are in existence with other countries, and they are often called "the Bancroft treaties," passed mainly in the years between 1868 and 1872. It is not insignificant that these treaties came into being as a result of troubles arising from the heavy Teutonic emigration of that period, the changes of nationality after the Franco-Prussian war, and so on. The only treaty of later date than 1873 is the one with Haiti. In 1870 there were about 5,500,000 foreign-born in this country; today there are not less than 13,000,000, and 32,000,000 for foreign-stock of recent generations. And many of these come from those countries which are diametrically opposed to our conception of citizenship, and which they have not hesitated in the past to



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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## GOING OVER AGAIN

*The first 1000 men of the relief army of 50,000 volunteers to be sent to Europe to relieve the American Army of Occupation sailed May 7 on the "Agamemnon." Half the 50,000 have already enlisted—a considerable proportion of them men recently discharged from previous service*



COLONEL JACKSON AND CORPORAL JACK

*The colonel is in command of the first thousand men of the overseas relief army. Corporal Jack Tyler (standing) is one of his youngest and most famous volunteers. He has served three years with the British army and has earned three successive wound stripes. Now he is going back to put the finishing touches on his hat. Behind Corporal Jack are two more ex-British soldiers, who are going back as American volunteers: Sergeant Williams, who served twenty-six months with the Canadian Grenadiers, and Sergeant Creagh, who served with the Anzacs twenty months*







#### CLEVELAND'S MAY DAY RIOTS

*The Socialists of Cleveland celebrated May Day with a demonstration that resulted in a casualty list of fifty to a hundred. There were two riots: the chief one in the streets thru which the Socialists tried to parade with a red flag. Bystanders joined in a counter attack and the mounted police had to restore order forcibly. C. E. Ruthenberg (left), the Socialist leader, was arrested and a mob stormed police headquarters for his release.*



Press Illustrating

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*The second riot was at the Tom Johnson monument in the square where two ex-soldiers hoisted a red flag over the speakers' stand. Other soldiers and civilians in the crowd rushed the stand and after a fight hoisted the Stars and Stripes in its place.*





*The Western Newspaper Union*

COMMANDING THE HOME FORCES NOW

*This photograph of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig with his wife and daughters was taken outside his home just after his return from France to take command of the British Home Forces. He led the British troops on the western front throughout the war*



**T**HE Salvation Army went overseas as quietly, as unobtrusively as it had always worked in the dank, unwholesome alleys of the slums. There was no extraordinary solicitation of funds to support the new activity. The soldiers of the American army who took over the first American sector in France came out of the trenches to find the Salvation Army workers awaiting them and had not the slightest idea why they were there. And the Salvation Army, using exactly the same methods which had aided the unfortunates of more than sixty countries, set to work to help the soldiers. What the few simple services which the Salvationists believed would be welcomed by the soldiers, accomplished, has already been told by more than 2,000,000 doughboys. The distribution of doughnuts and hot coffee, the mending of clothing, the simple entertainments, the "mothering," as Commander Booth recently called it, brought the Salvation Army into world-wide attention almost overnight.

From the humble private soldier, who is ready to all but deify the patient, bright faced girls who wore the Salvation Army uniform abroad, to General Pershing himself, nothing but praise is heard of the Salvation Army's war service. The commander of the American Expeditionary Force cabled to Commander Booth his appreciation of the value of the Salvation Army's efforts in maintaining the morale and spirit of his men: "The outstanding features of the work of the Salvation Army have been its disposition to push its activities as far as possible to the front and the

trained and experienced character of its workers whose one thought was the well-being of the soldiers they came to serve. This has resulted in a degree of excellence and self sacrifice in the work performed which has been second to none. It has endeared your organization and its individual men and women workers to all those divisions and the other units to which they have been attached and has spread their good name to every part of the American Expeditionary Forces."

Just as enthusiastic as General Pershing is Cardinal Gibbons, who wrote recently of the Salvation Army: "Along with my fellow American citizens I rejoice in the splendid service which the Salvation Army rendered our soldier and sailor boys during the war. Every returning trooper is a willing witness to the efficient and generous work of the Salvation Army both at the front and in the camps at home. I am also the more happy to commend this organization because it is free from sectarian bias. The man in need of help is the object of its effort, with never a question of his creed or color."

And the Salvation Army was properly astonished, altho by no means unduly excited, by this encouragement and praise. Commander Booth expressed the attitude of the Salvation Army with regard to the "popularity" which its war work brought it when she said:

"For more than fifty years the Salvation Army has been doing just what it did in France, all in the same spirit and manner, but you did not happen to hear of it, perhaps, or, if you heard of it at all, the work did not impress you as

monumental. I seek to correct the very natural and now widespread idea that the Salvation Army, in the great war just ended, 'accidentally' hit upon a new and novel method of making itself useful, and in consequence stumbled headlong into a pool of 'popularity.'

"For half a century we have been wiping the blood from the faces of men who fought—not in the fight that military rules countenance on a picked field with a known enemy, but in the still more deadly and insidious contest that rages in all communities among the poor and lowly where desperation, resulting from sheer privation, drives men and

© Western Newspaper Union

*The McIntyre sisters a doughnuts famous at the front when the First Division was stuck at their job come back to the United States. A. McIntyre, who has*



## THE SALVATION ARMY IN WAR

BY RA



Over there the doughnut was the symbol of salvation. Home cooking tasted mighty good up front, and American soldiers are unanimous in their gratitude to the Salvation Army





made the Salvation Army find doughnuts under shell for troops took Cantigny; our lasted. Now they have the father, Colonel William the Salvation Army work

## ON ARMY N PEACE

BROWN

women to extremes. Before the men of the American armies in France were born, the Salvation Army was scraping the caked mud from the feet of faltering women who had fallen in the fight of life, and was carrying milk and food to starving families just behind the cold, gray walls of society's financial ramparts in the great cities. It did not need a war to create the establishment of the rescue homes, the day nurseries, the lodging houses for down-and-outers, the orphanages, the fresh air farms, the free clinics, the departments of service for men from the penitentiaries, the slums, settlement bureaus and homes for the helpless aged."

An Italian boy who earned two wound-stripes with the American troops that helped break the Hindenburg line faced a Salvation Army lass who was giving out doughnuts and hot coffee to some just-landed men on a Hoboken pier one day last week. The New York Sun tells the story: "'Say,' he burst forth with his mouth full of doughnut, 'is that club you had for mothers at 94 Cherry Street still goin'? 'Cause if it ain't my mother is sure awful lonely. She started goin' there when she couldn't speak no English hardly, and it was about all the sociability she had, those meetin's of yours. My mother ain't much to write, so I didn't hear nothin' while I was on the other side about that club o' yours, and I says to myself, says I, 'It's sure a pity if, seein' all they're doin' for us boys, the Salvation Army has had to give up what they done at home.'"

"'The Club's flourishing, and so's the settlement-house and the kindergarten and everything at 94 Cherry Street,' the worker answered, and a happy grin welled up under the perspiration on the lad's face as he hitched his haversack and tin hat and other burdens to a more comfortable position and passed on with his pals.

Despite the war the activities of the Salvation Army in sixty-three lands continued uninterrupted last year. Even in the United States, where the war work depleted the Army's forces and finances, its work was conducted on a larger scale than ever before. The 2918 officers and cadets of the 957 corps and outposts in the United States preached last year to more than

24,000,000 people. Its hotels sheltered more than a million and a half and fed 400,000. \*Almost 130,000 children found a temporary haven in its children's homes and 50,000 other children were cared for in its slum nurseries.

Now, while the Salvation Army in the past has been prone to shield itself from the praise of outsiders, the conspicuous success of its war work has brought with it new responsibilities. The people who have suddenly awakened to what a tremendous force for good the Salvation Army is, expect more of it. Realizing this, Commander Booth has determined on a program of expanded activities.

Local Salvation Army commanders in all parts of the United States were asked, "Just what would you like to do in the way of extending your endeavors in the future, and what will it cost?" The local heads were asked to make their statement of wants specific and not to generalize in their estimates of cost. The replies, carefully examined and audited by divisional and provincial officers, were received at headquarters and compiled; and it was found out that an expansion that would suit local needs in all parts of the country would cost just \$13,000,000. This amount the Salvation Army is going to ask the people of the United States to contribute in a campaign which will be conducted thruout the nation in the week of May 19 to May 26. For the first time in its history the Army is going to try to relieve itself of the necessity of obtaining support by the uncertain means of tambourine collections.

New York



Over here Salvation Army work has been following for half a century the same policy of meeting simple needs—coal, for example, during a hard winter in the slums





© Wide World Photos

Window space in the modern office, especially in crowded districts, should equal half or more of the entire outer wall space. Here are some of the largest office buildings in lower Manhattan, all of which have devoted more than the 50 per cent minimum to windows

# MAKING OFFICES SAFE FOR BUSINESS

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

**T**WO men were discussing business at their club. They were old friends, but they were not business competitors. They dared to talk freely because they were friends, and they dared to talk frankly because they were not rivals. Each had a large office to maintain, but not much else in common with the other as regards their commercial interests. Consequently their business talk was not colored by deceit nor obscured by subterfuge.

The first of these two men, Mr. A., was evidently prosperous and had the well-kept, well-satisfied appearance of an individual making the most of life and enjoying himself fully in the process. He was dressed in the height of good taste but not of style. He had a convincing personality, radiant, magnetic, powerful. He was the embodiment of good health and good spirits. Just looking at him made you feel better, and if you had money to invest you would take his advice.

The other man seemed to be a "goner," financially, socially and professionally. His coat was seedy and his conversation sad. You pitied him, but could not cherish a deeper sentiment concerning him. And you wouldn't trust him with a dollar you ever hoped to see again. This poor fellow we will call Mr. B.

When these two friends shook hands in the club the greeting of Mr. A. was the common salutation of an American male person of the twentieth century—"How's business?" Nobody ever asked Mr. A. that question—before it was asked it was answered by his appearance. But Mr. B. had several times been accosted thus during the evening, especially by those club members who happened to be his creditors, and the fateful significance of the oft-repeated question caused him to break forth in

words of equal truthfulness and bitterness. He knew that Mr. A. was close-mouthed, and he had to get the spleen out of his system. He poured forth a torrent of complaints, like a muddy river that has broken its banks.

"Everything is going downhill. I never worked so hard with so little to show for it. We can't fill orders promptly. Clerks have to work overtime every night—and we can't afford to pay them. Customers find so many errors in our bookkeeping, mailing and shipping departments that it takes me a couple of hours a day just to straighten them out. Nobody seems to take any interest in the work at the office. Nearly every day somebody lays off on account of illness. I try never to overload our clerks, but a lot of them complain of being tired out. Can't get a decent stenographer for my own work. Each is worse than the one before. The girl I have now is slow as molasses and sour as vinegar—a combination to drive a busy man crazy. Our different departments don't seem to articulate or harmonize; petty quarrels, jealousies and fights are in the air and they break out on the slightest provocation. I thought of firing every employee and starting with a new bunch—the ones we have seem incapable of doing the kind and amount of work I insist on having done. If we don't revolutionize things we are due to fail about year after next. I'd give a hundred dollars to know where the trouble is and a thousand more to find a guaranteed cure."

Mr. A. thought a minute. "Would you?" he asked. "Sure I would," came the answer. "What you need, old man," continued Mr. A., "is a business doctor. You can't cure yourself of an acute business disorder any more than you could cure yourself of

pneumonia or inflammatory rheumatism. Call in a specialist, allow him to examine every department, function and feature of your business organization, then secure an efficiency analysis and diagnosis covering the case. In less than a week you should drop forever the biggest part of the load of worry you are carrying."

"Much obliged for the advice, but I don't take much stock in these newfangled ideas. How can a man from the outside tell me how to run my business? And," remarked Mr. B., "I can't pay the fancy price that any sort of expert demands."

"Do you trust me \$100 worth? Didn't you say you would pay that much gladly for the knowledge of the cause of your troubles? A first-class efficiency engineer charges about \$100 a day for his time. He could in one day locate many of the diseased spots in your business. I look prosperous today, and am prosperous. Why? Because I had enough horse-sense a few years ago to consult an efficiency engineer when our office got in as bad a condition as yours manifests now. The engineer spent a couple of weeks on the job—we made him tell us how to cure the trouble when he put his finger on it. But the increased profits in the next year paid back more than ten times the fee of the business doctor. And I know of many similar cases. At different times we have consulted a number of these efficiency engineers and always with good results. I will send you tomorrow the names of some of the best ones, and if you ever take a tip from a friend you'll get busy."

The efficiency engineer was called. In a single day he located enough blunders, wastes, defects and deficiencies to rob the concern of its legitimate profits for a month. About 75 per cent of these troubles



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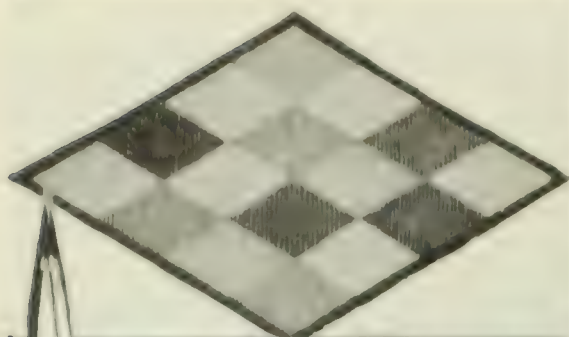
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lay in the office, or in departments of the business controlled by the office. Yet the office manager and a score of the company officials whose work had to do with the office had never imagined the existence of these faulty conditions, merely because they had never been trained to analyze business method, policy, personnel, equipment and environment from the new scientific standpoint. The efficiency engineer told Mr. B. hundreds of things of benefit to the concern, and a few of these we quote

"YOUR production is low and cost of production high," the engineer said, "because you run your office twenty years behindtime, and your up-to-date competitors will outwork you and undersell you until you adopt efficiency methods equal to theirs. Your employees are handicapped by working conditions so poor that the best employee would make mistakes and lag behind, no matter how hard he tried to serve your interests. The modern science of office hygiene demands attention first.

"On cold days the temperature in different rooms varies at different times from 50 to 70 degrees or more, and this variation destroys the health and saps the vitality of your workers. The air is full of dust in the early morning. Your office boy hardly gets the sweeping done before the employees arrive, and they breathe germs enough before they are here five minutes to give them a dozen ailments apiece. Ventilation is not uniform, not sufficient and not hygienic; by the middle of the afternoon most of your people are filling their lungs with poisoned air, which clouds the brain, impairs nerves, reduces energy and demoralizes character.

The walls and ceiling of your office are dingy, dark, soiled, gloomy, slovenly, depressing. Your typewriters are the noisiest made. Your office furniture is not adapted to the need of the individual—one of your clerks is five feet six inches tall and another is six feet two inches tall, but they both work in chairs and over desks of the same height. Your drinking water is full of bacteria, and is hard enough to stiffen the joints and solidify the brain of any one who drinks the minimum required for health—six or eight glasses a day.

"A number of people use the same drinking cup, and if any one of them has a cold or sore throat or other disorder that may be transmitted thru the mouth, everybody else who drinks from the same cup takes a chance on going home sick. There are shelves and boxes containing all sorts of items which are allowed to go uncovered and which gather dust for anybody to breathe who handles them. The only remedy used for dirt is one cake of soap and a common roller-towel for an entire department—the remedy is worse than the disease. Every hour of the working day, somebody in your office breaks from one to thirty of the primary laws of health and psychology relating to health. How do you expect your employees to remain strong and well, full of energy and enthusiasm?"

Mr. B. did not answer this logical and reasonable question in a proper manner. He let forth a hot word. He was mad—just plain mad. How in blazes, he wanted to know, could an outsider who never learned a thing about his business tell him how to run it? The idea was absurd. He paid the engineer his fee and told him to get out. One of the hardest things an efficiency engineer has to overcome is the blind, cowardly, weak, inertia of the average man when called upon to face his own blunders. It takes a strong man to view with calmness, clearness and determination the exposure of his lifelong mistakes. And Mr. B. was not a strong man.

Mr. B. asked the opinion of Mr. A. re-

garding the efficiency analysis from which we have quoted. Mr. A. smiled when he read the report. "You want my opinion? Let me give you something better—my experience. I judge that 40 per cent of the mistakes and defects here noted were found in our own organization perhaps to a greater degree a few years back when we first called in a business doctor. Every point he mentioned was well taken. Our officials, caring more for their profits than their prejudices, threw their prejudices to the wind and made a clean sweep of the matter of reorganization. We have proved by statistics that every improvement suggested more than paid for itself the first year, and every year thereafter yielded a considerable profit. The right application of efficiency engineering in our office made the success of our company, your own good judgment will enable you to form an opinion of the value of the work to you if you develop it as already begun."

There was nothing to do but follow the advice. Persuaded but not convinced, Mr. B. commissioned the engineer to prepare a complete analysis of all departments and lay out plans and methods for such reorganization as would put the office on a modern footing in all respects. The profits went up, the costs went down, the worries disappeared, as Mr. A. implied they would. Results were so satisfactory that Mr. B. not only paid the engineer ten times what he originally expected to, but engaged him as a permanent counsel on a yearly retainer. The facts and suggestions below, applying to any office, are quoted from the complete report of the engineer. They should be studied by every office manager, worker, owner.

We have translated the technical terms and modified the professional aspects of the report into a popular presentation of the subject. We limit ourselves here to the section treating on office hygiene.

**H**YGIENE is the foundation of production. To do the most and best work of which he is capable, a man must not only be healthy and remain healthy in body and mind, he must also be guaranteed living and working surroundings and conditions to prevent or minimize the continual drawbacks and subtle dangers of the very civilization the man depends upon for his livelihood. The habit of working in a closed room is a perpetual menace to the worker's health, vigor, speed, accuracy, thoughtfulness, cheerfulness and endurance. Anything is bad for your body and mind if it cuts you off during working hours from the air, light, earth, water, invigorating forces of the sun, the ozone-bearing winds, the mild electric currents generated by contact with the soil. Microbes, worries, ailments, irritations, errors and disabilities are the penalty we pay for having deserted good old Mother Nature. These things do not start and do not flourish in the open. They result from the human habit of herding a lot of animals together in a stuffy, sickly, poisonous, venomous jail politely termed a residence, a hotel, a mill, a store, a factory, a church, a school or an office. A closed house is a hectic blotch on the face of Nature. We cannot remove the blotches, but we can reduce the hecticality of them. We can flood them with light and air, we can keep physical and mental poison out of them, we can make ourselves clean, healthy, strong, alert, exuberant, in spite of them.

Some years ago the offices of the United States Pension Bureau were badly ventilated and the time lost from work by illness of employees averaged 18,736 days a year; but when scientific ventilation was provided this number of lost days was reduced to 10,114, giving an annual savings of \$622 days. The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company found that during





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one winter an average of 4.7 per cent of the girl operators in a single exchange were absent from work on account of illness resulting from unwholesome air; but the winter after the company had put in a modern ventilating system at very slight cost, the daily percentage of workers' absence was reduced to 1.9. Would it not pay you to figure on this basis how much your lay-off period for the season would likely be reduced if your ventilating system were adequate, modern and effective?

The annual waste from spoilage by accident or error is a large item even in a moderate sized office. The destruction of materials and supplies, and the rectification of blunders in response to complaints by customers, clients or department heads, will usually be found on careful investigation a source of money loss both surprisingly large and unnecessary. Famous industrial engineers have proved that a steady supply of pure air and a guaranteed method of circulating it will provide safety for the work as well as for the worker. When a man's vitality is lowered by sluggish or impure air containing poisonous gases, vapors, germs, dust or smoke, he loses rapidity, clearness, alertness of thought and promptness, sureness, effectiveness of action. It is well known that in large mills and factories most of the worst accidents come late in the afternoon, when the air is the most thoroly poisoned and the brain of the worker rendered thereby dull, slow, irritable, careless, confused.

**A**NOTHER dead loss from bad ventilation occurs in the slowing down of work which factory and office managers observe continually during cold weather in the late afternoon. Workers who breathe fresh air all day do not become excessively and prematurely tired about the middle of the afternoon. They are fresh and keen till closing hours. A man who swallows even one small dose of poison has to go to bed and do nothing but get well. A man who breathes during five or six hours hundreds or thousands of doses of poison into the lungs from the atmosphere may not go to bed, but he feels like doing it and acts as tho he were on the point of it.

The census of the United States declares that two and a half times as many people die in March as in September from the so-called "bad air diseases," which include bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria, tuberculosis. And it is estimated by sanitary engineers that the absences and delays in American offices owing to periods of contraction and recovery in the case of these ailments which do not cause death, and of similar affections such as colds, catarrh, grippe, tonsillitis, chills and fever, headache, are five times as great in the winter period of bad ventilation as in the summer period of good ventilation. Don't accuse an office worker of being lazy, careless or behindhand till you make sure that the air you give the worker to breathe is fresh, clean, abundant.

More than 50 per cent of the human body by actual weight is oxygen. The one source of supply of this oxygen to feed the blood, brain, tissues, nerves and organs is a continual stream of outside air. In a room where several people are working, the air should be changed at least once every five minutes during every hour of the day, no matter how cold or stormy the weather may be. According to recent scientific tables, the required number of cubic feet of fresh air per person per hour is 1800 for an office room, 2400 for a school room, 3000 for workshops and barracks, 3600 for hospitals and sanitariums.

The psychology of ventilation should not be overlooked. Oxygen starvation has caused the untimely death of many a good disposition. Needless arguments and disputes,

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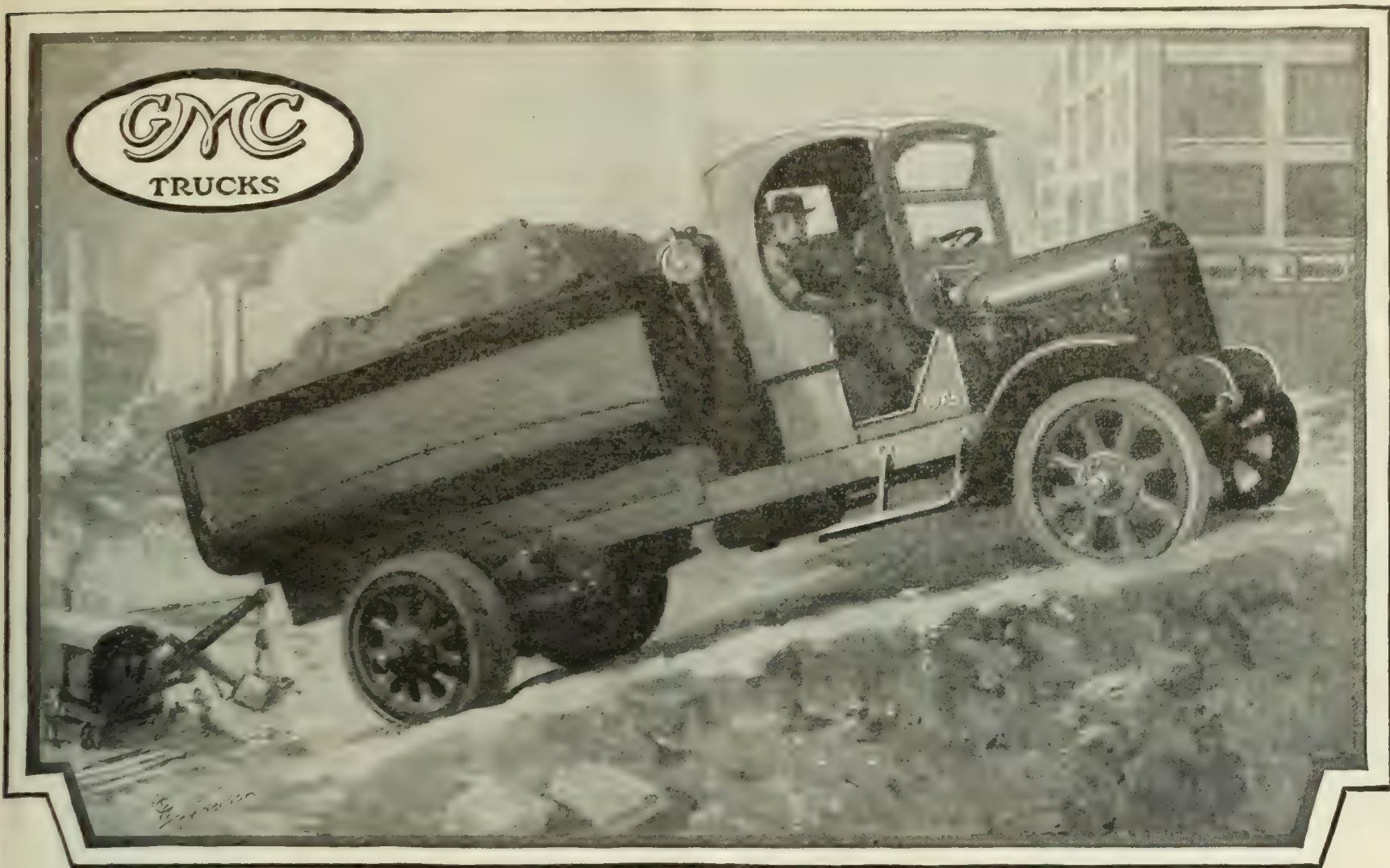
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grouches, grievances and misunderstandings without number have had their source in foul air. The fatigue, irritation and extent of overtime may be due principally to the same cause. Labor strikes have been due to bad housing conditions.

The ideal ventilating system is automatic. You don't have to work it or even think about it. You merely have it placed in your office, then let it operate itself.

Look thru at least six catalogs before purchasing any device or installing a system. You would do better to make this number ten, as there are at least five ventilator methods worthy of attention and under each of the five you should compare at least two different makes. Only by regarding point by point the advantages and disadvantages of the methods of rival manufacturers can you finally settle on the one to serve your purpose best.

Write out a brief description of your ventilating problem or problems, and submit the statement to the engineers of the companies having equipment to sell. The leading companies furnish without charge this expert counsel of an engineering staff to possible customers who request it.

**MAKE**, however, a thoro test for yourself under actual conditions as they will be in your office, factory, store, mill, or other buildings. A laboratory test made even by an impartial institute of technology can never exactly reproduce the conditions the ventilator meets in your building, hence you should insist on a trial before your eyes, conducted by your own officials under the supervision of experts from the ventilating company.

Choose a ventilator constructed so as to provide a regular, ample flow of air by an automatic method. For example, a device moved by the current of air outside your building would answer this requirement if a gentle current would keep the machine in motion.

Observe particularly the capacity in cubic feet of air under low wind pressure. Otherwise no wind, no ventilation. A good system furnishes thru a twelve-inch ventilator not less than 350 cubic feet of air per minute when the velocity of the wind is five miles an hour. Government experts declare that the average wind velocity thru-out the United States is ten miles an hour, but you cannot safely figure on this because when the rate is only five miles an hour, good ventilation must still be secured; and the most satisfactory ventilator works freely when the wind velocity rate has dropt as low as three miles an hour. This point should be held vital, as there are certain makes of suction ventilator which go dead on a perfectly still summer afternoon, which, being hotter, calls for more ventilation rather than less.

Be sure that the appliance works independent of relative temperature inside and outside of the building. Some ventilators amount to nothing more than a hole in the room. This type fails to work when the temperature inside is lower than that outside, or about equal to it. Watch out for acute angles in the mechanism. Each bend, twist or turn will reduce air velocity by increasing friction, and therefore should be avoided.

Make sure that the current of fresh air is drawn from the floor to the ceiling and the current of impure air is exhausted by an outlet near the ceiling. The deadly stratum of carbonic acid gas forms in the area of the room six feet nearest the floor, and to dissipate this poison toward the ceiling and thence out of the room the intake of fresh air should be near the floor as possible.

Regard the initial cost of the ventilator in comparison not only with results produced but also with future annual cost of



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operation, upkeep and repair. Thus a fan ventilating system costs more to operate than a group of semi-mechanical ventilators worked by their own power. Do not be misled by a price that fails to include the whole cost.

**I**MMEDIATELY connected with the problem of scientific ventilation is that of temperature control. The vitality of office workers is likely to be reduced, the energy dissipated, the health undermined, if any one of three common dangers is found to exist. The first danger is that of sudden or prolonged variation or fluctuation in the amount of heat; the second is a withering excess of artificial heat; the third is a parching dryness of the air caused by the construction of the heating system.

The best work is done at a temperature of about 65 degrees. When your thermometer goes above 68 the production will fall below the standard, in quality or quantity, or both. If your office or home is heated by a central plant with steam, gas or hot water, you will probably find that the simplest, safest, easiest and most economical way to control temperature is by means of an electrical thermostat or automatic heat indicator and regulator. This could be adapted also to hot air, vapor, vacuum and combination heating plant or municipally furnished heat. You simply attach the device to your furnace, wind the thermostat clock once a week, set the indicator at the hour and temperature desired, and leave to the guaranteed accuracy of the little machine the whole problem of heat regulation.

The best heat regulator saves the cost many times over. It reduces fuel bills about 20 per cent. It saves the doctors' bills for the cold weather ailments caused by overheated houses. It prevents the danger of fire from pipes that get too hot. And it lengthens the life of the heating plant by safeguarding it from extremes of heat and cold. The action is entirely automatic. When the temperature reaches the proper point, the furnace drafts are closed by electricity, and if the temperature falls even one degree they are opened again.

**O**NE of the great factors in health-giving heat is a regular supply of moisture. Hot air is usually dry air, and dry air is fatal. It kills plants in a greenhouse—and human plants in your home or place of business. The human body is three-fourths water. When you try to work or live in a place whose air has been robbed of its natural moisture the result is devitalizing and debilitating.

Experiments have shown that people are as comfortable in moistened air at 65 degrees as in dry air at 75 degrees, hence the process of moistening the air means a big saving in fuel. The problem is solved by a simple contrivance called a humidifier. This receptacle, holding water and a set of wicks that work by capillary attraction, is placed above the radiator, furnace or other heating base, and thoroughly moistens the dry air before it enters the room.

A matter of great importance remains yet to be considered. Practically every bit of office work is eye work. Hence illumination should be regarded as one of the first factors in office efficiency.

Every year in the United States there are 700,000 industrial accidents, which cost the employers of the wounded men over 2 per cent of the entire wage appropriation of American factories. 125,000 of these injuries could be avoided by proper illumination. About \$1,000,000 a year, spent by employers in states of average size such as Wisconsin or Massachusetts, is the total yearly waste in each state for medical services, compensation bonuses, and lost wages, on account of in-



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The Ideal is designed with a roller as integral part of the machine and the grass is rolled every time it is cut—this keeps the turf firm, smooth and in the finest possible condition.

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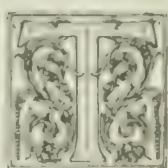
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## Real People



HAT'S what the doughboys called The Salvation Army workers on the battle-fields and back of the lines in France.

They were "real people" to the soldier, because they were just like the folks back home, with hands accustomed to work and eyes always ready to smile.

And now these same "real people," back from the war with new laurels, have built their trenches in the Streets of Poverty in America. They will wage the fight for the poor and unfortunate at home, just as they have done for years, only on a larger scale.

The Salvation Army conducts Rescue Homes—Day Nurseries—Homes for the Helpless Aged—Fresh-Air Farms—Free Clinics.

It must extend this service everywhere where Misery and Poverty exist. It must continue to reach down and lift up the men, women and children who have fallen.

## Will You Help?

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THE SALVATION ARMY HOME SERVICE FUND  
MAY 19 TO 26



dustrial accidents. This amount of money for three years invested in modern lighting systems and methods would equip every large industrial plant of any state in the Union with adequate, healthful, productive illumination.

When you improve light you increase production. The gain is approximately from 2 to 10 per cent, the average gain being estimated at 5 per cent by the National Electric Light Association. A certain plant in England gained 11.4 per cent in yearly output, according to the official report of the British Government. A committee on illumination appointed by the French Government states that a good lighting system increases production from 8 to 15 per cent, and that the additional profit thus accruing pays several times the cost of installation and operation of better lighting equipment.

**O**ther advantages exist that you might not suspect. Take for instance that of reduction of labor turnover. Good light all day long makes employees more accurate, speedy, contented and cheerful, able to do their best work, and anxious to keep on doing it. Less supervision is required—a saving in the time of the supervision and the temper of the supervised.

In a modern factory building the windows are the main feature visible, occupying about three-fourths of the entire wall space. Every added foot of light means more and better work. If the window space in your office does not equal half the outer wall space, you may profitably think of moving to another office.

Architects and engineers declare that the interiors of buildings should be painted white. The result is a gain of 19 per cent to 36 per cent in power of illumination both natural and artificial, according to the most rigid laboratory tests. The finest kind of pure white paint reflects the light so far that there is no dark corner in any part of your office, and so well that the daylight period will be lengthened and your light bill correspondingly reduced. It may even be found possible to do away with most of your desk lamps, letting the more economical inverted lighting system furnish illumination for all but very close work. You will find production mounting up. The quality of the work and the character of the workers will be improved. Errors, accidents and complaints will be fewer. Neatness, carefulness and thoughtfulness may even become popular, and contagious.

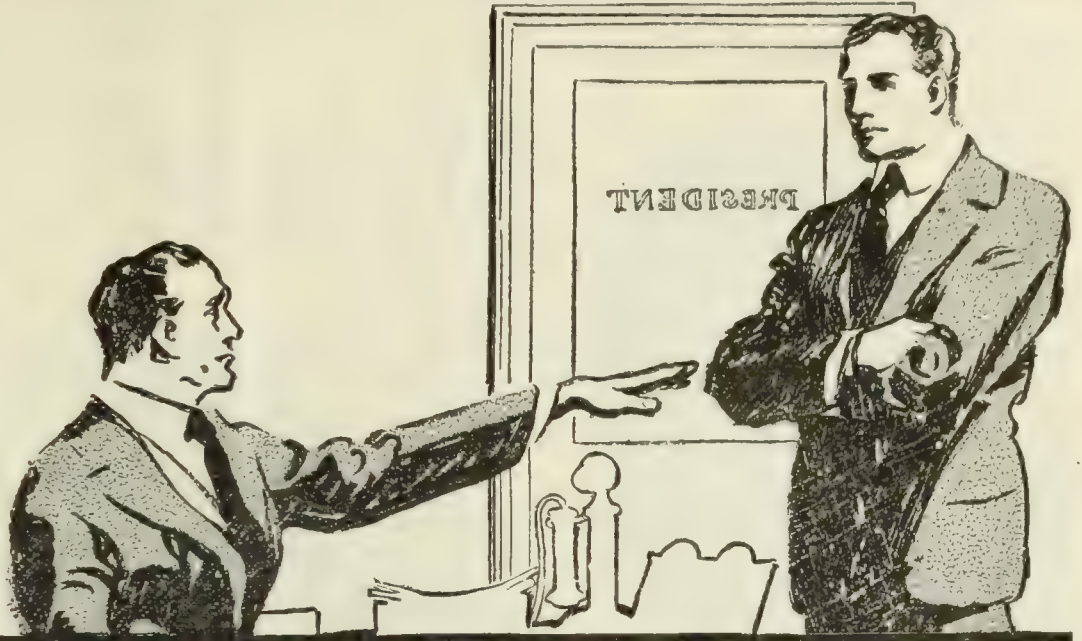
## MY COUNTRY? 'TIS AND 'TISN'T

(Continued from page 248)

this country may be compelled to return to their countries of birth for military service, nor is there any way in which persons may be forced into armies against their wills as long as they remain in the United States.

The Department of State, it seems, in this order recognized the existence of dual citizenship without taking an affirmative stand either way.

"This meets the situation about as well," the late Congressman Jacob E. Meeker of Missouri said of Secretary Bryan's order. "as would the statement of the chief of police that the citizens of the city would be perfectly protected in the streets so long as they stayed in their own homes, or as the time-honored permission to the little girl to go to swim as long as she did not go near the water. It is not a question of whether persons can be forced into foreign armies as long as they remain in the United States. The question is whether when their family or business obligations oblige them to go out of the United States, the long arm of the United States will protect them on



## "Tom, we ought to install the Dictograph, because—

"That demonstration the Dictograph man has just given us has made me realize that hours of precious time are wasted by all of us—from myself down.

"We might as well be honest with ourselves, and admit that there is considerable lost motion in our organization; and I, for one, am convinced that we need the—

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With it you can communicate instantly with any employee by simply pressing a key—you can give orders to one or more employees at the same time—confer simultaneously with any number of your employees without requiring them to leave their desks—in fact, think clearer and more consecutively and, therefore, accomplish more in less time and with less effort.

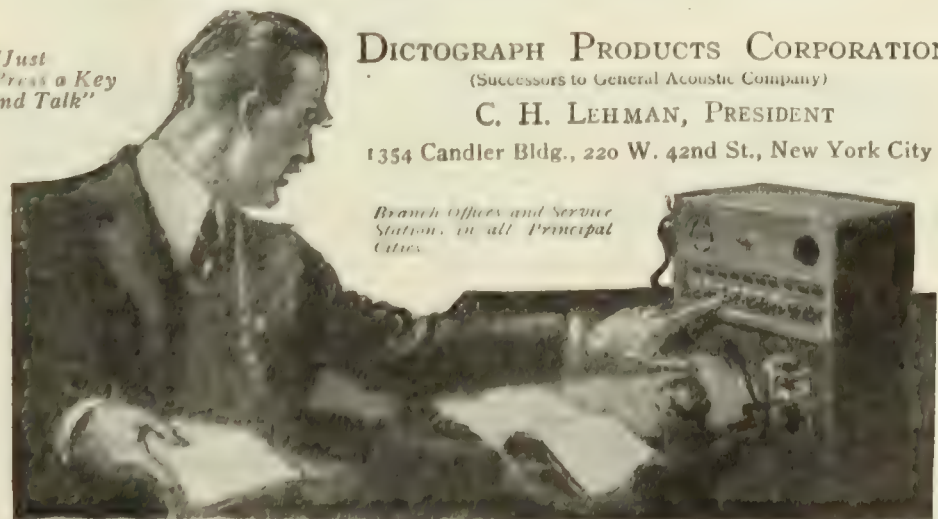
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account of the allegiance they have sworn to it."

"Dual citizenship" is a term ambiguous in more than it seems to the general understanding. It is necessary to use it in two senses, and to distinguish clearly between the two. The first concerns the question of the citizenship of children born in the United States of foreign born parents; the second the status of naturalized American citizens. Of course, the conflict in citizenship which gives birth to the additional perplexity of dual citizenship all rests on the opposing laws of blood and land. But there are many minor regulations, in respect to absence from the country, or other voluntary and involuntary methods of expatriation, which further confuse things.

The conditions of state citizenship vary in several states, some requiring as a prerequisite of the exercise of the elective franchise United States citizenship, while others require only a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States coupled with some qualification of residence. Citizenship of the United States may be acquired by reason of birth in a particular place (i. e., by the law of the land) and by reason of nationality of the birth (i. e., by law of the blood).

In June, 1915, a young man named Ugo da Prato, born in Boston in 1895, and who had gone to Italy in 1912 to study architecture, was held by the Italian Government as liable to military duty because his father, Antonio da Prato, had been a native of Italy. He had emigrated to America and had been naturalized in Boston in 1892, three years before the birth of Ugo. Subsequent to his impressment, Ugo was released—not as a matter of right, however, but as a matter of policy and courtesy to the American Government. A much more patent case was that of a young man born in this country, the son of a naturalized citizen hailing from Italy. The young man grew up surrounded by American institutions, and subsequently married an American girl. They had several children—the third generation of the family to consider themselves Americans, and Americans only. Surely there could never be a doubt as to the citizenship of the father of these children!

Nevertheless, he was ordered by the Italian consulate in the city in which he resided to report "home" for military duty on the outbreak of the war, under penalty of having some property in the old country inherited from his father forfeited, should he refuse to obey. Observe the injustice which would be visited upon the man whatever his decision! He decided to remain here, thus sacrificing, apparently, property which belonged to him under the laws of civilization. However, assuming that he had decided that sheer duty to the financial welfare of his family forced him to enter into the service of what was at the time an alien power to us, he would unwillingly but inevitably have sacrificed his American citizenship, for, on entering the Italian army, he would formally have taken the oath of allegiance to the King and the state. Section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1907, entitled "Expatriation of Citizens and Their Protection Abroad," provides that

any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

It is good to be able to add that those who went abroad to fight for the Allies before we entered the war have had their American citizenship restored by special act of Congress—applying, however, only to present conditions and giving no guarantee that a man called at some future day, perhaps, to fight for another power



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offers a two and one-half years course of training. Each pupil nurse receives an allowance of from \$10 to \$15 a month in addition to maintenance and uniforms.

Minimum age 18 years. Requirements, at least one year of high school or equivalent. Classes are formed each month.

Blackwell's Island is an historic spot. It is removed from the rush and noise of the city, yet so near New York as to be part of it. The palatial nurses' home, with its extensive and attractive grounds, is an ideal place to live in.

As a war measure, the course was reduced from three years to two years and six months. The cessation of hostilities will not end the need for nurses abroad; they will be needed, in large numbers, for reconstruction work, and for the establishment of schools of nursing in the different countries of Europe for a long time to come. We plan, therefore, to continue the course of two years and six months.

For Information write to MISS AGNES S. WARD, Superintendent



than the United States would not sacrifice his citizenship, no matter how unwillingly he was enrolled into the foreign forces.

One of the most interesting and colorful passages of our immigration in late years has been the increasing flow of immigration from the Orient. For instance, the Ladino Jews, from Turkey, are represented in New York City alone by a numerical group of about 25,000, most of which group came over within the past ten years. These people are the direct descendants of those Spanish Jews expelled from the Kingdom of King Ferdinand and Isabella in the fifteenth century. They still speak the archaic Spanish of those times with interspersions of Turkish and Hebrew words. Their importance to America, aside from the ancient culture they bring with them, is their knowledge of the Spanish language, and their possession of that commercial ability peculiar to the Jew; and these qualifications make them a natural go-between to secure and expand our commerce with South America, of which so much in pre-war times went to Germany. There can be no doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the general situation that this valuable emigration will continue to flow from the Orient. This is article 5 of the Ottoman Legislation, Vol. 8:

The Ottoman subject who has acquired a foreign nationality with the authorization of the Imperial Government is considered and treated as a foreign subject. If, on the contrary he has naturalized himself as a foreigner without preliminary authorization of the Imperial Government, his naturalization will be considered as null and void and he will continue to be considered and treat in all respects as an Ottoman subject. No Ottoman subject can in any case acquire foreign naturalization until after obtaining an act of authorization delivered by virtue of an Imperial Irade (special proclamation).

The necessity of clarifying this and similar situations at the Peace Conference is strongly accentuated by the likelihood of many of the old and new governments of Europe passing laws forbidding emigration. It is estimated that in a normal year about 600,000 persons go abroad either on business, pleasure, or with the intention of remaining there. The probabilities are that after the treaty of peace is signed, thousands of foreign-born American citizens or their children will return to their native lands to see how their friends, or parents' friends, and relatives, came thru the fires of the past few years. Many will have no intention of doing anything other than returning to this country as soon as they are satisfied with the conditions of their relatives and friends.

But, supposing that laws will be in force prohibiting citizens or subjects of the country leaving it, what will be their status? It is all very well to rely on courtesy in international diplomacy, but is it not much wiser to rely on acknowledged rights, whatever they may be? And in this age when liberalism is everywhere triumphing or preparing to triumph, when the nations are bonding together for their mutual welfare and interests, when an almost universal *cordiale entente* exists, would it not be statesmanlike and right to demand that the situation of citizenship, always fraught with such grave uncertainties, be clarified and straitened, that the confusing ambiguity of "dual citizenship" be eliminated by the conference of the representatives of the numerous peoples who are so vitally interested in seeing that a man's life is made as nearly his own as is humanly possible; that a man's right is to seek his home and find it anywhere under the sun, so long as he subscribes to the dictates of organized society; and that so far as American citizenship is concerned, it is an inviolable and as indivisible as the eternal union of the states?

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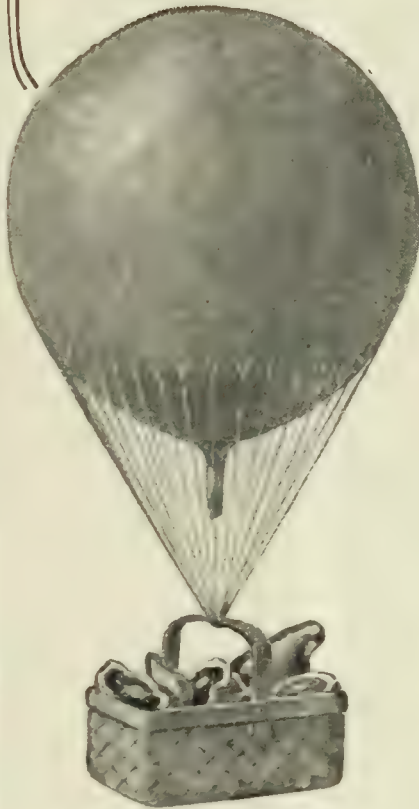
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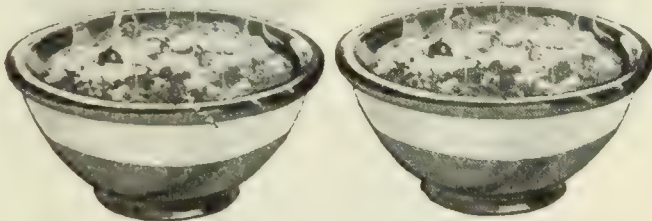
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**Meats Average 50c**  
*Per 1000 Calories*



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*Based on Prices at This Writing*

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Average Fish	-	-	-	-	-	60c
In Squash	-	-	-	-	-	75c

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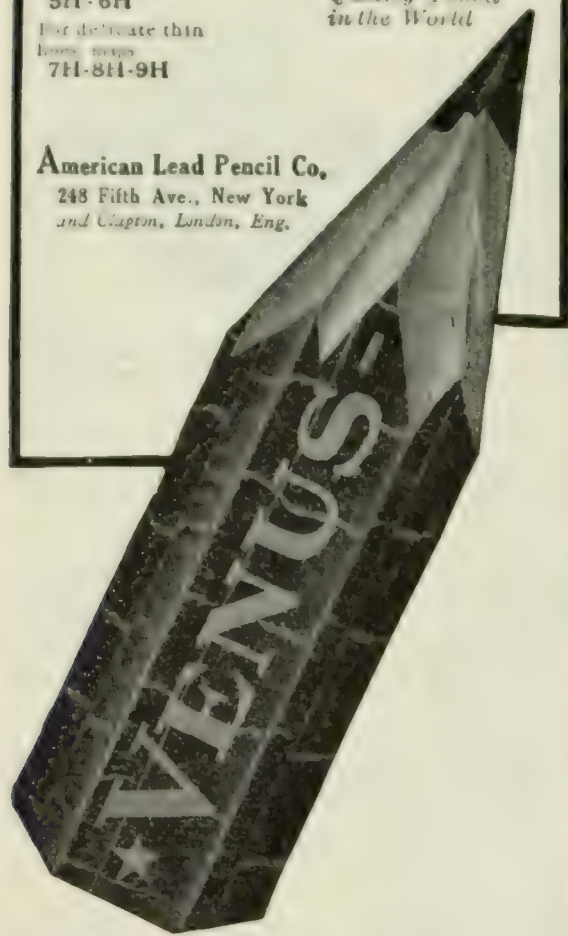
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## PUTTING THE Y IN ITALY

(Continued from page 247)

was filled with stretchers, occupied by swathed and bandaged *soldati*, but there were still others who could not make the trip to the concert room even thus luxuriously. So we invented the scheme of ward entertainments. Two Y girls, an Italian signorina, who combined a perfect knowledge of the English language with an equally perfect knowledge of Italian customs, tastes and prejudices, and a full measure of Latin charm, our *prestigiature*, a young movie operator, and the *porcellino*, composed themselves into a traveling troupe whose mission was the entertainment of those boys in the narrow white beds. The *porcellino* deserves a word to himself. *Porcellino*, little pig, is the expressive name of the little sheet iron stove with round body on four legs that eats wood with quite porcine greediness and, also pig like, keeps most of the resulting heat to himself. We applied the name, for reasons of resemblance, to the handy little moving picture machine, whose electric current was evolved by twisting its tail, and which projected its pictures on to a small portable screen or, if you liked, on to the wall or ceiling.

One of the Y girls not only sang herself, in good Yankee Italian, but induced the soldiers to sing with her some of their popular songs, which are full of swing and melody, and refreshingly innocent of jazziness. So the Yankee girl and the wounded *soldati* sang lustily in one ward, in another the *prestigiature* kept the boys watching one hand like hawks while he did surreptitious things with the other, while in a third the *porcellino* responded gallantly to much vicious tail-twisting. Then they changed places and did it all over again, till each of the three wards had enjoyed a full program. Meanwhile the other two girls flew around and managed and dispensed cheer and chatter—and, sometimes cigarettes.

SO the hospitals and the barracks were taken care of with entertainment. Meanwhile each morning at a briskly early hour our two athletic men would repair to one or another of the barracks to "put on" for the soldiers' gymnastic work and athletic games. This phase of our program was a little less important in Italy than in the camps at home and with the A. E. F. because the Italian is not instinctively an athlete or a player of outdoor games. But the *soldati* took kindly to American teaching, and soon rose to heights of real enthusiasm in games of mass soccer, volley ball and giant ball. The setting up exercises, too, and the shadow boxing which our athletic instructors offered, were entered into with vigor and apparent enjoyment. The value of these methods of physical development was quickly recognized by the officers and the military authorities.

THRU the station at the Campo di Marte, where the troop trains stop, poured every day thousands of soldiers on their way to and from the front. Florence is the busiest junction point for troop movements in all Italy. Many of the soldiers who pass must change trains there, and often spend hours waiting for the next *tradotta*. It was tiresome, dull waiting on that station platform—until the Y took hold. Then was evolved, by progressive steps, a triple institution which supplied all that the heart of the *soldato* could desire: rest, recreation, sleep, food and drink. It began with the *Casa*. A long narrow room filled with tables, chairs and benches provided the typical accommodations for the letter home, games, resting and sociability. Each soldier as he



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came in received a sheet of paper and an envelope and two attractive postcards. On the tables he found pen and ink. If there were not too many of him at once, his letter and postcards would be stamped for him—for the Italian soldier's pay of two cents a day makes even a two cent stamp a purchase of moment.

Every afternoon and evening the picture machine at one end of the room ground out its reels almost without stopping, while a pianist provided the traditional accompaniment. The one room finally grew to two, for the military authorities, deeply appreciative of the service the Y was rendering, gave us everything that there was in sight. The stage built at the end of the second room was the scene of frequent entertainments. A third room was a forty bed dormitory, the camp cots supplied by the War Department, the bedding and pillows by the Y. Every night that dormitory was filled with sleeping soldiers, snatching a welcome few hours between one *tradotta* and another. *Tradotta* traveling is wearisome business, with its reformed freight cars crowded to the limit; and the Florence stop, with decent beds and clean sheets and pillow cases, was a Godsend.

At the other end of the station was the most interesting part of the whole institution, for there the famished soldier could get food and drink. The *Casa* and dormitory had been in operation some months with complete success, when the major in command at the station came to us with a suggestion. A buffet for the soldiers had been run, since the war began, by private individuals on contract. The rooms were dirty, the food hardly passable, the prices exorbitant. It was hard on the soldiers. The concession would expire in about a month. Would we take it over and run the buffet in the same splendid way in which the other Y activities at the Campo di Marte were conducted? The army and railroad authorities would be overjoyed if we would; for they had seen what the Y could do.

It was a tempting proposal. But there seemed to be obstacles. Our agreement with the army forbade our selling food to the soldiers in our *case*. We were not sure that we ought to enter upon a business proposition like this. Finally the buffet sold wine, beer and stronger drinks. The first obstacle was quickly removed, for the War Department ruled that the agreement need not stand in the way. General headquarters of the Y at Bologna were willing to have us go into business, if we could guarantee that we would not run the buffet at a loss. Not being business men—the director of the Campo di Marte *casa* and the Regional Director—but a settlement worker and an editor, and incidentally crusaders, we had faith that we could. Remained only the question of the wine and things. It was a puzzling question.

We were neither of us "drinking men"; we both believed in temperance, in fact in prohibition. But we knew that to induce the Italian to forego his wine with his meals was not within the bounds of human possibility—at least in the time at our disposal! We knew that we could not run that buffet without selling wine. We became convinced, after long and prayerful consideration, that it would be better for the Y to run that buffet, as we knew it could be run, and sell wine there than to leave the business in the hands of those who were doing such a poor job at it, from the point of view of the Italian soldier and his physical and moral welfare. We were there to serve the Italian soldier. So we cast the die in favor of assuming the job, and headquarters at Bologna as well as a



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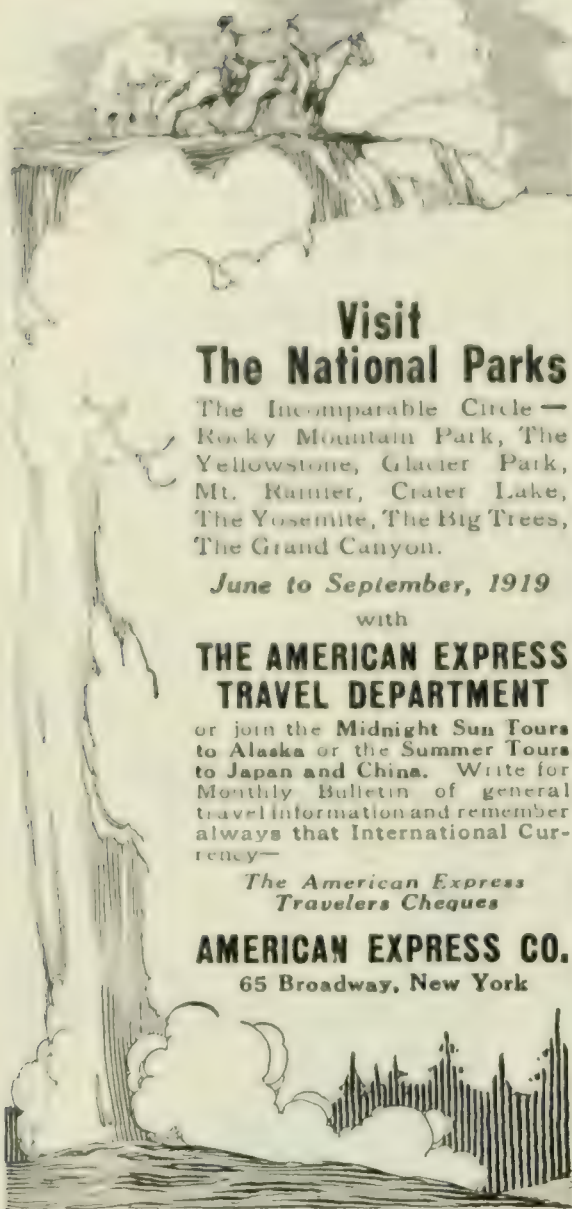
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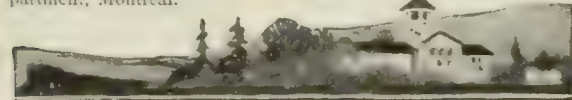
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high representative of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. then in Italy, approved our solution. So we went at it.

WHEN the late concessionaire laid down the reins of control at midnight one night, we picked them up. It took us several weeks to get the thing into shape that satisfied us, for we had to keep running twenty-four hours a day while we made our changes and improvements. But we did it. That dirty hole, furnishing poor food at high prices and all kinds of strong drink, was transformed into a bright, cheery, clean lunch room, where the food was wholesome and toothsome, the prices absurdly low, and nothing in the way of drink but a pure, light wine was sold.

The bill of fare and the system of service had to be immensely simple. For with anywhere from fifty to two hundred hungry soldiers clamoring for admittance at the same moment and demanding instant service, complications would have spelled disaster. We introduced the soda-check system of payment; the soldiers, passing in single file before a cashier's window, bought tickets for whatever amount they pleased, calculated according to the bill of fare prominently displayed. They passed on to the counter, where they were served according to their demands. Then they moved on into another room to eat.

Our staples were *caffè latte*—coffee and milk—and *minestrone*—a soup of marvelous richness and heartiness. The soldiers obtained their chunks of bread, without which the Italian does not esteem himself fed, no matter what else may be set before him, at the army commissary next door. He could buy from us also sardines or other canned foods; but nothing met with such a demand as the coffee and the soup. The cold and tired traveler wants something hot; and hot—and good—those staples were served in quantities that were astonishing. The *caffè latte* and the *minestrone* were made, on a battery of camp range sections, in cubical copper vessels known as *marmite*, each holding something like 25 gallons. It soon became, in the chill, wet days of winter, a common occurrence for the Y man from the buffet to report to the Regional Director at luncheon, "We made 23 *marmite* of *minestrone* in the last twenty-four hours, and even then we didn't have enough. We got rid of 20 *marmite* of *caffè latte*, too." Rather an impressive total it made—575 gallons of soup, and 500 gallons of coffee and milk in a single day. The prices were not unimpressive either, in these war days. We began, in order to be on the safe side, by charging 40 *centesimi* for a big bowl either of *minestrone* or of *caffè latte*. That is the equivalent, at the prevailing rate of exchange, of six and a half cents. But as the months went by, and we found that our business venture was by way of being a success, we saw our way to cutting down even that absurdly low price. We drew our pen thru the 40 and made it 35. So we were selling a big bowl of the finest, richest soup you would ever want to taste or an equally big bowl of good coffee and milk, sweetened with real sugar, for a trifle more than five and a half cents. Is it any wonder that we did a land office business?

For the officers we had a little restaurant in a room off the buffet. It was clean, cheerful and attractive; and the meal we served there, at any hour of the day or night, could not be duplicated anywhere in Florence for excellence and cheapness. I doubt if it could be duplicated anywhere in Italy. You could get, if you were an Italian officer—or any other kind of an Allied officer, for that matter—a dinner from soup to fruit for a few cents more than a dollar.

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The main dish was a bountiful plate of meat or chicken with potatoes and another vegetable, and it cost three and a half lire, or fifty-six cents. The other dishes were the famous *minestrone*, pasta with a tasty sauce, cheese, fruit and coffee. One evening we invited the commanding officer of the Army Corps, with his Chief of Staff, down to the restaurant and gave them precisely the same dinner that they would have found if they had dropped in off a troop train. They ate with evident enjoyment, and over the coffee General Schenoni said, "But you said you would give us a soldier's dinner. This is a banquet!" We produced the regular bill of fare, to show the prices that we charged, and asked if they thought they were reasonable. Thereupon the Chief of Staff burst out, "All that I can say is, that all the officers in Florence ought to bring their families down here to eat. It cannot be done at home."

At the end of two months and a half we had proved, to the satisfaction of all concerned, the military authorities, the officers and the soldiers who passed thru, and ourselves, that we could run a military buffet which provided good food at low prices in decent and attractive surroundings. What was equally gratifying, we had proved to the satisfaction of any auditor that we could make the project pay. We had no intention or desire to make money; our purpose was service. But we did intend that the operation of that buffet should not cost money; and we succeeded. We had spent something like \$1600 in repairing, decorating and furnishing the buffet and restaurant. In ten weeks' time we had not only earned all our running expenses, but we had earned enough in addition to take care of those capital expenditures for permanent improvements and furnishings. If we had closed out the business at that moment, we should have been able to hand back to the general treasury of the Y a clear balance, in addition to repaying, of course, the money which had been advanced to the region for working capital. So we had made money; but we had only done so as a precaution against unforeseen developments in the future. It was our purpose to continue to reduce prices just as far and just as rapidly as it was safe to do so.

In the first days of March the commanding officer at the Campo di Marte station was good enough to write a letter expressive of his appreciation of what we had done at both ends of the station, in the *casa* and the buffet. His letter read thus:

For the long continued assistance which your worthy Association has rendered, this command feels impelled to express its hearty thanks.

The institution of the Casa del Soldato was indeed opportune in that it gave a rest place and offered wholesome diversion to our soldiers, conserving and promoting their strength and morale. Not less opportune and meritorious was the taking over of the Military Buffet, which prevented our brave soldiers from being exploited at the hands of avaricious speculators, and gave them food and drink at a moderate price.

In time past, on account of the absolute lack of warm food and drink, our soldiers who arrived tired and cold after a long journey in the not too comfortable troop trains, sought temporary comfort in drinking strong alcoholic beverages, thus injuring both their bodies and their minds. But since your worthy Association furnished them, at a moderate price, soup, coffee and meat, and so forth, they do not now seek for the strong alcoholic drinks. This works to their advantage, both physical and moral. One can conclude, therefore, that the operation of the Military Buffet by you has been not only a work of merit in caring for the body, but even more, in the care of the soul.

This is valuable testimony, from an officer of the finest type with a high regard for the men under his command and a real appreciation of the importance of moral values in life both military and civil. It is characteristic of the commendation which our work with the hundreds of thousands of soldiers passing thru the Campo di

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Dear Doctor Alsaker:

Last week I had two severe shocks. One of my friends had a stroke of apoplexy and is now in a very serious condition; another one dropped dead. Both of them are a little past fifty, and both of them have suffered from high blood pressure for some time. I am anxious because I too am past fifty, and my blood pressure runs from 190 to over 200. From time to time I have discomfort in the region of the heart and pains in the head.

A third friend tells me that he followed your directions and recovered. He is active and looks healthy, but I can hardly believe this, for my physicians—and they are good ones—have informed me that high blood pressure can not be reduced. Please write me frankly by return mail. I want to linger here a while longer. F. R. M.

The condition mentioned in this letter is very common among men past the age of forty-five. This is a case of hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis) with high blood pressure. An examination nearly always shows more or less Bright's disease, and this is generally caused by the excessive pressure, which forces the albumin through the kidneys.

The pain in the region of the heart is due to the over-worked condition of the heart, which is often aggravated by gas in the stomach and the bowels. The pain in the head is caused partly by the excessive pressure of the blood, and partly by accumulations of waste in the body.

Many physicians give nitro-glycerin to lower the excessive blood pressure, but this is useless, for though the pressure is temporarily reduced, it returns again.

**The condition described is dangerous because if allowed to continue the patient will usually expire from apoplexy of the brain, or heart failure; sometimes death comes through Bright's disease, with its accompanying uremia.**

**Is the condition curable?** It is in the majority of cases. Nearly everybody believes that hardened arteries with high blood pressure is a fatal affliction. And it is, if it is treated in the old way with drugs and a superabundance of food. If it is treated correctly, that is, in accordance with the laws of nature, at least four out of five will recover. Their arteries may not become quite as soft as they should be; their blood pressure may not return to the ideal point; but they will recover to such an extent that they have neither aches nor pains, nor are they in any further danger from apoplexy or heart disease. They will recover so completely that they can live to be old—far older than three score years and ten—and they can be so healthy that they can't feel anything wrong. And what more can they ask?

In most of these cases correct treatment will reduce the blood pressure from twenty to thirty points the first month. After that the reduction is slower.

If this is true, why don't most doctors

and many laymen know it? Because both physicians and lay individuals are looking for cures from pills, powders and potions, aided by serums and operations. And these means will not work in cases of high blood pressure.

**The correct way, which is Nature's way, is so simple and reasonable that very few have discovered it to date. It consists of living so that the hardening process stops immediately, and then the blood pressure begins to decrease. Usually the patient is out of danger in a few weeks.**

So if you would overcome high blood pressure and soften arteries that are too hard you will have to learn how to use your lungs to get plenty of fresh air; how to drink the right kind of liquids so as to aid in washing the impurities out of the body; how to eat the best of foods in the best way, so that these foods will build health instead of producing disease; and how to give the body good general care in every way.

There are exceptions who can not recover. This is because they have abused themselves so long that either the kidneys have failed beyond recovery; or the heart valves or heart walls have been too much injured; or the walls of the arteries themselves have become as brittle as chalk in spots. But the vast majority—at least four out of five on the average—can get into such good condition that they can truly say that they are enjoying good health.

I have had patrons who were continually dizzy; who had surging of the blood to the head; who had daily headaches; who had oppression in the region of the heart (precordial pain); who were so short of breath that they could not walk upstairs, nor could they walk as much as a block without resting—yes, individuals with as bad symptoms as that have recovered very good health, after they had been told by competent physicians that nothing could be done for their hardened arteries and high blood pressure.

Nature performs wonders if you give her a chance. If you are truly interested, read the publisher's announcement following this article.

**Publisher's Announcement and Personal Guarantee**—R. L. Alsaker, M.D., is a new type of physician. He specializes in health and teaches those who come to him for advice, how to live so that disease will vanish. He has written several health-building handbooks that explain the cause of disease and show the sick how to recover. One of the most important is "Curing Diseases of Heart and Arteries." This book is really a course of instructions on the correct home treatment of Heart Disease, Hardened Arteries, High Blood Pressure and Apoplexy. It gives specific advice on the care of the body and the proper foods to eat to produce a cure. All forms of heart disease are discussed and a correct treatment prescribed. It is marvelous what the common foods will do for the sick when properly combined and intelligently eaten. Send \$2.10 for "Curing Diseases of the Heart and Arteries." Follow the doctor's advice regarding the care of the body and especially **The Alsaker Way** of food combining and eating, for 30 days. If you are fully satisfied with the good results obtained keep the book; otherwise return it and I will refund your money. George G. Porter, a prominent business man of Syracuse, N. Y., writes, "Measured by the usual fees charged by physicians for a single consultation and prescription, Dr. Alsaker's health-building handbooks are worth \$50 to \$100 each." Mr. Porter has purchased and distributed among sick people, more than 200 copies of *The Alsaker Handbooks*.

Frank E. Morrison (Dec. 1229) Dept. 248, 1133 Broadway, N. Y., Publisher of The Alsaker Health Books.



# What Is Nerve Force?

**N**ERVE Force is an energy created by the nervous system. What it is, we do not know, just as we do not know what electricity is.

We know this of Nerve Force. It is the dominant power of our existence. It governs our whole life. It is Life, for if we knew what nerve force is, we would know the secret of life.

Nerve force is the basic force of the body and mind. The power of every muscle, every organ, in fact, every cell is governed and receives its initial impulse through the nerves. Our vitality, strength and endurance are directly governed by the degree of our nerve force.

If an elephant had the same degree of nerve force as a flea, or an ant, he would jump over mountains and push down skyscrapers. If an ordinary man had the same degree of nerve force as a cat, he could break all athletic records without halt trying. This is an example of Muscular Nerve Force.

Mental Nerve Force is indicated by force of character, personal magnetism, moral courage and mental power.

Organic Nerve Force means health and long life.

It is a well balanced combination of Physical, Mental and Organic Nerve Force that has made Thomas Edison, General Pershing and Charles Schwab and other great men what they are. 95% of mankind are led by the other 5%. It is Nerve Force that does the leading.

In our nerves, therefore, lies our greatest strength; and there, also, our greatest weakness—for when our nerve force becomes depleted, through worry, disease, overwork, abuse, every muscle loses its strength and endurance; every organ becomes partly paralyzed, and the mind becomes befogged.

The noted British authority on the nerves, Alfred T. Schofield, says, "It is my belief that the greatest factor in the maintenance of health is that the nerves should be in order."

Unfortunately few people know that they waste their nerve force, or will admit that it has been more or less exhausted. So long as their hands and knees do not tremble, they cling to the belief that their nerves are strong and sound, which is a dangerous assumption.

How often do we hear of people running from doctor to doctor, seeking relief from a mysterious "something-the-matter" with them, though repeated examinations fail to indicate that any particular organ is weak or diseased.

It is "nerves" or "you are run down," the doctor tells the victim. Then a "tonic" is prescribed, which temporarily gives the nerves a swift kick, and speeds them up, just as a fagged-out horse may be made to speed up by towing him behind an automobile.

The symptoms of nerve exhaustion vary according to individual characteristics, but the development is usually as follows:

First Stage: Lack of energy and endurance; that "tired feeling," especially in the back and knees.

Second Stage: Nervousness; sleeplessness; irritability; decline in sex force; loss of hair; nervous indigestion; sour stomach; gas in bowels; constipation; irregular heart; poor memory; lack of mental endurance; dizziness; headaches;

backache, neuritis, rheumatism, and other pains.

Third Stage: Serious mental disturbances; fear; undue worry; melancholia; dangerous organic disturbances; suicidal tendencies; and in extreme cases, insanity.

It is evident that nerve depletion leads to a long train of evils that torture the mind and body. It is no wonder neurasthenics (nerve bankrupts) become melancholy and do not care to live.

If only a few of the symptoms mentioned apply to you, especially those indicating mental instability, you may be sure your nerves are at fault—that you have exhausted your Nerve Force.

Nerve Force is the most precious gift of Nature. It means everything—your happiness, your health, your success in life. You should know all there is to learn about your nerves; how to relax, calm and soothe your nerves, so that after a severe nerve strain you can rebuild your lost Nerve Force, and keep yourself physically and mentally fit.

Paul von Boeckmann, the noted Nerve Culturist, who for 25 years has been the leading authority in America on Breathing, Nerve Culture and Psycho-physics, has written a remarkable book on the Nerves, which teaches how to soothe, calm and care for the nerves. The cost of the book is only 25 cents (coin or stamps). Bound in elegant cloth and gold cover, 50 cents. Address, Paul von Boeckmann, Studio 231, World's Tower Bldg., 110 West 40th St., New York City. You should order the book today. It will be a revelation to you and will teach you important facts that will give you greater Physical, Mental and Organic Nerve Force. If you do not agree that this book teaches you the most important lesson on Health and Mental Efficiency you have ever read, your money will be refunded by return mail, plus the outlay of postage you may have incurred.

The author of Nerve Force has advertised his various books on Health and Nerve Culture in the standard magazines of America during the last twenty years, which is ample evidence of his responsibility and integrity. The following are extracts from letters written by grateful people who have read the book:

"I have gained 12 pounds since reading your book, and I feel so energetic. I had about given up hope of ever finding the cause of my low weight."

"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

"My heart is now regular again and my nerves are fine. I thought I had heart trouble, but it was simply a case of abused nerves. I have re-read your book at least ten times."

"The advice given in your book on relaxation and calming my nerves has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time."

A physician says: "Your book shows you have a scientific and profound knowledge of the nerves and nervous people. I am recommending your book to my patients."

A prominent lawyer in Ansonia, Conn., says: "Your book saved me from a nervous collapse such as I had three years ago. I now sleep soundly and am gaining weight. I can again do a real day's work."

Marte station received from officers of every rank in the Italian army. It was clear to every one of us that the undertaking which we had assumed in the operation of the military buffet was thoroly justified by actual results. It was a success, not only as a business procedure but as a contribution to the well-being and the morale of the Italian soldier. With regard to the sale of wine with the food, the point on which there would be likely to arise question in the minds of some far removed from the scene of operations and unfamiliar with Italian habits of life, there was a clear moral gain in our assumption of the responsibility for the buffet. We eliminated the sale of strong drinks, which had, under the old régime, reached considerable proportions. We also found, to our gratification, that as our facilities for supplying the *minestrone* and coffee became equal to the demands upon them, the sale of wine itself decreased. Drunkenness was conspicuously absent among the soldiers who used the buffet in such crowds, a condition markedly different from that of the old times when brandy and similar hard drinks were freely dispensed there.

**T**HE other activity in our Florence field which was unique in the work of the Y in Italy was our factory for the production of games. It was conceived, planned, put into operation and managed by Henry H. Gorrell, an American who had lived in Italy for fifteen years and had made a high reputation in Italian opera as a singer of such important bass roles as Mephistopheles in "Faust." It was a curious thing to have a musician, with all that the musical temperament involves, turn manufacturer. But Mr. Gorrell was not only a musical genius, he was a mechanical genius. He rented a carpenter shop and turned it by degrees into a games factory. He invented methods of manufacture. He designed and had constructed a battery of ten jig-saws run by electric power, at which women, most of them refugees from the invaded regions, turned out something like 500 jig-saw picture puzzles a day. He devised schemes for manufacturing dominoes, checker men, and the counters used in the games of tombola, which insured rapid production at an unbelievably low cost. When the pressure became heavy, he threw off his coat and took his own turn at the circular saw or other machine, working often far into the night.

The games which Mr. Gorrell's factory produced were distributed all over Italy, wherever the Y had a station—from the front line trenches on Mount Grappa or the Adamello, to the barracks and hospitals down in Sicily, and, after the armistice was signed, in Trento, Trieste, Fiume and all the country of Italia Redenta. Wherever there were Italian troops, there were to be found soldiers diverting themselves with the dominoes, the checkers, the tombola and the picture puzzles that we made in Florence. The factory kept a steady supply of well made games going out to the Italian *soldati*, it provided games that could not be found in any quantities in the open market, and it supplied them at prices that could not be duplicated even in times of peace. It was not only a splendid service that that factory rendered; it was a fine business proposition, run efficiently and economically. Tremendous credit is due to Mr. Gorrell and to Mrs. Gorrell, who ably assisted him at every turn.

**I**N all our work with the Italian army in our field of Tuscany, there were two greatly gratifying circumstances. They were the fine measure of coöperation which we received from the military authorities, and the generous appreciation of our work

ADV.



which was constantly expressed not only by the soldiers themselves but by officers of every grade from sub-lieutenant to the Commander of the Army Corps. The letter which stands at the head of this article, from the Italian Minister of War, is just one example of many, of the way in which the contribution of the American Y to the upbuilding and preservation of the morale of the Italian army was received. The warmth of the gratitude expressed by officers and men became almost embarrassing.

The coöperation which the army authorities extended was of the same whole-hearted character. The Regional Director was always welcome in the office of the Commanding General, and in the offices of the heads of all kinds of subordinate departments. Did we need a portable cabin built for a new moving picture machine? The colonel in command of the engineers was delighted to put all the resources of his workshops at our disposal. Did we need one or half a dozen interpreters in office, *casa*, buffet or for athletic work? The Army Corps was combed to find soldiers who could speak English as we ought to have been able to speak Italian. Did the Regional Director need a secretary? There was promptly forthcoming a soldier who in private life was the proprietor of an antique shop in the Rue de la Paix in Paris, and who spoke English like an Englishman of culture. Did we need twenty soldiers to act as cooks and waiters in our buffet? A detail of splendid fellows appeared within twenty-four hours, assigned to regular service under our command. Was one of our motor cars in the repair shop? An army car appeared at our door at nine o'clock the next morning. Had we outgrown our offices? The appropriate army bureau found new ones for us, just vacated by a section of the engineers, and turned them over to us at same rate that the Government had paid. Was there any need that we could express to the army authorities and not have promptly satisfied? There was not.

In addition—as was true for the whole Y all over Italy—every Y man and woman traveled on the Italian railways first class without payment of a cent of fare. All our supplies and baggage were transported free. We obtained the gasoline and other supplies for our motor cars and camions from the military garages at army rates. The supplies for our buffet came thru the army commissary and thru the municipality. More thorough and more cheerfully generous coöperation it would be impossible to imagine.

The net result of the activities of the Y with the Italian army was the creation of a solid fund of gratitude and appreciation toward the American people. The Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. were the two exponents of America with which the Italian soldiers and the Italian people came most intimately in contact. Both—I know from my own observation—earned for themselves and for America the respect and affection and admiration of the Italian nation. They performed a real service on behalf of Italian-American friendship and solidarity.

Enough state legislatures have responded to the peacetime appeal of the Prohibitionists: Drink to me only with thine eyes—*New York Evening Sun*.

"What are you going to do about the luxury tax?"

"Nothing much. When I get thru with the regular tax I won't have money enough to buy any luxuries."—*Washington Star*.

How's your husband getting along, Mrs. Fogarty? Well, sometimes he's better and sometimes he's worse, but from the way he grows on and takes on when he's better. Oh, thank he's better when he's worse."—*Boston Transcript*.



## For the greater production of Duplan Silks

THE Duplan Silk Corporation has factories in France and Switzerland and three mills in eastern Pennsylvania. It is quite the largest manufacturer of silks in the world and the Duplan mill at Hazleton, Pa., is not equalled in size anywhere.

Despite its size, the capacity of the Hazleton mill was not adequate to meet the demand for Duplan broad silks. An addition was planned. Haste was required.

Just before sailing for Europe in May, 1917, Mr. Duplan approved plans drawn by Lockwood, Greene & Co. and construction began at once. By the time of his return late in the year the mill was partly used for production. It was fully completed in the following January.

The building is a modern, reinforced-concrete structure with three floor levels. It is 100 x 700 feet. In laying foundations it was necessary to go through an abandoned coal mine to get firm footing. The construction was supervised throughout by Lockwood, Greene & Co.

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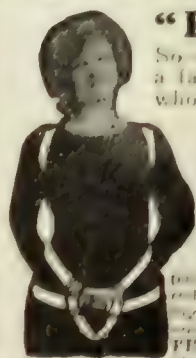
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For Boys and Girls Also







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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**OTTO H. KAHN**—Liberty is not fool-proof.

**PREMIER CLEMENCEAU**—I think it is a good peace.

**CHARLES E. HUGHES**—Justice in America is not to be bought.

**GOVERNOR SPOUL**—We must not be hysterical in our patriotism.

**REV. S. EDWARD YOUNG**—I do not believe in a puritanical Sunday.

**SENATOR BRANDEGEE**—The President is out of touch with the country.

**GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO**—Italy is a living heroine in the midst of shame.

**RUTH MCINTIRE**—School is a canned way of bringing a boy in touch with life.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—I have not used any pies in my pictures for more than a year.

**ED. HOWE**—Women cooks around a home are never as dirty as the men cooks around a hotel.

**CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT**—The value of the Plattsburg summer camp was very small.

**MARY GARDEN**—I am a woman and I accept the responsibility and the glittering opportunity.

**CYRIL RING**—In giving a stage kiss, the lips are placed in the same way as giving a genuine kiss.

**REAR ADMIRAL SIMS**—It will make interesting reading when Congress begins to probe war expenses.

**ACTRESS EUNICE BURNHAM**—I don't mean to say that some stage kisses are not pleasanter than others.

**JOHN GALSWORTHY**—The great modern fallacy is to identify the word "wealth" with the word "welfare."

**REV. HARRY P. NICHOLS**—The protest against the uneducated ministry extends from Montana to Massachusetts.

**MRS. HAVILAND LUND**—The only successful colonizers in America are the Mormons and Catholic Communities.

**SENATOR BORAH**—Article X of the Covenant is one of the most infamous things ever written by the hand of man.

**COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY**—The President in his controversy with Italy is at his middle-aged and autocratic worst.

**CHANCEY M. DEPEW**—Be your children's confidant in the love affairs, and if they are not equal to it, write their love letters.

**WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE**—No one now pretends that the story about the nationalization of women in Russia had any basis in fact.

**SECRETARY DANIELS**—The United States does not aspire to possess such sea strength that we can impose our decrees arbitrarily upon free people.

**CHARLES H. GRANTY**—I believe that if the President had not been in a position to act with the backing of such a nation as America war might have been going on for the next fifty years.

**VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL**—Large numbers of those who are now opposing the League of Nations are the intellectual descendants of those men who characterized

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the Constitution of the United States as a "covenant with death" and a "league with Hell."

**REV. "SANDY" MCGALLIN**—No capable business man would tolerate a moment longer in the management of business such a duplication of plants, machinery, staffs and expenditures as marks the administration of Christ's business everywhere on earth.

## FLAG ETIQUETTE

It is important to know just how a loyal American citizen is expected to act toward the flag and the rules regarding behavior and courtesy due the flag. Here is the flag etiquette as authorized by the United States.

When the colors are passing, the spectator, if a man, should halt when walking, arise if sitting, and uncover, holding the headdress opposite his left shoulder with the right hand; if bareheaded he should salute with the right hand. A woman should stand at attention as the flag passes by. When the flag is waving from a stationary flagstaff or pole it is not saluted with the hand.

In decorating, the flag should never be festooned or draped, but always hung flat. If hung with stripes horizontal, Union should be in the upper left hand corner. If hung perpendicularly, Union should be in upper right hand corner.

When the flag is carried in parade or when crost with other flags the Stars and Stripes should always be on the right hand side.

The law specifically forbids the use of any representation of the flag in any manner or in connection with merchandise for sale.

The flag should be raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset. It should not be displayed on stormy days or, except when under fire of the enemy, left out over night. Altho there is no authoritative ruling which compels civilians to lower their flag at sundown, good taste should impel them to follow the traditions of the army and navy in this sundown ceremonial. Primarily, the flag is raised to be seen, and secondarily, the flag is something to be guarded, treasured, and so tradition holds it shall not be menaced by the darkness. To leave the flag out at night unattended is proof of shiftlessness, or at least carelessness.

On Memorial Day, the flag should be displayed at half mast from sunrise until noon, and at the peak from noon until sunset. It should, on being retired, never be allowed to touch the ground.

When the "Star Spangled Banner" is played or sung, uncover, stand and remain standing, *in silence*, until it is finished.

Applause at the conclusion of the "Star Spangled Banner" is out of place.

Worn out and useless flags should be destroyed by burning and never disposed of in any other way.

A flag torn or frayed by the wind and weather should never again be hoisted until it has been repaired. This is a regulation of both the army and the navy and the rule should also be followed by all civilians.

Prepared by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, Washington, D. C.



# WHY GERMANY MUST PAY



*This photograph, taken before August, 1914, shows the workroom of a prosperous factory making zinc products in Lille, France*



*Photographs © Underwood & Underwood*

*The German occupation of Lille left only these shattered walls to mark the factory site. The machinery had for the most part been removed, not destroyed. This photograph, it is interesting to note, was taken from exactly the same spot as the one above*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## REPUBLICAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE COVENANT

**I**F only the Republicans had the wit to serve their party and the world by coming out in favor of the Covenant as now amended, it would be good political strategy. Then instead of a fight which would do nobody any good, we should have both parties competing for the credit and honor of having originated, popularized, amended and ratified the League of Nations.

It is well for the Republicans to remember that Messrs. Taft, Lodge, Hughes and Root, easily their most influential and competent men, have all made suggestions for the improvement of the Covenant and that these have been substantially adopted in the revised draft by President Wilson and the Peace Conference.

All four urged that (1) the Monroe Doctrine be specifically recognized, (2) domestic questions be reserved from the jurisdiction of the League, and (3) secession be permitted.

Messrs. Taft, Lodge and Hughes suggested that (1) the language of the Covenant be revised, and (2) the Council should act by unanimous vote.

Mr. Root proposed that (1) justiciable questions be referred to arbitration, (2) they be defined, (3) provision be made for a general conference to formulate international law, (4) any nation may be relieved of its obligation to guarantee independence of League members after five years, (5) the League shall have full powers to inspect armaments, and (6) the Covenant shall be revised at the end of five or ten years.

Mr. Hughes advised that (1) no nation shall be a mandatory without its consent, and (2) the provision for the

guarantee of the independence of League members as against external aggression be entirely stricken out.

A comparison of the tentative draft of February 14 with the revised draft of April 28 shows that the Conference has adopted in toto the three suggestions in which the four distinguished Republicans concur as well as the two recommendations in which Messrs. Taft, Lodge and Hughes unite. In addition they have completely incorporated Mr. Root's second and Mr. Hughes's first point, whereas Mr. Root's first, third and sixth points are substantially recognized in the original draft. They have failed to adopt only Mr. Root's fourth and fifth points and Mr. Hughes's second.

In other words, in the five cardinal instances where more than one of these eminent, constitutional lawyers have united on any particular point their recommendations were adopted, whereas in the less important cases where only one man made the suggestion, two were adopted, three were already partially recognized and but three were rejected.

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that as all of Mr. Taft's and Mr. Lodge's five suggestions have been accepted, and as Mr. Hughes got six out of his seven points and Mr. Root four out of his nine, with three partially recognized, the Republican party need not worry about its prestige in the peace negotiations in the coming Presidential election. In fact it would not be stretching a point too far for the Republicans to welcome the new draft as a Republican victory. If they do not claim it is a victory they will have to accept it eventually as a defeat, for as President Wilson has well said: "No party has a right to appropriate this issue and no party will in the long run dare oppose it."

## THE BERNE BASIS

**T**HE request of the German plenipotentiaries that the resolutions of the Berne labor congress be made the basis for the League of Nations turns attention toward this neglected program. The attempts of certain socialists of the belligerent nations to hold an international congress at Stockholm or elsewhere during the war was frustrated by the Allied governments, but in February such an assemblage was held in Switzerland attended by delegates from France, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Russia, Holland, Argentina, Austria, Ukrainia, Canada, Hungary and other countries. On account of the abstention of such conspicuous leaders as Vandervelde of Belgium and Gompers of America and the refusal of the socialists of certain countries such as Switzerland to name official delegates, the Berne meeting was more of a conference than a convention and could not be called as truly representative as the Internationals before the war. But those in attendance claimed to speak for more than fifty million men and women and at any rate their

debates and conclusions are worthy of greater attention than they have received. It cannot be called a Bolshevik group because it expressly condemned Bolshevism and was in consequence anathematized by Lenin.

Altho the United States was not represented at Berne and was represented at Paris yet the Berne program in many respects comes nearer to American ideals. For instance in regard to the League of Nations the Berne resolution reads in part:

The war just terminated has brought civilization to the edge of the abyss. The next war would destroy it completely, and even the preparation for the next war threatens it with destruction. This disaster can only be prevented by the creation of a League of Nations.

This League of Nations must be based on a real peace of justice, which will not give rise to any conflict. The League should be formed by the parliaments of the different countries and representation in the central organ of the League shall be, not by delegates of the executive branches of the governments of the constituent states, but by delegations from the parliaments representing all parties therein, assuring thus not an alliance of



governments, but a union of peoples. All the nations organized on the basis of national self-determination should be included in the League of Nations.

The League of Nations must abolish all standing armies and bring about complete disarmament. If any armed force should be required, it shall be under the control of the League.

The League of Nations must further prevent all economic war by the establishment of free trade, free access to all countries, the open door to colonies and the international control of world commerce. Wherever national tariffs exist, they shall apply equally to all countries. The League must be given the power to develop into an authority controlling the world's production and world distribution of foodstuffs and the raw materials with the view of bringing the production of the world to the highest grade of efficiency.

The League of Nations shall have the right, after consultation by plebiscite, to satisfy any new claims of nationalities or parts of nationalities which desire to modify their frontiers.

That the League of Nations should be a Union of Peoples rather than an Alliance of Governments is what The Independent has already urged, but altho the Paris draft does not come up to our wishes in this respect we hope that it will be adopted for we believe that it will ultimately develop into a truly democratic organization.

It will be noted that the Berne platform does not use the term "free trade" in the ordinary sense of "unregulated trade" but on the contrary it proposes to substitute for selfish and discriminatory tariffs a world-wide control of the sources of raw materials and their utilization. Such a plan is of course not practical politics at present but it is a forward-looking resolution and strikes directly at the root of the Great War.

The clause providing for the possible shifting of boundaries and changes of allegiance in the future at the will of the population concerned would meet the chief objection raised against the Paris Covenant, namely that it seems to perpetuate and guarantee the boundaries now fixed.

In its labor charter the Paris Treaty follows the Berne resolutions more closely than in regard to the League of Nations. The Berne platform calls for:

Compulsory primary education and free higher education.

No industrial employment under fifteen. Persons between fifteen and eighteen to be limited to a six hour day and have two hours' continuous teaching.

Prohibition of night labor for women. Equal pay for men and women for the same job.

Workers to have a continuous weekly rest of thirty-six hours.

Regulation of dangerous trades. Restriction of home work.

Right of free combination and free emigration. Illiteracy test for immigrants allowed.

Insurance for accidents, unemployment, old age, disablement, etc. Workers represented on official boards.

The cables report that International Socialists of France and the Independent Labor party of England are opposing the treaty because it does not conform more closely to the Berne program. This in our opinion is unwise because the Covenant as it stands, tho naturally it suits nobody altogether, is the greatest step that humanity has ever taken in the direction of the joint protection of small nations, minorities and individuals the world over. It is now under fire from both the conservative and radical side, by those who think it goes too far and those who think it does not go far enough, so we may assume that it comes pretty close to the golden mean of what is practical at present.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL GAP

A bill is to be introduced into Congress soon after it meets to change the date of the assembling of each new Congress. A more sensible proposal it would be difficult to imagine. Under the present practise a new Congress meets thirteen months after it is elected. What may not happen in a year and a month?

What may happen is illustrated this year. The voters last November decided that they wanted a Republican Congress; so they elected one. This presumably meant that they were not thoroly satisfied with the Democratic policies which the old Congress, with its Democratic majority in both

houses, was putting into effect. But, in the ordinary course of events, the new Republican Congress would not meet until next December. Only the President could convene it sooner, in executive session. But the President, being a Democrat, would naturally be a little reluctant about bringing together a Congress with Republican majorities in both houses.

Fortunately, Mr. Wilson has been broad-minded enough to let his realization of the importance of an early meeting of Congress overcome any tinge of partizan reluctance that he might have had.

So it is all right this time. But the system itself is bad.

The bill which is proposed will call each new Congress together on March 5, four months after its election. This is very much better than the present ridiculous thirteen months interval. It has the further advantage of giving to each Congress three sessions instead of two. The Congress which legislates for 110,000,000 people has plenty to do. It needs all the time it can get in which to do it properly.

The proposed change is so undebatably good that it is a wonder it took so long to have it considered seriously.

## WHY IS A BURLERSON?

SOME time in 1918 the Rand School of Social Science published in a little pamphlet a translation of "The Soviets at Work," by Nikolai Lenin, the Premier of the Russian Soviet Republic. The pamphlet was promptly excluded from the mails by the Burleson censorship. It was excluded presumably because it was a defense of Bolshevism by the arch-Bolshevik.

But one cannot help wondering if the postal censor read it.

For there has just come to hand a communication from the Secretary of Labor of the United States in which he calls attention to this pamphlet by Lenin, quotes largely from it, and points out what sledge-hammer arguments against Bolshevism are to be found in the admissions and the contentions of the arch-Bolshevik himself.

Secretary Wilson is perfectly right. The best possible tract against Bolshevism is this frank statement by Nikolai Lenin.

But, according to the ruling of the postal censor, it may not be sent thru the mails.

What is the matter?

Either the censor didn't read it.

Or the censor is hopelessly stupid.

Or the censor is a Bolshevik.

Or Burleson is—well, Burleson.

We suggest the consideration of these alternatives for the first Cabinet meeting after the President's return, with Mr. Burleson and Secretary Wilson leading the debate.

## THE SCHOOL FOR STATESMEN

DEMOCRACY succeeds in the degree to which the citizens are accustomed to unite in voluntary association. The isolated individual, the human atom, is a poor citizen because he has never learned coöperation. The slave of an omnipresent state is a poor citizen because he has never learned responsibility.

There are only two human institutions to which we are all born. We are born into the family. We are born subject to the authority of a government. But in between the family and the state are a thousand types of human association more or less voluntary, in which we may accept or refuse participation, such as the church, the trades union, the business firm, the coöperative association, the political party, the fraternity, the club, the literary society and so on indefinitely. It is in these tiny republics that self-government is learned. The ancestor of American democracy was the Congregational Church. The ancestor of woman suffrage was the woman's club.

It is therefore characteristic of every stable democratic



government that the widest possible scope is given to voluntary association. The state is not jealous of her sister organizations. The same spirit of coöperation, conciliation and the technique of parliamentary law which makes workable the Alexander Hamilton Debating Society of the Lakeside District School or the Galveston Local of the Amalgamated Coppersmiths' Trades Union would suffice to rebuild our whole commonwealth if it were wrecked.

Every despotism, on the other hand, sees in voluntary association a deadly rival to the claims of the state. In Russia a man might, indeed must, belong to the state and its administrative subdivisions, enter the army, support the state church, study (if anywhere) in the government schools. But every voluntary organization, however innocent in its pretensions, was regarded as a center of revolutionary propaganda. Political parties and propagandist associations were, as a matter of course, reckoned treasonable. The churches, except the state church, were covertly persecuted. Business and labor organizations were discouraged; the latter, indeed, were usually forbidden. Even literary and athletic societies were compelled to meet in secret. Voluntary organizations formed to carry on relief work during the war were hampered by the interference of suspicious officials. Is it any wonder that the Russian people never learned self-government?

In Central Europe conditions were but little better. The German and Austrian Governments did, indeed, come to permit the formation of purely social or economic associations, except when persons of some subject nationality were concerned in them. But at every meeting where politics, or anything verging on a discussion of political problems, was to the fore, the police were there with sabers and notebooks. The whole liberal movement in Germany to 1848 was a prolonged combat between the student fraternities and the governments which forbade them. The boast of the state was that it stood above the parties; people in the Fatherland were to be ruled by bureaucrats who gave orders, not by party leaders who bargained and sought votes. Party government, which existed in England continuously since the time of Charles I, never existed in Germany until the elections of 1919 which placed Herr Ebert in office, the first German in history to rest his title to rulership on a party victory at the polls.

Liberalism is a word with many meanings. The shortest definition of political liberalism is that it is that form of government which most tolerates and encourages those forms of human association which do not share the powers of coercion which belong to the state.

## AMERICA'S SHAME

**H**ERE are some of the facts presented to the National Council of Lynching that was held in New York last week:

During the past thirty years 3224 persons have been lynched in the United States, distributed as follows: From the North 219, from the South 2834, from the West 156, from other localities 15. Of the states Georgia leads the infamous ascendancy with 386 victims, followed by Mississippi with 373, Texas with 335, Louisiana with 313, Alabama with 276, Arkansas with 214, Tennessee with 196, Florida with 178, and Kentucky with 169. Fifty colored women and eleven white women have been put to death by mob violence in the United States. Less than one in five is lynched for "the usual crime." Since President Wilson made his earnest appeal to the people to stop lynching, especially while the United States was fighting to make the world safe for democracy, 63 negroes (five of them women) and four white men have been killed.

There is nothing Japan has done to the present Korean revolutionists, or that England has ever done to Ireland, or even that Germany has done to Belgium, that can equal in depravity and barbarity America's record for lynching.

## THE MAIDSERVANTS' MAGNA CHARTA

**W**HAT we may expect if the socialistic wave of Europe sweeps westward is foreshadowed by the rules for the engagement of maidservants laid down by the Central Committee of the Berlin Labor Bureau. These provide that

Servants may be on duty for 13 hours a day, of which two hours must be free for meals.

No special duties may be imposed after 7 o'clock in the evening, and additional work due to parties or visitors after 8 o'clock must be paid at the rate of 12 cents per hour extra, and at the rate of 18 cents per hour after 10 o'clock.

Servants must be off duty every second Sunday from 3 p. m., and on one afternoon per week for at least four hours after 4 o'clock.

No deductions may be made from servants' wages for breakages, except in cases where they are proved to be deliberate.

Each servant must have a separate bed and a locked closet or chest for her clothes.

To an American these requirements seem reasonable and the wages moderate. The relation between the mistress of the household and her hired help have never been free from friction and possibly the extension of unionism to domestic service may tend to reduce that friction by removing the element of personal caprice which is its chief cause.

## EARLY MORNING

**T**HOSE who are pessimistic because of the anarchy and confusion which prevails over so large a portion of our planet should reflect that the human race is in the position of a tenant who has just moved into a new house. Of course the furniture is a bit upset; the teakettle is on top of the phonograph, the dessert spoons have fallen behind the bureau, the parlor chairs are still in the moving van, and nobody can find the tablecloths. Geologists tell us that this earth of ours has been a habitable place for several million years and will (barring accidents) continue a pleasant home for several million years to come. Our civilization, on the other hand, is a mere thing of yesterday; no wonder it still looks like a cross between a shipwreck and an influenza epidemic.

As recently as a hundred and fifty years ago every powerful State in Europe was an absolute despotism, except England, Holland and Sweden, which were then corrupt oligarchies. Democracy hid in holes and corners, such as a few Swiss cantons or backwoods colonies in America. Asia, Africa and Australia were untouched by European civilization, if we except the influence of a few trading companies. The steam engine was just making its first bow to the world and the stage coach was still the most rapid means of transportation. The general condition of the people in the most advanced countries was about what it is today in central Russia or in Asia Minor; the countryside was peopled with illiterate serfs subject to frequent famines, the cities were reeking slums without lighting or sanitation. By present standards civilization did not exist.

It is hard to realize that only in the year 1919 did so obvious a measure as a league of nations become practical politics, and that at no time until that year did the map of central or eastern Europe correspond at all to the map by nationality. But it is equally hard to realize that Germany and Italy are only half a century old, that Japan has been one of the Powers for only two decades, that within the memory of living men Africa was an almost unknown continent and the western half of the United States a virgin wilderness. It is a commonplace saying that half the world does not know how the other half lives; but until the time of Columbus half the world did not even know where the other half lived.

We have just finished looking over our world home and are still planning the rooms. The furnace has just been installed. The wall paper is not yet selected. Just a little patience, just a little hard work and our earth will be a very presentable homestead. It is still early morning.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**A Week of Mourning** The peace treaty came as a stunning blow to the German people, for even the most pessimistic had not imagined that the terms would be so severe. The treaty will reduce the German Empire to about one-eighth of its former size by taking away all of the colonies and some 17,000 square miles of European Germany. The European territory thus alienated contains 70 per cent of her iron ore, 33 per cent of her coal and 20 per cent of her potash. The German Government has decreed a week of mourning during which the theaters, race courses and cabarets shall be closed and no dancing or other frivolity indulged in. The Government manifesto declares that the German people laid down their arms and submitted honestly to the uncommonly hard terms of the armistice, trusting in the promise of the Allies that peace would be made on the principles enunciated by President Wilson.

Instead of that, the Allies have now given us peace terms which are in contradiction to the promise given. It is unbearable for the German people and is impracticable, even if we put forth all our powers. . . . The world would be obliged to bury every hope of a League of Nations liberating and healing the nations and insuring peace.

The dismemberment and mangling of the German people, the delivering of German labor to foreign capitalism for the indignity of wage slavery and the permanent fettering of the young German republic by the Entente's imperialism is the aim of this peace of violence. The German people's Government will answer the peace proposal of violence with a proposal of a peace of right on the basis of a lasting peace of the nations.

All parties agree in condemning the treaty as may be seen from the utter-

ances of their public men. President Ebert: "History holds no precedent for such determination to annihilate completely a vanquished people." Frederick Stampfer, editor of the Socialist *Vorwarts*: "The two vanquished parties in this war are the German people and the American idea." Theodor Wolff, editor of the Liberal *Tageblatt*: "No, we cannot sign this contract unless it is materially altered. It surpasses our worst apprehensions." Prince Lichnowsky, former Ambassador at London: "This is a peace of violence. It would be equivalent to Germany's annihilation." Mathias Erzberger, head of the armistice commission: "The propositions made to us are unacceptable and unrealizable." Count von Bernsdorff, former Ambassador at Washington: "One thing for which we have the Allies to thank is that the conditions are such that we need fear nothing worse if we reject them." Prof. Hans Delbrück: "We will open our gates to Bolshevism before we will sign such a peace."

**The German Protests** Premier Clemenceau in delivering the treaty declared that no oral discussion of the terms would be allowed, so the German delegates are confined to writing notes. In the first of these Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau claims that the German delegates on preliminary perusal have had to realize that the basis of the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents had been abandoned:

They were not prepared to find that the promise, explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind, is in this

way to be rendered illusory. The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure. Moreover, our experts hold that many of them could not possibly be carried out.

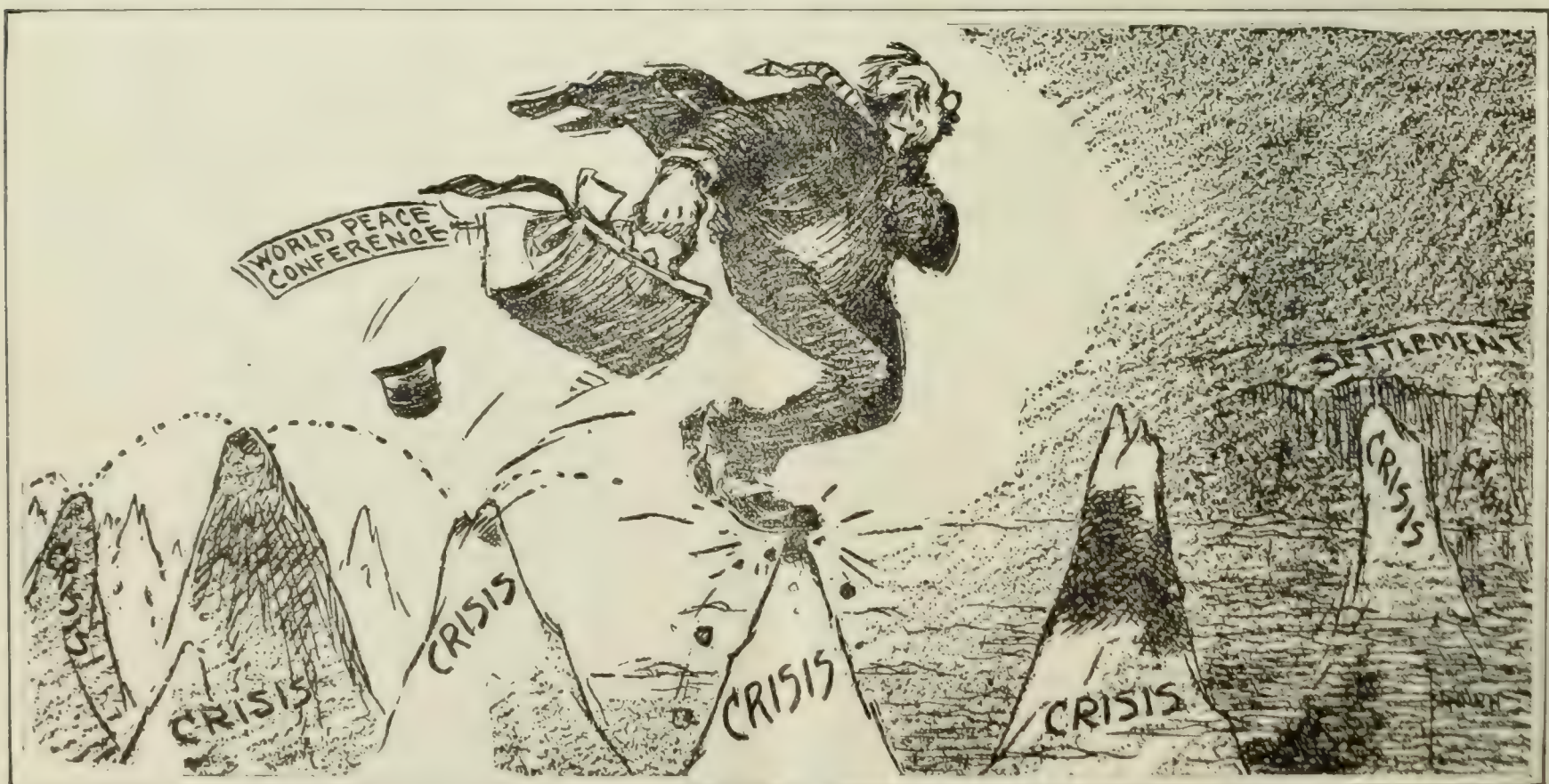
To this the representatives of the Allied and associated powers replied that

They have formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of their right to insist on the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit.

In the second note the German delegates "call attention to the discrepancy lying in the fact that Germany is called on to sign the statute of the League of Nations as an inherent part of the treaty and on the other hand is not mentioned among the states invited to join the League." In the Allied reply to this it is pointed out that the admission of additional states is provided for in the second paragraph of Article I.

The third German note asks that the details for the return of German prisoners be referred to commissions for oral discussion as is customary even during hostilities.

The fourth note presents the request of the labor unions of Germany that the resolutions of the International Trades Union Conference held at Berne last February be made the basis of labor conference to meet immediately at Versailles. The German delegates hold that the nine provisions for the protection of labor embodied in the treaty do not go far enough in meeting the demands of social justice and claim that "these



Brown in the Chicago Daily News

ROUGH GOING



high demands have for the most part already been carried out in an admittedly exemplary fashion in the German Empire."

**Arrival of the Austrian plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference** arrived at St. Germain-en-Laye on the evening of May 14. The representatives of the French and Allied governments gave them a more friendly reception than to the German delegates. The party first arriving numbers about sixty. At the head is Dr. Karl Renner, the Chancellor of Austria. Among his associates are Dr. Franz Klein, Peter Eichhoff, Dr. Richard Schuler and Professor Lammasch. The headquarters of the Austrian delegation will be the Palace of Francis I at St. Germain-en-Laye, now used as a national museum. The delegates are housed in adjoining villas.

The rumor that the delegates were induced to come back to Paris by the proffer of a compromise on the Fiume question is now denied, and so far no settlement of the Dalmatian difficulty has been negotiated. Meanwhile Italian forces in large numbers have been landed at Zara and Sebenico, on the coast of Dalmatia, in order to hold the territory assigned to Italy by the Pact of London.

**The Conquest of Hungary** The signing of the armistice was followed by the overthrow of the Hapsburg monarchy and the establishment of a republic in Hungary under the presidency of Count Karolyi. But it was found impossible to confirm this government by a general election, for fifty-eight of the sixty-three counties of Hungary were occupied by enemy forces. Rumania claimed the right to annex twenty-six counties and the Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs almost as many more, so that Hungary was deprived of nearly two-thirds of her original territory. All during the winter the Hungarians petitioned to the Paris Conference for a peace on the American principles and protested against the continual encroachments of the Allied troops beyond the limits prescribed by the armistice. The Social Democrats who were striving to prevent the Bolsheviks from getting control at Budapest appealed to the workers of the world in these words:

The Entente, which promised to liberate the world from the yoke of German absolutism, has subjected Hungary to the greedy clutch of Rumanian, Serbian and Czechoslovak imperialisms.

These imperialisms represent a degree of development inferior to that of the Hungarian democracy. The People's Republic established the most complete liberty of the press, of association, and of assembly. The troops of occupation suppress the right of association and of assembly and impose a censorship of the press. The People's Republic has a social policy—the liberty of association and freedom of labor. The troops of occupation destroy our social policy, shackle our private associations and in the place of liberty of labor establish a new serfdom.

We are not pleading for integrity of territory. What we demand is the integrity of democracy. We do not say that we will refuse to cede a morsel of Hungarian territory, but we do say that they cannot cut



International Film

#### AN OVERSEAS COMMANDER FOR WEST POINT

Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, who won recently both the French War Cross and the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action, is one of the youngest officers ever appointed to command the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was chief of staff of the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division during the first part of America's participation in the war and he was later made commander of the Eighty-fourth Infantry Brigade of that division.

Hungary up into pieces against the will of the people and without a referendum to secure an expression of the people's will.

But no help or assurance of help came from Paris while the condition of the country became more distressing, so finally on March 25, Karolyi threw up his job in despair and a Soviet or Communist Government came into power under the leadership of Bela Kun, a disciple and associate of Lenin. This, however, was the signal for an increase of activity on the part of the Allied armies, since it was feared that the Russian and Hungarian Bolsheviks might get together. The Rumanians from the east crossed the Theiss River. The Czechoslovaks from the north crossed the Danube. The Serbs from the south crossed the Drave. All three armies, aided by the French, advanced toward Budapest until the city was encircled. Bela Kun offered to grant all the territorial concessions demanded but too late. He declared that even though the Commune must fall it should go out in a blaze of glory so that the people should at least remember forever what had been tried. So the artists and artisans of the capital were set to work to get up an unprecedented May Day celebration and \$3,000,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The city was hung with red and lighted at night by red electric lights. Gigantic banners bore such inscriptions as "This is the day of freedom and world brotherhood." Statues of Marx and Lenin, twenty feet high,

were erected in the squares. All day and all night revolutionary hymns were played and Bolshevism preached from the stands on the streets.

It is now reported that the advance of the Rumanians and Slavs has been halted by the Allied council and the Hungarians requested to send delegates to Paris.

**The Communist Régime in Hungary** Since the communistic government of Hungary has only lasted two months, there is no knowing how it would have worked, but the development of its program is of interest. In general it was modeled after Russia, but, profiting by the experience of the Bolsheviks, was able to avoid some of their early mistakes. As in Russia, all power was placed in the Soviet or Council of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies. This body exercised legislative, judicial and executive functions thru five People's Commissaries.

Efforts were made to raise a Red Army to withstand the invaders. Volunteers were called for and offered \$110 a month and keep. Many of Mackensen's officers took service under the Soviet but the Red troops, hastily organized and ill equipped, gave way before the Rumanians or deserted to them.

The first act of the Communists was to abolish all ranks, titles and decorations and to remove all the old religious and racial discriminations. Alcoholic liquors were prohibited. Woman suffrage was established. Church buildings were taken out of the hands of the hierarchy and placed under the control of the parishioners. Priests of all sects were to be paid from communal funds the same as school teachers. The censorship of the press was removed, but papers of all parties were obliged to publish the official statements of the Government. The Government announced that it would not interfere with the marriage system except to make legal what is known in America as common law marriage and to remove the stigma from illegitimate children.

All men and women over eighteen were allowed to vote except merchants, priests, monks, criminals, those who employed wage-earners for profit and those who lived on unearned income. This established class rule and kept the political power in the hands of the proletariat. Bread tickets like ballots were restricted to those doing work of some sort or incapable of it.

All industrial establishments employing more than twenty workmen were placed under the control of the workmen themselves. All industries of the same sort were to be brought into one big trust under the management of an expert. Competition was to be abolished and coöperation made compulsory.

All landed estates of over 200 acres were seized and divided among the tenants and laborers. The villas of the Hungarian nabobs were commandeered and filled with the children of the proletariat. No bourgeois family was allowed to occupy more than three rooms



so long as other families in the vicinity had less room. The fashionable Jockey Club of Budapest was converted into a dining room and the race course plowed up for potatoes. Palaces were used for workmen's clubs.

All banks were promptly placed under the control of the Government. No depositor was allowed to draw out more than \$100 at a time except for the payment of salaries. Any person owning jewelry worth more than \$500 was required to turn it in to the Government. This brought in gold and precious stones to the value of \$60,000,000 during the first week.

**Okwawa's Skull** A good deal of speculation and some amusement has been aroused by the insertion in the peace treaty of a demand for the delivery to His Britannic Majesty's Government of the skull of the Sultan Okwawa. Library telephones were kept jingling for days by anxious inquirers who never before had manifested an interest in African history.

Actually the recovery of the skull is not so trivial as it seems. It is not like the return of the altar piece of Dirk Bouts, a mere matter of sentiment, for the skull of the defunct chieftain is to the natives a symbol of sovereignty and as such the key to a territory nearly twice the size of Germany. When a Bantu chief dies he is buried, but after a year his eldest son or whoever aspires to succeed to his authority digs up his skull and makes sacrifice with a libation of goat's blood, milk and honey. The son then carries away the skull and hides it, believing that so long as it is in his possession he inherits the power and wisdom of his father. But if another man should get it he might lay claim to the kingship. That is, it has the significance of a crown or signet ring among peoples a shade more civilized. This particular skull has more than ordinary significance. It corresponds in importance to the Stone of Scone in Westminster Abbey or the Iron Crown of Lombardy.

For Okwawa, otherwise known as Quawa or Kwawa Makinga, was the national hero of the Wahehe tribe. The Wahehe live to the northeast of Lake

Nyasa and are related to the Zulus. About 1870 they came under the rule of a young and energetic chief, Okwawa, who established a stronghold at Iringa in the highlands and then took the war path. In 1883 Okwawa conquered the Masai at Ugogo. In 1888 he was victorious at Yombo.

In 1891 the Germans sent out a punitive expedition under Lieutenant Zelewski, but this was ambushed at Lugalo on August 17 and almost annihilated like Custer's troops at Little Big Horn. A second German expedition under Lieutenant Brüning was more successful and defeated the Wahehe at Kilossa, October 6, 1892. Two years they were besieging Usseke, but Governor von Schele drove them back and captured their capital at Iringa.

Within a month the indefatigable Okwawa struck back at the Germans at Mage and it required a third expedition, under Captain Prince in 1896, to drive him out of his homeland to the west. A price was put upon his head by the Germans and his followers gradually fell away as the German forces hunted them down. After two years of this outlaw life Okwawa gave up in despair and shot himself at Pagawa.

The death of Okwawa caused great rejoicing in Germany, for it opened up for colonization the only part of German East Africa suited for settlement by Europeans. A capital was built at Tabora on the edge of the highlands and a railroad had just been opened from the coast to Lake Tanganyika when the war broke out. Altho there were only three or four thousand Germans in the country and they were cut off from outside help they managed to hold out for more than four years till the armistice in spite of the combined attacks of the British, Boers, Portuguese and Belgians from all sides. But the natives will never believe that the sovereignty has been transferred to King George until he gets the skull of the Sultan Okwawa.

**Egyptian Nationalism** The quotation by President Wilson of the phrase in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence about government being based upon "the consent

of the governed" was received by the outside world as the proclamation of a new gospel and was caught up as the slogan of nationalist movements in various parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. In Egypt the advocates of native independence have taken occasion to precipitate riotous demonstrations apparently for the purpose of impressing the Peace Conference while in session at Paris. During the war Egypt was transferred from the Ottoman Empire to the British Empire, tho the change of sovereignty was merely nominal, for it had been actually under British administration for twenty years.

But as soon as the restraints of the war régime were removed agitation for the abrogation of British rule revived. The establishment by the British of an Arab kingdom has caused the Mohammedans of neighboring Egypt to aspire to similar dignity. On the other side of Egypt in the Sahara Desert the militant Mohammedan fraternity of the Senussi are always ready to give armed aid to any measure for the advancement of the faith. With the Mohammedans are associated a few representatives of the Coptic Christians in order to give the semblance of a nationalistic rather than a sectarian movement.

In November a deputation of Egyptian Nationalists called at the British Residency, which is the real seat of government, to demand that they should be allowed to go to London and present a petition for complete autonomy. This request was refused by the British authorities who held that

while sympathizing with the idea that the Egyptians should be allowed an increasing share in the government of Egypt, they could not abandon the responsibilities for order and good conduct in Egypt and of safeguarding the rights and interest of the native and foreign populations and that therefore no useful purpose would be served by the leaders coming to London.

Then the Prime Minister of the native government, Hussein Rushdi Pasha, took the part of the Nationalists and suggested that he and the Minister of Education, Adyi Yeghen Pasha, go to London to consult the British Government on urgent affairs. The reply to this was that the two ministers would be very welcome but had better post-

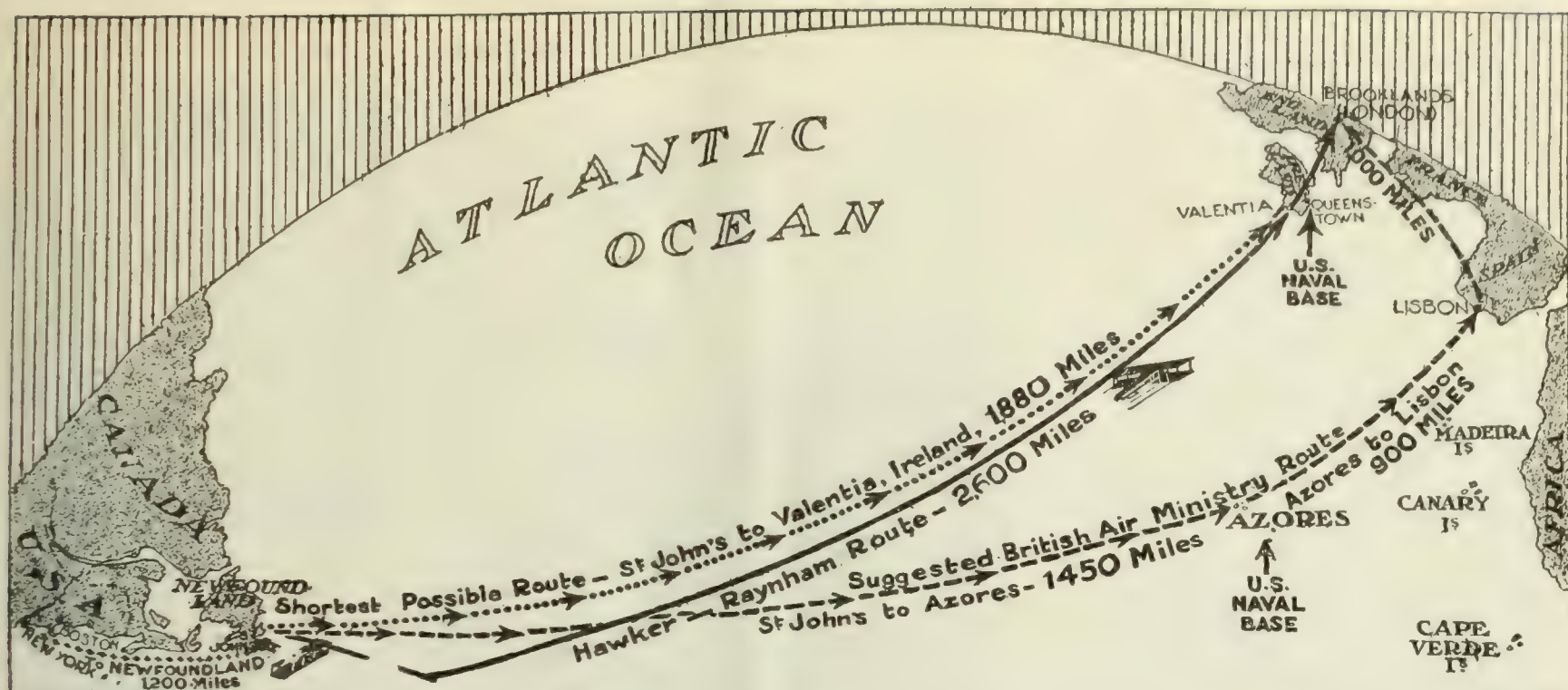


Official Information Bureau of S. O. 1919. 1001

#### THE FUTURE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

In our issue of April 26 we published the news that the city of Geneva had been chosen by the peace conference as the capital of the League of Nations and presented a photograph, supposedly of Geneva, that had been wrongly captioned by the photographer and which proved to be a similar view of the city of Zurich, Switzerland. The photograph above gives a general view of Geneva with Rousseau's Island in the foreground and Mont Blanc in the distance.





Courtesy of the New York World

#### THE TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR ROUTES

The nearer one gets to the North Pole, obviously, the shorter is the distance round the world. With this in mind and with the advantageous position of Newfoundland as a point of departure British airmen have proposed these routes for a trans-Atlantic flight. The American navy planes are also using Newfoundland as a starting point and have stations established in the Azores and at Queenstown

pone their visit until the British Ministers had returned from Paris and could devote their attention to Egyptian affairs. The Egyptian ministers took offense at this and tendered their resignations to the Sultan. The British High Commissioner, Sir Reginald Wingate, was recalled to London in January to explain the situation and an attempt was made to conciliate the two ministers by inviting them to London in February. But they refused to come unless the Nationalist delegation could come with them. Thereupon the British authorities tried to put a stop to the rising disaffection by deporting four of the Nationalist leaders. Chief among them were Said Zaghlul Pasha, formerly Minister of Education and Justice and the elected Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly, and Osmail Sidky Pasha, formerly Minister of Religious Endowments. These, with two other prominent men, were secretly arrested and shipped over to Malta.

**Egyptian Disorders** But the deportation of the Nationalist leaders did not have a quieting effect; quite the contrary. The students of El Azhar, the greatest Mohammedan college in the world, started anti-British demonstrations and were joined by the men from the railroad shops and other sympathizers. A mob of 10,000 paraded the streets of Cairo and shouted for freedom before the American and French agencies and the Sultan's palace. The Egyptian lawyers went on a strike and blocked the operations of the courts. In Egypt judicial proceedings are carried on in Arabic according to the French code before British judges. The telegraph operators also struck and the wires were cut.

The British commandant issued orders that any one caught interfering with telegraphic or rail communication should be shot on the spot but this seemed rather to stimulate such depredations. Railroad tracks were torn up on all sides, tramways and trains stopped, stations looted and telephone and telegraph wires cut. Cairo and

Alexandria were for a time kept in communication only by wireless and airplane. At Zagazig, a town on the railroad leading to the Suez Canal, an independent republic was declared. A passenger train coming down from Luxor was held up by peasants, who took off nine British officers, beat them to death with sticks and stones, stripped their bodies and threw them back on the train.

Most alarming of all were the raids of the Bedouin into the Nile Valley. The tribesmen of the Baharia Oasis invaded the province of Fayum and attacked the town of Beni Suef, seventy miles south of Cairo. The English and American residents, including women and children, were defended only by the garrison of fifty Indian soldiers with machine guns, but after a siege of four days they were rescued by a steamer. The flying boat "America" carrying four passengers patrolled the Nile and rendered relief to isolated stations. Armored motor cars were employed to protect the railroad. Airplanes were found most efficacious in dispersing street mobs and Bedouin bands.

In Cairo the disturbances increased. The American refugees, who numbered 2500, narrowly escaped total massacre by the Egyptians. In the riots of April 3 the troops, in firing on the mob, killed nine and wounded fifty; in the riots of April 9-10, there were thirty-eight persons killed and one hundred wounded. General Allenby, conqueror of Palestine, has been recalled to Egypt and made Special High Commissioner with supreme civil and military authority. At the same time that these strong measures are being taken to put down revolt the British Government is trying to conciliate the Nationalists by permitting Zaghlul Pasha and his associates to leave Malta and go to Paris.

Their hope of securing American support for their rebellion has been met by notification delivered to General Allenby by the American Consul General at Cairo

that the President of the United States recognizes the British protectorate over

Egypt, which was proclaimed by His Majesty's Government on December 18, 1914. In according this recognition, the President must of necessity reserve for further discussion details thereof, along the question of the modification of any rights which may be entailed in this decision. In this connection, I desire to say that the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a further measure of self-government, but they view with regret any effort to obtain a realization of those aspirations by a resort to violence.

**The Hares and the Tortoises** For several weeks now two British aeroplanes with their crews of two men each have been champing the bit up in Newfoundland waiting for favorable weather to start on an attempted flight across the Atlantic. But the weather has refused to be favorable. The two British pairs of fliers are going at the matter in an eminently "sporting" style, since they are trusting to nothing but the ability of their fast machines to fly the 2600 miles from Newfoundland to Ireland without mishap.

The British aviators are naturally anxious to get away and to have a try at least at being the first to go from America to Europe by air. In addition there is the prize offered by the *London Daily Mail* of \$50,000 for the first successful trans-Atlantic flight.

Meanwhile, the United States Navy is going about the same matter in a more practical, if possibly less sporting, manner. Last week three regulation Navy seaplanes, each with a crew of six, set out from Rockaway Beach, on Long Island, to fly first to Newfoundland and so on across the Atlantic. Two of the planes reached Halifax, a distance of 540 miles, in nine hours without incident; but the third was compelled to stop at Chatham on Cape Cod for repairs and adjustments. The two planes which reached Halifax without interruption of their journey started again the next morning and went on to Trepassy in Newfoundland, where the final "hop off" for the trans Atlantic flight is to be made. The



run to Trepassey, a distance of 460 miles, was made by one of the planes in seven and a half hours, while the other was obliged to return to Halifax for slight repairs to a propeller, but subsequently went on and reached its destination without further incident.

The Navy planes, like their British confederates, were obliged to wait at the jumping off place for better weather. While the two were waiting, the "lame duck" of the original trio made its repairs and came hurrying after. The flight to Halifax was made by NC 4, the wounded one, in remarkably fast time for such a heavy type. The run was made at a speed of ninety-eight miles an hour. But further bad luck was lying in wait for the laggard. She was obliged to turn back to Halifax again when she had gone 20 miles on her way.

The attempt of the Navy fliers to cross the ocean is being made with the full coöperation of the seagoing branch of the service. Cruisers and destroyers and battleships are stationed at intervals along the course which the planes follow, ready to respond to any wireless call that they may receive from any of the trio that gets into trouble.

While the planes were waiting for fair winds and an encouraging barometer, a still more tortoiselike contestant for air honors set out from Montauk Point to go to Newfoundland direct. It was the "blimp" or dirigible balloon C-5, also belonging to the United States Navy. The C-5 made the flight to St. Johns, Newfoundland, without a stop, in twenty-five hours and forty minutes, and intended to attempt a voyage from Newfoundland direct to Ireland, instead of by way of the Azores, as is the plan for the Navy planes. But while it was anchored at St. Johns overnight heavy winds tore the C-5 from its moorings and blew it out to sea. A British steamer found it derelict some hours later eighty miles east.

**Victory for the Loan** The fifth and last Liberty Loan went over the mark with a rush—just as the first four had done—in the last hours of the campaign. The subscriptions came in so fast that it will be a fortnight before the final official figures are ready. But there seems to be no doubt that the whole amount subscribed for will be nearer six billion dollars than four and a half billion, the amount asked for. It is estimated that fifteen million persons have bought the Victory Loan notes. This is a smaller number than subscribed for either the Third or the Fourth loan, which were bought by seventeen and twenty-one million respectively. But it is clear that the present loan was taken by individual subscribers, without material assistance from the banks. This means that the notes will be bought out of the people's savings, which is precisely the way in which Government undertakings are best financed, for the general good as well as for the cultivation of the individual's habits of thrift.



Western Newspaper Union

#### A STAR REPORTER OF AMERICAN BASEBALL

Lee Wong followed the game first in Hongkong where his baseball stories made him famous. Now he is writing up baseball in San Francisco—this photograph shows him at his desk turning out the day's copy. During a baseball game he uses a telescope to see the fine points of each play

**The Plight of the Railroads** In the first three months of 1919 the railways of the country under Federal control accumulated a deficit of \$192,000,000. This unfortunate condition arises from the simple fact that the operating expenses of the railroads are increasing more rapidly than the operating revenues. In this first quarter the railroads took in 37 per cent more revenue than the average for the three preceding years; but at the same time they spent for the operation of the roads 81 per cent more than the three year average.

Mr. Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, offers these comments on the figures set forth above. To a large extent, he says, the unfavorable results for these three months are due to the fact that business has fallen off and that expenses could not be correspondingly readjusted. The loss, therefore, largely arises in connection with the period of readjustment thru which the country is going. Industrial enterprises generally, Mr. Hines declares, have suffered embarrassment on account of the fact that business has been curtailed so much more rapidly than expenses could be cut down. The railroad business is probably the most inelastic of all businesses, and shows more unfavorably than any other the embarrassing effects of readjustment.

The Director General declares that every effort is being made to readjust the costs of railroad operation to meet the existing conditions; but he admits that in the railroad business it is much more hopeful to expect improvement in the net result from an increase in revenues than from savings in the cost of operation. But precisely such an improvement in revenue he expects as the year goes on. Such an increase in earnings is particularly to be expected because of the enormous crops that are in prospect. On the subject of an in-

crease of railroad rates to meet the existing deficit, Mr. Hines has this to say:

The present unfavorable results naturally lead to agitation of the question whether there ought to be an increase in rates. My own judgment is that the present conditions are too abnormal to serve as a basis for any general change in the level of rates and that it is preferable to defer action on that subject until there shall have been a fuller opportunity to get a more reliable, and possibly a more normal, measure of the conditions, meanwhile resorting to every practicable economy, studying the situation with the greatest care, and keeping the public fully informed as to developments.

**Mr. Root on the Railroad Problem** The parlous condition of the railroad business as disclosed by the steadily increasing discrepancy, on the wrong side, between receipts and expenditures, has aroused vigorous discussions of the questions

#### LABOR'S MAGNA CHARTA

*What President Wilson thinks of the nine points for the international regulation of labor conditions may be seen from this cablegram:*

The labor program which the Conference of Peace has adopted as a part of the Treaty of Peace constitutes one of the most important achievements of the new day, in which the interests of labor are to be systematically and intelligently safeguarded and promoted. Amidst the multitude of other interests this great step forward is apt to be overlooked, and yet no other single thing that has been done will help more to stabilize conditions of labor throughout the world and ultimately relieve the unhappy conditions which in too many places have prevailed. Personally I regard this as one of the most gratifying achievements of the Conference.



of Government ownership, operation and regulation. A strong demand has arisen for the return of the railroads to private control, but with certain new safeguards which will protect the interests of the stockholders more securely than has been the case in the past. There have been three stages in the relations of the Government and the railroads. In the first the railroads did as they pleased without any Government control. In the second the Government assumed definite control over the rates which the railroads were to charge. In the third the Government fixed not only the rates which the railroads might charge, but the hours of work that they must permit their workers to enjoy and hence to a certain degree the wages that the railroads must pay. After the third stage came the period of Government operation in which, of course, the Government determines everything. The problem now is, What shall be done next?

On this subject Mr. Elihu Root has expressed very definite convictions. In a letter to the president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, Mr. Root set forth these considerations:

I think you have put your hook into the key log of the jam in which our railroads are piled up without power to move forward, and I think no one else has. We are now about to terminate the abnormal condition of Government operation for war purposes. It is apparent that the people of the country do not wish to enter upon a permanent system of Government operation. The railroads are to be returned to private ownership, and they cannot be permitted to go back to the uncontrolled operation of the earlier period. Surely, also, some provision must be made to prevent the continuance of the steady progress toward bankruptcy which characterized the decade before the Government took possession in 1917.

The destruction of values in the \$17,000,000,000 of securities representing the railroad investment of the country, in which one-half the people of the United States are interested directly or indirectly, is reason enough. The fact that one-quarter of the savings of the 30,000,000 people holding policies in the great life insurance companies is invested thru those companies in railroad securities should be sufficient in itself. That, however, is only a small part of the reason for some arrangement which will maintain the value of those securities.

Railroad securities are a chief basis of credit upon which depends all the business of the country, and if that business be destroyed, the consequences to all American prosperity will be incalculably disastrous. Moreover, our country must go on in our development. We are only beginning; we must not stop, and enterprise cannot go on without the development of transportation, which is impossible if the credit of the transportation companies be destroyed.

If Congress follows your suggestion and fixes a fair rate of return for the railroads of each rate-making district as a whole, and requires the rate-making authorities to fix rates which will presumptively yield that rate of return, and then requires that in case any particular road makes more than the prescribed return, the excess shall be taken by the Government and disposed of equitably, as you propose, to promote the public interest in transportation, there is no reason why railroad credit should not be re-established and railroad development proceed promptly, and with it the development of the business of the country.

This being done, all the rest of these elaborate plans become mere machinery—much of it unnecessary machinery, including doubtless many useful provisions and some necessary provisions which are adequately provided for in your plan also.

### There'll Be Plenty of Wheat

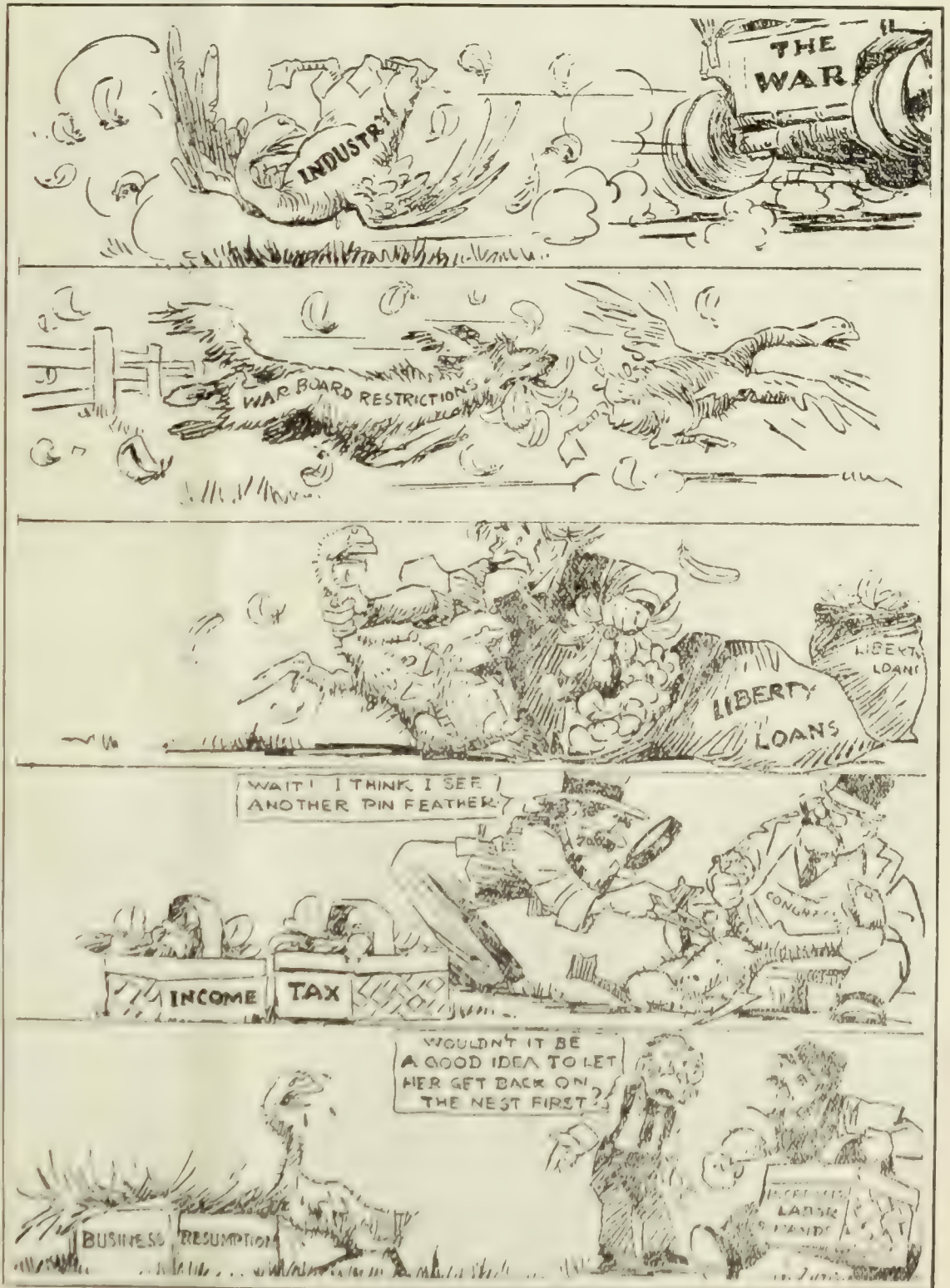
When the Allied nations needed food in order to beat Germany, the United States planned to raise such a crop of wheat as the world had never imagined, much less seen, before. Land was sown to wheat which had never raised a crop of the world's premier cereal. The stars in their courses seem to be fighting for us. The Government report of the condition of the winter wheat crop, just made public, reveals that the crop will run to 900,000,000 bushels, unless some extraordinary catastrophe occurs. This is an increase of one-third over the yield of the banner year of 1914.

The wheat, the report declares, came thru the winter and the trying month of March in almost perfect condition.

An interesting feature of the situation is that about one-quarter of the winter wheat crop will be raised south of Mason and Dixon's line, for winter wheat is now being grown in some southern states where it had never been raised before.

The late, wet spring has delayed the planting of the spring wheat crop until there may possibly be a decrease of acreage as compared with last year, instead of an increase as had been expected. But the delay has not been without its advantages, since the ground is thoroly well prepared and well filled with moisture. In the southern sections of the wheat belt, where seeding has been possible, there is an increase of something like 25 per cent in acreage; but in the northern sections, which are of course the more extensive, the seeding is hardly begun.

Unless all signs fail, the world should not be short of bread during the coming year. It seems probable that the North American continent will produce about 40 per cent of all the wheat raised in the world; and that the United States and Canada will have between 650,000,000 and 700,000,000 bushels to export, which will be more than enough to make up the deficiencies that may result from after the war conditions in the rest of the world.



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BETTER GIVE THE OLD GIRL A LITTLE REST IF THEY WANT HER TO LAY ANY GOLDEN EGGS





Photographs Courtesy U. S. Marine Corps

*"I do not see how the most beautiful and impressive monuments that a loving country can erect to the memory of its sons can touch the heart as these simple scattered graves dug where the boys fell and only marked by a simple wooden cross, the American ensign and the dead soldier's gun and steel helmet." This is the little wire enclosed graveyard near Belleau Wood*

## WHERE AMERICA TURNED THE TIDE

BY HAMILTON HOLT

**S**EICHEPREY, Cantigny, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne are the five imperishable French names that must remain forever engraved on the hearts of all true Americans. They mark the successive milestones of the advance of the American troops from the time they took over the first front line trench in the spring of 1918 to the final victory in November that sealed the doom of Germany. Seicheprey was the town where on April 21 the Twenty-sixth (New England National Guard) Division under General Clarence Edwards held the line and repulsed Germany's first onslaught upon our troops. Cantigny is forever memorable as the first village taken by American soldiers in an advance attack. This feat of honor belongs to the First Division of the Regular Army commanded by General Robert Lee Bullard. Chateau Thierry was Germany's Gettysburg. There the Second Division with the famous marines and the Third Division first stopped Germany's great drive for victory. The wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient was the first army maneuver planned and carried out exclusively by the American High Command. It broke all records during the war for ground gained and prisoners captured in one drive. The Argonne forest was the head of the snake which America was pounding while the French and the English to the north were pushing back its body and the Belgians its tail. The capture of the Argonne, as General Pershing has said, made possible the cutting of the enemy's main line of communication and nothing but surrender and the armistice could have saved Germany from destruction then.

Of these five battlefields of imperishable glory I have already described two, Seicheprey and Cantigny, in *The Independent* of August 3 and 10, 1918. But tho the marines had taken Belleau Wood before I left Europe for home,

I was in America when our troops began the advance at Chateau Thierry on July 17 that marked the turn of the tide of war.

Accordingly, no sooner had I arrived again in Paris last January than I betook myself to the familiar G 2 at 10 Rue St. Anne where the section of the American General Staff that had to deal with censorship, the gathering and disseminating of information, preparation of maps, and the like had its offices. I found that the press section had been moved to 37 Rue Bassano, just off the Champs Elysees in the region of the American Embassy and General Pershing's headquarters. Over there I found none of the old familiar faces. My friends of last May had all been scattered to the four corners of France, but Lieutenant Reynolds was most gracious, and General Parker, a young West Pointer who had done valiant work on the field in action and who was the first American to lead our forces into Luxembourg after the armistice, readily arranged for Mrs. Holt and myself to visit Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne as the guests of the American Expeditionary Force. The Chateau Thierry trip could be made in one day as it was within easy motoring distance of Paris. So on January 30 we took an early breakfast and found ourselves a few minutes thereafter in a familiar coffee-colored Cadillac car with U. S. A. painted in large white letters on the side, and red, white and blue bands on the wind shield. Besides ourselves there were Chester M. Wright, the well known American journalist, and Captain E. T. Miller, who acted as escort.

A light blanket of snow had fallen the day before and by the time we passed beyond the environs of Paris into the open country it was evident that we would not have as realistic a view of the battletorn landscape as if the mantle of white had not covered the

scarred earth. How different was this trip from those I took last spring from Paris to the front. Now there were no sentries at the cross roads to challenge us and read our passports. No longer did we pass the never-ending lines of heavy trucks lumbering to the front laden with ammunition and supplies and coming back empty, their drivers covered from top to toe with the thick white coating of the dust of France. We honked thru the familiar towns and villages, but except for an occasional stray soldier, evidently just demobilized, there was not a uniform to be seen. Occasionally we passed batches of German prisoners leisurely mending the roads. They stared at us with idle curiosity. We spun thru Meaux, La Ferté, Marigny, and the great bare hills and the checkered patches of woodland between and at last arrived at the battle area. The destruction and devastation were nothing compared to those parts of France where the lines had been mostly stationary during the war, but there were shell craters here and there and an occasional great gash in a farm building where a shell had torn thru. The spectacle, however, was thrilling to my wife, who was getting her first sight of war's devastation. We left the main road at Lucy and in a few minutes drew up at the side of a broad field where we left the car. The field ran up into the wooded hill on its further side and there we saw the immortal Belleau Wood, now rechristened by the French "The Wood of the American Marines." Except for the shell holes everywhere and the splintered trees it was a typically New England looking scene with its patches of wooded hills, open cultivated fields, little green valleys and winding streams.

The sight that first attracted our attention was a little square graveyard a few yards to our left surrounded by a wire fence stretched from wooden posts. In this yard, buried shoulder to



shoulder, were four rows of American boys, perhaps a hundred altogether. They must have fallen in the woods beyond and been brought here by their comrades after those furious five days of fighting in June, where the marine corps was almost annihilated, and doubtless would have been completely annihilated save for the reinforcements of the New England boys of the Twenty-sixth Division and the Lumberjacks of Michigan and Minnesota of the Thirty-second Division. We now know that 5199 marines were killed or wounded on this battlefield before they were relieved. At the head of each grave was a little wooden cross with the soldier's name painted on it and above the intersection of the cross a circular tin disc on which was stamped the red, white and blue colors of America. Three sets of weather beaten rusty rifles were stacked down the center of the graveyard and against their stocks rested several faded wreaths of flowers. On some of the bayonets still dangled khaki colored steel helmets, each perforated by bullet holes. I started to read the names on the wooden cross pieces thinking possibly that I might come on some one I knew, but there were two million American boys who came over to France and I soon realized the chance of finding a friend was infinitesimal. I noticed also along the roadsides, by the brink of the little stream and even scattered haphazard here and there thruout the open fields little isolated American graves, and almost always the steel helmet of the boy who lay beneath hung from the top of the cross. In due time the United States proposes to erect fine enclosures about the graves of her sons who have died in France and to put suitable monuments of a permanent character in all of them. This

is as it should be, but I do not see how the most beautiful and impressive monuments that a loving country can erect to the memory of its sons can touch the heart as these simple scattered graves dug wherever the boys fell and only marked by a simple wooden cross, the American ensign and the dead soldier's gun and steel helmet.

We walked up the edge of the hill. Our boys had come over from the other side of the woods and we could see the fox holes where the Germans had furiously dug themselves in to escape the deadly bombardment of our artillery. In one of these holes there was still to be seen a gruesome human skeleton—whether of friend or foe I could not tell.

Altho, as I have said, an inch or two of snow covered the ground and a great deal of the debris of the battle was therefore concealed from our view, we found everywhere the earth strewn

with military equipment and clothing and torn bits of khaki hanging on the brambles and underbrush. Here and there were to be seen dud bombs and boxes of live hand grenades. We were told to be specially careful not to touch any of these with our canes or our feet. Captain Miller, who had been over the top again and again in the Argonne fight and who had miraculously escaped without a scratch, said that it would doubtless be safe to touch most of these bombs but that he had got thru the war alive and he was not going to risk being ingloriously blown to bits at this late date, simply to gratify idle curiosity. He told me that we had whole troops of engineers salvaging the various battlefields, and as we walked along we could hear them on the distant hills blowing up the bombs and munition dumps that could not be carted away. Everywhere we went the wood was intersected with dugouts and numerous trenches. It was a miracle how men could fight in such a tangled jungle.

In the old days Belleau Wood was a hunting preserve. In the center of it was an ancient hexagonal hunting lodge. It had been riddled by our batteries, and when we entered it we picked up a bayonet as a souvenir in the bottom of the fireplace. The scarred walls of the lodge were already covered with the names of soldiers and visitors in accordance with our American custom of disfiguring historic places. I noticed the names of a score of Massachusetts boys pencilled on the wall and among these I read, "for the glory of the world," signed by the name of Samuel Gompers. On leaving this tower we plunged [Continued on page 301]



*In the old days Belleau Wood was a hunting preserve and in the center of it was an ancient hexagonal hunting lodge. It had been riddled by our batteries and when we entered it we picked up a bayonet as a souvenir in the bottom of the fireplace. The scarred walls of the lodge were already covered with names in accordance with our American custom of disfiguring historic places*



*The white boulders in Belleau Wood, now rechristened "The Woods of the American Marines," where our troops met the enemy*



THE Philippines are in spirit the most democratic country of the Far East. It is for this reason that upon the outbreak of the present war, even before the entry of the United States, the Filipinos were prompt to sympathize with the cause of the Allies, for they instinctively felt that democracy was on the side of the Allies, while autocracy was with the Central Powers. They do not have the blind obedience given to a Mikado which, despite its recognized advantages, is an enduring obstacle to the establishment of democracy in Japan. "The Emperor of Japan," says a distinguished Japanese

writer, G. E. Ueyehara, "is the center of the state as well as the state itself. He is to the Japanese mind the Supreme Being in the Cosmos of Japan, as God is in the Universe to the Pantheistic philosopher. From him everything emanates; in him everything subsists; there is nothing on the soil of Japan existent independent of him. He is the sole owner of the Empire, the author of law, justice, privilege and honor, and the symbol of the unity of the Japanese nation." The same author confesses that "this mental habit of the people is a great obstacle to the healthy development of representative government. The masses of Japan still maintain a reverential attitude toward the Government, and look upon the Government officials as superiors; they still cannot quite realize that the Government is by the people."

Contrast this with the political philosophy the Filipino leaders of the past have endeavored to instil in the minds of the people and the unstinted adherence of the people to the cause of democracy. Apolinario Mabini, the guiding intellect of the Philippine revolution, has driven home to the people the following creed of democracy: "Thou shalt not recognize in the country the authority of any person who has not been elected by thee and by thy countrymen; for authority emanates from God, and as God speaks in the conscience of every man, the person designated and proclaimed by the conscience of a whole people is the only one who can use true authority." The National Constitution adopted by the Filipino representatives at Malolos in 1898 sol-

# DEMOCRACY'S VANGUARD IN THE FAR EAST

BY MAXIMO M. KALAW

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY  
OF THE PHILIPPINES



Two Americans and five Filipinos compose the Philippine Cabinet. They are, from left to right, Hon. Galicano Apacible, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Hon. Victorino Mapa, Secretary of Justice; Hon. C. E. Yeater, Vice-Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction; Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General; Hon. Rafael Palma, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Alberto Barreto, Secretary of Finance; Hon. Dionisio Jakosalem, Secretary of Commerce and Communications.

emnly declares that "sovereignty resides exclusively in the people." Add to this the schooling in democracy we have had for twenty years under American guidance, and we may realize how far ahead of her Oriental sisters the Philippines are in the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions.

The present government of the Philippines, with all its inherent faults because it was framed by an alien Congress, has certainly made it possible to send to the front to direct the affairs of the nation men who enjoy undoubted popularity. Altho not elected at large, but simply by their districts and later elevated to their posts by the representative organs of the people, the three foremost leaders of the party in power—Speaker Sergio Osmeña, Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, and Secretary of the Interior Rafael Palma—are recognized by all the Filipinos to be the ablest men in the party. One of the requisites, the most fundamental one, in a democracy is therefore fulfilled: that the leaders of the party in power who enjoy the greatest popular support should be given the direction of governmental affairs.

But there is another factor which will cause democracy in the Philippines to succeed. We have not only a percentage of literacy above that of any country in South America, with the possible exception of the Argentine Republic, but we have also a distribution of property favorable to the growth of democratic institutions. The recent census taken in 1918 tells us that there

are more than one and a half million farms in the Philippines, and that 96 per cent of these farms are in the hands of Filipinos. In other words, there are, of the 10,000,000 Filipinos, over 8,000,000 people living on their own farms, tilling their own soil independent of any landlord. A country with property so evenly divided, with a majority of its people free from the enslaving bondage of absentee landlords and factory owners, has certainly a chance of developing a stable democratic institution.

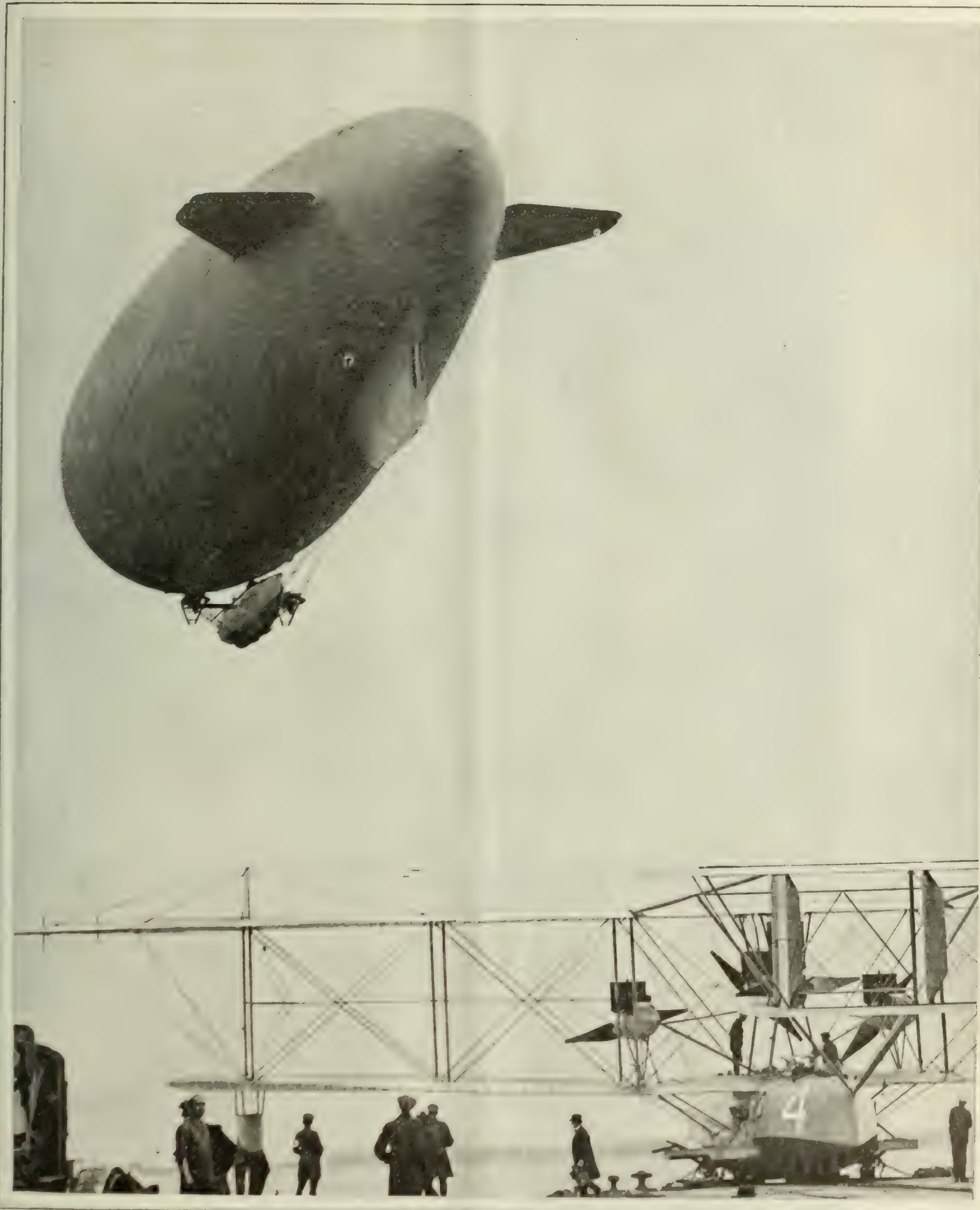
It is no wonder, therefore, that the Filipino people should have such a fine optimism as regards their country's future. They feel that they have a manifest destiny to fulfil as democracy's vanguard in Asia, and are in-

tent upon carrying out in practise the principles of American governmental institutions. This destiny can be best fulfilled under an independent government, with a sovereignty legally and openly vested in the people of the Philippine Islands. As it is today, with all the autonomy that the Filipinos have, their present situation is a travesty upon democracy. The basis of democracy is the sovereignty of the people; that is, that the people are the foundation of all power from whom everything emanates, and all governmental institutions are simply instrumentalities set up by the people themselves. At present the Philippines is but a mere creature of the United States. All her privileges and autonomy are but concessions from a generous guardian rather than birthrights. Even the American Constitution has been held to be inapplicable to the Philippines, and our Bill of Rights has been granted us thru the kindness of an alien Congress.

If the American people wish to make democracy in the Philippines a success, they must allow the Filipino people to establish an independent Republic and turn over to that republic all the sovereign powers which, by right and by the very principle of democracy itself, belongs to them. In that way, and in that way alone, can the Filipino people make true their claim that they are really democracy's vanguard in the Far East, imbued with the loftiest ideals of American institutions and capable of establishing a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people."



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



By Paul Thompson

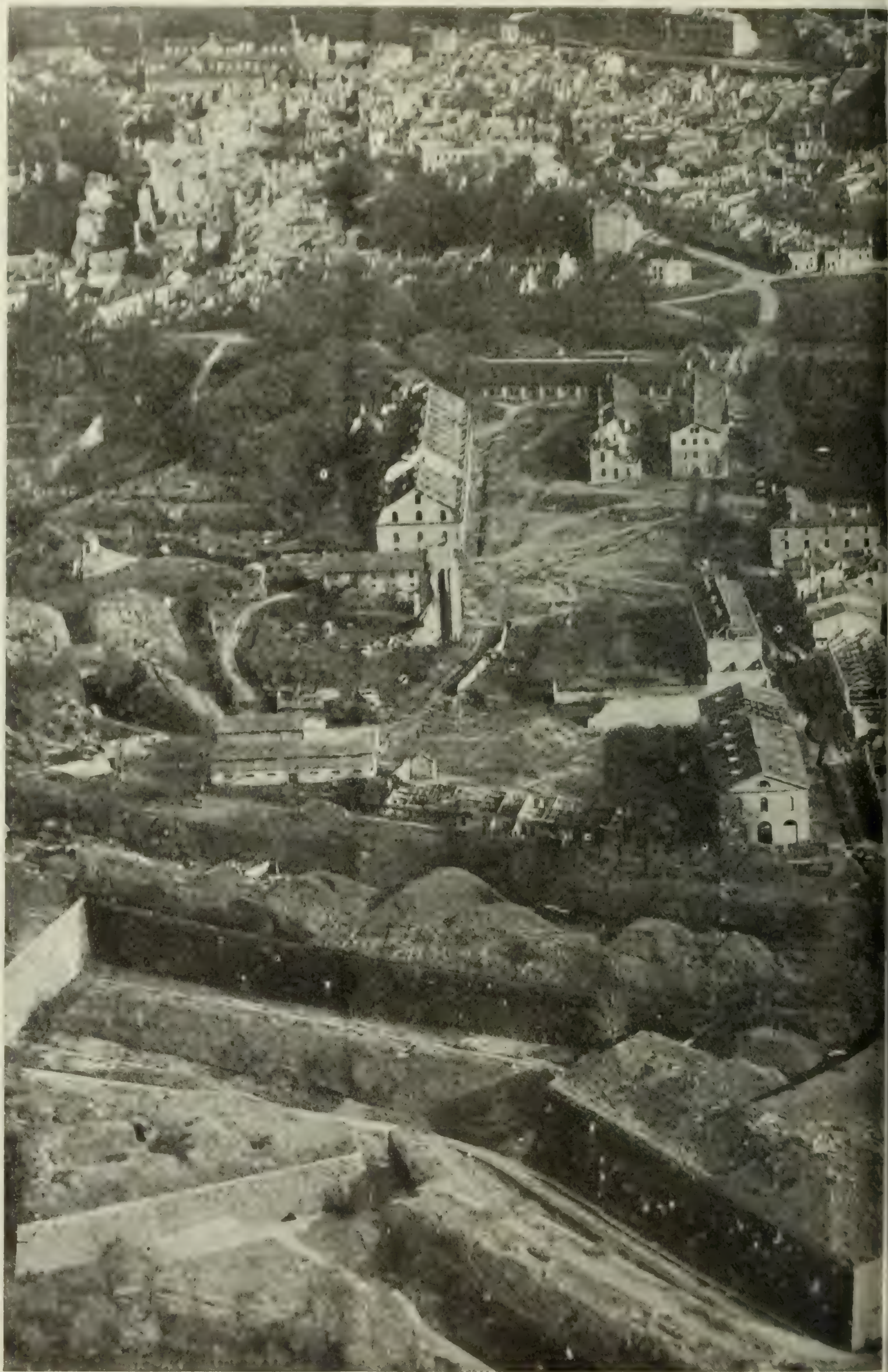
## TWO U. S. NAVY CHANCES FOR THE TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

The big dirigible, C-5, made a record breaking flight from Long Island to St. John's, Newfoundland, over 1000 miles, in less than twenty-six hours but was blown to sea from its moorings before it could start the transatlantic flight. The seaplane, NC-4, is one of three sister planes that on May 15 had flown safely to Trepassy Bay and were waiting for fair weather to "hop across"



THE  
CITY  
THAT  
NEVER  
GAVE  
UP

PHOTOGRAPHED  
BY THE  
AMERICAN  
AIR SERVICE







Hardly a building in Verdun is unscathed by shell-fire. The wide stretch to the left shows some of its worst effects. In the central background is the cathedral, and to the right the River Meuse, which runs thru the city. The fortifications in the foreground are part of the defenses so gallantly held by the French thruout the war. Beneath the city of Verdun is a huge subterranean fortress, seventeen meters under solid rock and practically shell-proof. Here the army of defense established itself, but it fought in the open trenches farther front against the German offensives.



# WHY THE SALOON WILL STAY

BY F. GREGORY HARTSWICK

**T**HE saloon has passed. Its hours, while not yet completed, are numbered. With the passing of John Barleycorn passes his house. *Ale atque calx!* What now?

Something new, certainly. The saloon has been a part of our existence for so long that it has come to be an institution, and institutions leave gaps when they die. The particular gap left by the saloon is not a lack of artificial stimulation; the taking away of alcohol is more like the removal of a malignant growth, that leaves the body better for its removal. But the taking away of the places where alcohol was sold takes away from many men their only place of social intercourse with their own kind. It is this gap that must be filled.

The recognition of this necessity has brought about the adoption of many ideas for supplying the social needs of man, particularly in the large cities. The more sparsely settled districts apparently have no need of any formal substitute for the saloon. Reports from many of the already dry states, especially those in the West, would indicate that the problem of substitution has taken care of itself; or rather that there has been no problem of substitution. The saloon properties have been taken over by other forms of business; the former habitués, once accustomed to getting along without their drinks, have gone to the cigar stores or the barber shops or the lobbies of hotels for their reports of the baseball scores and their gossip; and life runs on much as usual. But the city presents another aspect. The population of whole counties in the rural districts are crowded into a few blocks in the centers of industry. Some

place must be provided for the relaxation of this population—places where the men can take their hard won ease, read, smoke, play games—yes, loaf—in short, do what they please. These places were once provided by the saloon; what is to provide them now?

The answers to this question are various, but the variety appears mainly in the methods suggested, the replies being substantially the same in fact. The establishment of community centers, where the people can meet and do what they want to for recreation, is the basic plan.

In the densely populated sections of our cities the community center has long been an established fact; but—and here is the vital point—not a paying business. And as long as it was not a paying business it partook of the nature of organized charity, and as such was regarded by the people it ministered to with a certain amount of natural suspicion. The objects of charity suffer long and are kind; but in a nation whose Government is of the people, by the people, for the people, it is only natural that the primary test of any institution should be the application of the three Lincolnian prepositions. Until they fit accurately the institution is not truly national, that is to say not truly successful. The average American has a pair of large, practical feet, and he prefers to stand on them without the help of artificial supports. As John Collier well said, “. . . the day of personally conducted tours of the people into higher realms, handled and tongue-tied, is at an end. The people prefer to conduct their own tours. This statement applies alike to

culture, politics, or morals. The people are learning that nobody but themselves has charge of their own salvation.”

The community center, then, must pay for itself; it must yield full return on the capital invested in it. Only so can it be successful; only so can it be the stronghold of democracy that it should be. There must be no artificiality of atmosphere about the place; no obvious effort to impress the casual comer that here all men are equal; no sedulous nursing of the air of democracy by watchful overseers.

Is this possible? Obviously it is. The community centers have flourished despite the keen competition of the saloon; remove that competition and the center will soon become not only self-supporting but profitable.

**T**HE plans for the establishment of community centers vary from the large recreation house, with facilities for theatrical performances, community “sings,” games, reading and just plain loafing, to the small club for one class—men, boys, girls, women, or small children—with its operation specialized for the needs of whatever class it ministers to. In the latter field the settlements organized thruout the cities are doing work which will undoubtedly establish their enterprizes on the desirable of-by-for basis ere long. Mr. E. F. Hanaburgh, director of the men’s and boys’ clubs branch of the Lenox Hill Settlement in New York City, stated the case in a nutshell when he said in the course of a tour of his clubs, “Once let capital see that here is a profitable investment and capital will run to take advantage of it. The club is bound to



Courtesy Salvation Army Home Service Bureau

The “brass rail temperance bar” of the Salvation Army is a converted saloon that solves a prohibition problem and is a paying business



take the place of the saloon, and there is no reason why it should not take its place as a business as well as an enterprise for the betterment of conditions."

Such clubs as the Lenox Hill Settlement has organized form a very good solution of the problem. They embody all the features which made the saloon a social center; they have pool and billiard tables, card tables, newspapers and magazines, a soft drink bar and a small restaurant, and plenty of chairs in which it is possible to indulge the desire to do nothing at all, should that desire assert itself. It is to the restaurant, the bar, and the games that the club must look for its income if it is to establish itself firmly as an institution of democracy; any suggestion of dues or membership is bound to produce a certain atmosphere of exclusiveness. Any man must be able to enter at any time in any garb; eat, drink, play, rest, pay, and leave or not, as he pleases. That this is commercially possible is the view not only of the members of the settlement committees but also of many men who now own saloon properties. A number of saloon-owners express their intentions to open places like the clubs soon after prohibition goes into effect.

The Salvation Army has opened several "Temperance Bars," in which are preserved all the features of the saloon (except alcoholic drinks), even to the traditional brass rail. These bars have been a great success with the returning soldiers and sailors of our expeditionary force, and as with the clubs should have no great trouble in conducting a paying business once the competition of the saloon is removed. They serve as refuges from the rigors of the weather as well as from the even worse hardships of the furnished room; their lights are bright and inviting; the wan-

dering male can be sure to find some of the gang there when he has nothing to do of an evening. It is to be hoped that the word "Temperance," with its concomitant smugness, will disappear from their signs, and that the institutions will take their places as bars pure and simple. As such they will fill a shortly-to-be-felt want.

The war has left in its troubled wake certain well-organized, well-grounded services, with plenty of capital to start out with. The War Camp Community Service, with approximately fifteen million dollars in its coffers, can do a lot of good work, and undoubtedly will. The Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., with their tremendous resources, can easily support the community-center movement till it is firmly fixed on its own feet. These institutions can furnish for the boy and young man things which the saloon never could—athletics, physical training under competent instructors, the fostering of the spirit of sportsmanship that is the first step toward good citizenship. And for the men and women of the community to which they minister they can provide facilities for theatrical performances, professional or amateur, or organized singing. Not enough has been made of the tendency of folks to sing when they get together. In these United States we have few folksongs and dances—possibly because of the lack of a professional peasantry—but we have the Original Cosmic Urge which prompts our people to sing in harmony whenever there are two or three gathered together. Harry Barnhart recognized this urge; and the outcome of his recognition was the Song and Light Nights in Central Park, New York City, some three years ago. They were successful—of course. The people were doing it—it was their own work, their own enthu-

siasm that made the festivals; it showed them the possibilities of community singing, and gave them the same delightful, spine-tickling thrill that comes to the scratch quartet when it successfully negotiates a new "Swipe."

The clubs and the community centers give to the people the two sides of leisure life: the side upon which the sexes are segregated, and the side on which they mingle. There are moments when man wishes to commune with man, and woman with woman, each without the other sex. The small club or coffee-house provides refuge for the male should he desire to remove himself from feminine society, as does the tea-room for the women. The community center provides space and opportunity for amicable mingling on equal grounds. Both phases are necessary, and both are being provided for.

THERE is with us already an institution which has gone so far to serve as a substitute for the saloon, and will go farther when the saloon ceases to be. This is the movie. Even before prohibition became a fact the liquor interests were bitter in their opposition to the motion-picture industry. The movie has been since its development into a national factor, a mighty rival of booze as a means of getting away from the cares that infest the day, and we must look to it for assistance in providing opportunities for the social intercourse that makes for the true democracy.

With the individual club taking care of small groups and the large center accommodating the many, there need be no fear that the natural demand for a forum and a meeting place will not be amply supplied. Add to these organizations the vast entertainment power of the moving picture houses, and the need for self- [Continued on page 300]



Paul Thompson

The Boys' Club of the Lenox Hill Settlement makes its headquarters in a former saloon where sociability remains, but drinks are soft



# FIVE POEMS

BY WILLARD WATTLES

## The Pilots

O Captain, say, the clouds are black with thunder,  
The ship is tossing at the wind's wild will,  
The foaming white-caps hiss and slip from under,  
The mighty engine's throbbing heart is still,—  
Where are we drifting in this night of error?  
Hysterical pilots wrangle at the wheel;  
Without a rudder, toward the glooming terror,  
The great ship lurches on unbalanced keel

"O thou of little faith, am I not able,"—  
I hear my Captain's answer brave and strong—  
"When every anchor slips her faithless cable,  
To guide the ship that I have kept so long?  
The little pilots at each other railing  
Soon fall asleep and all their strife forget,  
While I who set the fleets of time to sailing  
Have thy great Nation in My guidance yet."

## Love

Love is such a strange thing.  
It comes in homely guise;  
And yet unto a simple man  
It gives both tongue and eyes.

Love is such a strong thing,  
It builds the world anew—  
How few there are who know it.  
How very, very few!

## The Movies

Between the peopled mirrors the vaudeville audience  
Disgorged its human carnival of colors and of scents,  
Complacent mouths smiled emptily or sucked a fresh cigar.  
A gorgeous lady swathed in silks climbed to a throbbing car.  
One after one the drug-stores closed and I was left alone  
Except when haunting women hummed in meaning mono-  
tone.

Then suddenly beside the curb I saw the swinging picks  
Of half a hundred swarthy Greeks and big bow-legged  
Micks,  
Above the ditch the shovels scraped, I heard the chugging  
mauls  
Of fifty men in undershirts and sodden overalls,  
The city's sewers steamed with men who faced the torch-  
lights' glare,  
So stolidly they swung their picks, they seemed to freeze in  
air.

So stolidly they swung their picks, so sullenly they set  
The steel's inquisitive sharp tooth, I see them swinging yet.  
Where all the sewers of all time stretch thru the steaming  
street  
And all the laughter of the years goes by on idle feet;  
But there was one turned wearily within his narrow place—  
I had a brother once: he had my buried brother's face.

## A Song for Israfel

Oh, for the strength to strike one splendid note  
Flaming forever tremendous in Time's throat.  
A song that leaps to lips of eager men,  
Not knowing why, who sing my song again  
And rattle all the rafters above them,  
Remembering how a dead man dared to love them

Oh, for a heart to set the world afire,  
The white youth swooning in his own desire.  
The white maid wandering in windy places  
Where every shadow looms with tiny faces,  
And little hands reach up so soft for clinging,  
While all the time it's my song they are singing.

Oh, for one hour the bounds of sense transcending  
When faith believes, but without comprehending:  
When soul goes out to meet upon the road  
That leads to nowhere, messengers of God;  
When brain discerns that in this body lies  
A something bigger than all mysteries.

Oh, for a friend to walk that road with me.  
The long white pathway to eternity,  
The road that winds around the hill of earth  
With two inns meant for sleeping, death and birth:  
We sleep at sunset but we rise at dawn,  
Beyond the hill the road to God leads on.

Oh, for a song across the meadows flinging  
From those far hills—but what's the use of singing?  
Can my white ashes set the world on fire?  
Beg pardon, friend, I whanged a broken lyre.  
How can there stir in such a rifted lute  
A song to strike the choiring heavens mute?

## The One

When He went out from Jordan  
To walk in Galilee,  
He went with those who loved him.  
The Twelve, and then the Three.

When He was in the Garden  
Before the cup was done,  
He found the Three were sleeping  
And called aside the One.

And when 'twas almost finished.  
Down from the bloody Tree  
He found the One beside him  
And His heart leapt to see

The One, the more than brother.  
Who on his heart had lain,—  
Knew only that he loved Him,  
And felt no more His pain.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Susan Hale's Letters

JUST as one decides that in the age of telegrams and aero mail, letter writing is a lost art, comes a volume of letters so whimsical and delightful that the theory breaks to bits—such are the letters of Susan Hale. One smiles as soon as the book is opened, the little pen sketches are so comic and unexpected, and the smile continues, for whether Miss Hale is describing a reception in the White House or the trials of a crowded street car she has a knack of seeing the funny side of things. Add to that a wide sympathy, a varied and broad experience, and her own quaint and vivacious way of describing people and events, and one understands why her friends saved her letters as too precious to destroy.

The letters are a kaleidoscope of her experiences, as diverse as they are interesting. She knew the world well, both "the particular world of America, and the larger world about which she so constantly traveled," as Edward E. Hale says in his introduction. And to each experience, whether it was swimming in the Dead Sea or teaching school in Boston, she brought unflinching zest. Her letters from Spain, Egypt and Palestine as well as from the more path-worn countries of Europe give one the "feeling of the place," sometimes by a colloquial expression, by the description of a new flower, or by the "color of the town" as she calls it, but it is sure to be individual. She was well known in the intellectual circles of New York, Boston and Chicago, and the book is full of anecdotes of representative people of the time: a meeting with Emerson, breakfast with James Russell Lowell in Paris, tea with the Cleverlands at the White House. Perhaps the most delightful of all are her descriptions of Matunuck, her home, if she may be said to have one, where she made friends with the country-folk and kept open house for her many nephews and nieces, for it is in describing the "common daily round" that she reveals her sense of humor:

A car came along and I climbed up on it with difficulty, to find it was jam full and people staring out of the doors and windows—so I had to stand outside amid the jeers of the populace and the severe invitation of the conductor to "step inside." Thus I would gladly have done, but there was no inside to step to, it being a grand complete. When we swept around the corner I nearly fell off; and this became an object of loathing to the men on the platform who didn't want me.

*Letters of Susan Hale*, edited by Caroline P. Allen. Marshall Jones Co.

## The Government of France

AN authoritative volume by President Poincaré on *How France Is Governed* makes a special appeal by reason of its timeliness. Of late, while international problems have been under consideration, the American press has depicted European misunderstanding of our political organization and its workings. But in this connection, the question might be raised, "Are we any better informed concerning the respective governments of our allies?" To such as feel the need of remedying any defects of this nature, the present reference book cannot be too highly recommended. Monsieur Poincaré's style is straightforward and clear, while the chapter headings and a detailed index add materially to the value of the work.



"This is me yesterday going out to catch a car in my black lace and arctics," wrote Susan Hale to Mrs. William G. Weld. The sketch is Miss Hale's own.

Not only are the present day divisions and functions of the French Government defined, but each is prefaced by a study of its historical development. The Commune, Department, State, Constitution, Ministry, Chambers, Judiciary, Public Education, Budget and Military Service are treated in this way.

From the very nature of the book, personal opinions are not interpolated to any great extent, but now and then President Poincaré voices a sentiment well worth quotation. It is the true Frenchman, patriotic to the core, who speaks:

Patriotism does not come into conflict with our duties toward humanity; it is, on the contrary, a necessary condition of those duties. The best way of loving our fellow-men is first of all to love that section of humanity which is nearest to us, which includes us, which we best know. Instead of scattering our affections and wasting our energies, let us try to concentrate them and employ them usefully in that corner of the world in which Nature has planted us.

*How France Is Governed*, by Raymond Poincaré. Robert M. McBride.

## With the Bards

POETRY, unlike the best seller, that is made to be read and forgotten, and the scholarly opus, that is made to be studied and, alas, also forgotten, is made to be read and read and read—to the inner ear and to all the other ears that can be brought within hearing.

The reviewer discovered that the most interesting book of poetry on his shelf, judged by the frequency with which it had come off the shelf and the number of ears it had reached, was also the smallest of the whole year: Ralph Hodgson's *Poems*. A very little book, with no more than twenty-five titles on its few pages, and yet with a singularly charming personality to set it apart—a touch of humor, a trace of satire, a touch of mysticism, a vein of naive and unhampered sentiment, and a freshness in rhythm and diction that is both subtle and childlike. A curious light-footed persistence and rapidity of movement marks the measure; a movement that in its more serious uses is too nervous to be generous, and in lighter moods, too even to be lingering. It is a clear case of the individual cadence about which the verse librarians speak so often, the Mr. Hodgson uses only the simplest rhythms. "The Song of Honour,"

which the reviewer likes best to read aloud, is too long to be quoted here, but this fragment, rich in imaginative content and thoroly characteristic, must go in. It is called "Time, You Old Gipsy Man":

Time, you old gipsy man,  
Will you not stay,  
Put up your caravan  
Just for one day?  
All things I'll give you  
Will you be my guest,  
Bells for your jennet  
Of silver the best,  
Goldsmiths shall beat you  
A great golden ring,  
Peacocks shall bow to you.  
Little boys sing,  
Oh, and sweet girls will  
Festoon you with may.  
Time, you old gipsy,  
Why hasten away?

Last week in Babylon,  
Last night in Rome,  
Morning, and in the brush  
Under Paul's dome;  
Under Paul's dial  
You tighten your rein—  
Only a moment,  
And off once again;  
Off to some city  
Now blind in the womb,  
Off to another  
Ere that's in the tomb.

Time, you old gipsy man,  
Will you not stay,  
Put up your caravan  
Just for one day?

Beside Mr. Hodgson's little blue book stands another that the reviewer has already presented to almost all the small boys and girls of his acquaintance. But perhaps nobody will enjoy it as much as the reviewer did when he heard Walter de la Mare himself—a gracious, twinkling man—read from *Peacock Pie*. To say that a new interpreter of childhood had come to take his place beside Charles Kingsley and William Blake and Robert Louis Stevenson (tho quite unlike any of them) would be putting the truth rather stiffly. The reviewer likes better to say that, with the help of Heath Robinson's sympathetic drawings, the pages of *Peacock Pie* fairly run over with quaint and jolly whimsies about children and childlike grown-ups.

All the love poems that the world has heard could be divided sharply into two groups: those that merely charm, and those that reveal. To the latter belong Emile Verhaeren's last verses, *Afternoon*, and Sara Teasdale's *Love Songs*. In spite of a provokingly pedestrian translation, *Afternoon* speaks tenderly and eloquently of the love of the middle years. Sara Teasdale writes, as always, with flawless candor and melody and with an amazing economy of expression.

Sarojini Naidu's "The Broken Wing," the third of her small volumes, stands alongside of the *Love Songs*. She speaks of love in an alien vernacular, but with the same beauty of revelation.

John Cowper Powys's *Mandranga*, more bookish than these, will be for most readers less significant as a human document than as fantasy. It is mostly sheer music, liquid and melodious in form, and vague, haunting and suggestive in content.

It is a far cry to Orrick Johns's *Asphalt*—a jumble of poetic experiments ranging from slum verse in dialect to that hyper-encopated stuff before which the layman stands with drooping jaw, uncertain wheth-





Part of "The Navy Eternal," Bartimeus's name for the British navy on, under and above water, at anchor in the Firth of Forth

er to call it imagism or idiocy. The best thing in the book, "Second Avenue," is also the most conventional.

The reviewer has an old-fashioned notion that poetry is a failure unless it is negotiable—unless it passes current from poet to reader without too much depreciation. To him Mr. Untermeyer's outstanding virtue is the sense of life and reality that fills most of his poems. There are real people in his pages, and he puts them there with very little intrusion of his own personality save a keen wit that gives many of his observations a satirical cast. In *These Times* there is sound sentiment, trenchant irony, and not too much of the striving after effect that hampers so many of the over-conscious artists of the poetic revival.

It is disappointing, after the spirit and vigor of "War and Laughter," to find James Oppenheim thrusting himself into that class, but *The Book of Self* is inflated and boring. It is a trilogy of interpretations of life, with the same thesis laboriously expounded in all three poems. There is some glowing poetry by the way, but as a whole the thing undeniably sprawls.

*Poems*, by Ralph Hodgson. Macmillan Co. *Peacock Pie*, by Walter de la Mare. H. Holt & Co. *Afternoon*, by Emile Verhaeren. John Lane. *Love Songs*, by Sara Teasdale. Macmillan Co. *Mandragora*, by John Cowper Powys. G. Arnold Shaw. *Asphalt*, by Orrick Johns. Alfred A. Knopf. *These Times*, by Louis Untermeyer. H. Holt & Co. *The Book of Self*, by James Oppenheim. Alfred A. Knopf.

## In Europe's Listening Gallery

COPENHAGEN, and the Court of Denmark, because of its strategic position and the people from all Europe who frequent it, offers a golden opportunity to get in close touch with European affairs. During his ten years in "the listening gallery of Europe," but a few hours from Berlin, Mr. Egan, our former Minister to Denmark, made the most of his opportunities and listened diligently and heard much. Many of the things which he heard he tells in his thoroughly interesting book of memoirs.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters are those that deal with the purchase by the United States of the Danish Antilles, islands most necessary to the defense of this country, and finally brought into our possession just in time to prevent the possibility of Germany's seizing them as an aggressive measure in her war with us. Mr. Egan makes it clear that Germany would have invaded Denmark at the outset of the war if it had seemed expedient to her.

The change of policy which sent the German army into Belgium and northern France instead of into Denmark, was in a measure due to the belief in Germany that the war would be short; and with France helpless, Russia terror-

ized and England torn by political factions, she could control the Danish Belts that lead from the North Sea to the Baltic and treat these waters as German lakes.

The possession of the Danish Antilles was vital to us and their acquisition was the most important achievement of Mr. Egan's term as Minister in Denmark. It is in no small measure due to his diplomacy that the purchase was finally effected after several unsuccessful attempts in the past.

Other interesting chapters tell of German propaganda and its widespread ramifications, especially along the less recognized lines of religious effort. Mr. Egan writes also most keenly of the other northern nations, Norway and Sweden, and their part in general European politics and the European war. Entertaining also are the descriptions of Danish diplomatic circles and the delightfully democratic Danish Court, which with all its democracy, ranks as among the most aristocratic of Europe and to which it is no mean honor to be accredited.

Many books of memoirs are boring and merely gossipy. Mr. Egan has written a book informational, entertaining and eminently readable.

*Ten Years Near the German Frontier*, by Maurice Francis Egan. G. H. Doran & Co.



Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, former U. S. Minister, tells of official life in Denmark in "Ten Years Near the German Frontier"

## The British Navy

WE all know vaguely that "everything in this war would have been very different" if it hadn't been for the British navy, but we do not know exactly why. "Bartimeus" brings the navy out from behind the smoke screen, brings the ships and the men to life. *The Navy Eternal* is, as the sub-title explains, *The Navy-That-Floats, The Navy-That-Flies and The Navy-Under-the-Sea*. Their daily life in the last four years has consisted of large quantities of what we used to consider incredible heroism, plus a romantic gallantry which savors of the days of Good Queen Bess, mingled with the very likable British trait of treating either gallantry or heroism in oneself as something to be ashamed of and danger as either a bore or a joke.

"Bartimeus's" tales are true. They are amply and interestingly backed with names and facts. He has no need to adorn them; the skilful simplicity with which he tells them is far more striking. The day and the morning after the Zeebrugge affair, the part played by "the little wet ships" and the seaplanes and the motor boats, what the British navy think of their American cousins—they are thrilling stories but better than that, they are real.

*The Navy Eternal*, by "Bartimeus." George H. Doran & Co.

## The Doughboy Alphabet

ALL about the American Army from A to Z is the information Sergeant D. G. Rowse gives us in *Doughboy Dope*, with "scenery" by Corporal M. T. Kopsco. These twenty-six word and pen and ink sketches picture life in the army from the enlisted man's point of view with accuracy and humor. Right thru the alphabet they go thru all the blessings, inconveniences and humorous incidents in camp life to

Z is for Zero—the Kaiser's net gains.

And in between we find

F is for First Call, that moment when the cheery notes of the bugle acquaint you of duty to be done and you spring lightly from your bunk, without delay or repining. Sherman undoubtedly stood reveille.

R is for Rookie, who will positively search, if you ask him, for the key to the parade ground, or ten feet of skirmish line.

Now that the men are getting back into "cits" they will appreciate doubly how they appeared to others when they wore khaki.

*Doughboy Dope*, by D. G. Rowse. Frank K. Kane

## Another "Cleek" Story

AS excitingly improbable a detective story as ever baffled and allured the breathless reader—*The Riddle of the Purple Emperor*—has all the thrills of adventure and



murder and hate and love embroidered on the groundwork of a plot as precisely worked out as a problem in mathematics. The book begins with the theft of a purple jewel from the forehead of an Indian god and ends with its discovery in an underground menagerie. Its intermediate vicissitudes make up a detective story worthy of the author of "Cleck, the Man of the Forty Faces" and "Cleck of Scotland Yard."

*The Riddle of the Purple Emperor*, by Thomas W. and Mary E. Henshaw. Doubleday, Page & Co.

## People You Ought to Know

**CERTAIN AMERICAN FACES**, by Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, New York. (E. P. Dutton & Co.) Brief, penetrating, but faithful sketches of Philips Brooks, William James, Samuel Hart, Henry Nash and others of this circle of comradeship.

**PORTRAITS AND BACKGROUNDS**, by the late Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. (Charles Scribner's Sons.) Four gems of biography: Hrotsvitha, a Benedictine nun, forerunner of modern dramatists; Aphra Benn, the first professional woman of letters in England; Aisse, a Circassian slave in the eighteenth century Parisian court, and Rosalba Carriera, a Venetian miniature painter.

**FRANK DUVEINECK**, by Norbert Heermann. (Houghton Mifflin Co.) A brief, sympathetic biography of the famous painter, tracing critically the development of his work. Contains twenty-one reproductions of his best canvases with explanatory notes.

**THE BOOK OF DANIEL DREW**, by Bouck White. (George H. Doran Co.) An authentic record in diary form of the life of the trader and financier whose whole effort was given to money making, with no thought of those who suffered thru his greed.

**THE PRIVATE PAPERS OF HENRY RYECROFT**, by George Gissing. (Boni & Liveright.) Semi-autobiographical meditations, full of wise philosophy and literary charm. One of the pocket volumes of the Modern Library series.

**GUYNEMER, KNIGHT OF THE AIR**, by Henry Bordeaux. Translated by Louise Morgan Sill. (Yale University Press.) An appreciation of the famous airman by one of the most famous French authors. A fascinating tale and charmingly written.

**THE REMINISCENCES OF LAFADIO HEARN**, by his Japanese wife, Setsuko Koizumi. (Houghton Mifflin Co.) Opens wide the *shoji* and gives a clear and intimate view of that nervous genius, whose delicacy of understanding won the lasting devotion of many. All readers of Hearn will want this frank yet reticent, this quaint and charming personal record.

**ISABEL OF CASTILE AND THE MAKING OF THE SPANISH NATION**, by Irene L. Plunket; **ALFRED THE GREAT**, by Beatrice A. Lees. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) Two comprehensive and well illustrated additions to the "Heroes of the Nations" series, giving national history and the personal, intimate biographies of the rulers.

## Books for the Scientist

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**NEUROPSYCHIATRY AND THE WAR**, edited by Mabel Webster Brown and Frankwood E. Williams. (Committee Mental Hygiene.) Abstracts and references to literature in all languages on mental disturbances of the soldiers. For the specialist.

**CALENDAR OF LEADING EXPERIMENTS**, by William S. Franklin and Barry Macnutt. (Franklin, Macnutt & Charles, South Bethlehem, Pa.) A volume of directions for important experiments that will be of value to every teacher of physics, by authors who have the highest reputation for practical and accurate textbooks.

**APPLIED ELECTRICITY**, by Paul Popenoe and Roswell Johnson. (Macmillan Co.) Authoritative and up to date reference textbook on a subject too often discussed and commended or condemned by those who do not know how much they know. The investigations of recent years have revealed.

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**A**LL the office was talking about it, and we were wondering which one of us would be the lucky man.

There was an important job to be filled—as Assistant-to-the-President. According to the general run of salaries in the office, this one would easily pay from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year.

The main requisite, as we understood it, was striking personality and the ability to meet even the biggest men in their offices, their clubs and their homes on a basis of absolute equality. This the firm considered of even more importance than knowledge of the business.

You know just what happens when news of this sort gets around an office. The boys got to picking the man among themselves. They had the choice all narrowed down to two men—Harrison and myself. That was the way I felt about it, too. Harrison was big enough for the job, and could undoubtedly make a success of it. But, personally, I felt that I had the edge on him in lots of

ways. And I was sure that the firm knew it, too.

Never shall I forget my thrill of pleasure when the president's secretary came into my office with a cheery smile, looked at me meaningly, handed me a bulletin and said: "Mr. Frazer, here is the news about the new Assistant-to-the-President." There seemed to be a new note of added respect in her attitude toward me. I smiled my appreciation as she left my desk.

At last I had come into my own! Never did the sun shine so brightly as on that morning, and never did it seem so good to be alive! These were my thoughts as I gazed out of the window, seeing not the hurrying throngs, but vivid pictures of my new position flashing before me. And then for a further joyous thrill I read the bulletin. It said, "Effective January 1, Mr. Henry J. Peters, of our Cleveland office, will assume the duties of Assistant-to-the-President at the home office."

Peters! Peters!—surely it *couldn't* be Peters! Why, this fellow Peters

was only a branch-office salesman . . . *Personality!* Why, he was only five feet four inches high, and had no more personality than

a mouse. Stack him up against a big man and he'd look and act like an office boy. I knew Peters well and there was nothing to him, nothing at all.

January the first came and Peters assumed his new duties. All the boys were openly hostile to him. Naturally, I felt very keenly about it, and didn't exactly go out of my way to make things pleasant for him—not exactly!

But our open opposition didn't seem to bother Peters. He went right on with his work and began to make good. Soon I noticed that, despite my feeling against him, I was secretly beginning to admire him. He was winning over the other boys, too. It wasn't long before we all buried our little hatchets and palled up with Peters.

The funny thing about it was the big hit he made with the people we did business with. I never saw anything like it. They would come in and write in and telephone in to the firm and praise Peters to the skies. They insisted on doing business with him, and gave him orders of a size that made us dizzy to look at. And offers of positions!—why, Peters had almost as many fancy-figure positions offered to him as a dictionary has words.



What I could not get into my mind was how a little, unassuming, ordinary-to-look-at chap like Peters could make such an impression with everyone—especially with influential men. He seemed to have an uncanny influence over people. The masterly Peters of today was an altogether different man from the commonplace Peters I had first met years ago. I could not figure it out, nor could the other boys.

One day at luncheon I came right out and asked Peters how he did it. I half expected him to evade. But he didn't. He let me in on the secret. He said he was not afraid to do it because there was always plenty of room at the top.

What Peters told me acted on my mind in exactly the same way as when you stand on a hill and look through binocular glasses at objects in the far distance. Many things I could not see before suddenly leaped into my mind with startling clearness. A new sense of power surged through me. And I felt the urge to put it into action.

Within a month I was getting remarkable results. I had suddenly become popular. Business men of importance who had formerly given me only a passing nod of acquaintance, suddenly showed a desire for my friendship. I was invited into the most select social circles. People—even strangers—actually went out of their way to do things for me. At first I was astounded at my new power over men and women. Not only could I get them to do what I wanted them to do, but they actually anticipated my wishes and seemed eager to please me. But let me tell you some of my experiences.

One of our biggest customers had a grievance against the firm. He held off payment of a big bill and switched to one of our competitors. I was sent to see him. He met me like a cornered tiger. A few words and I calmed him. Inside of fifteen minutes he was showering me with apologies. He gave me a check in full payment, another big order, and promised to continue giving us all his business.

For certain reasons it became necessary for the firm to obtain a signed letter from a prominent public man. Three of our men had tried, and failed. Then I was given

the job. I felt I had been made the "goat." But I got the signed letter, and with it an inside tip which enabled us to land a prize order about which our competitors are still guessing and wondering.

Then trouble sprang up at one of our factories. The men talked strike. Things looked ugly. I was sent to straighten it out. On the eve of a general walkout, I pacified the men and headed off the strike. And not only this, but ever since then this factory has led all our other plants in production.

I could tell you dozens of similar instances, but they all tell the same story—the ability to make people like you, believe what you want them to believe, and to do what you want them to do. I take no personal credit for what I have done. All the credit I give to the method Peters told me about. We have told it to lots of our friends, and it has enabled them to do just as remarkable things as Peters and I have done.

Which reminds me: One of my wife's close friends moved to another town where she was a stranger. My wife of course knew of my method. She told it to her friend with the idea that it might be of assistance to her in meeting new people. It helped her so wonderfully that in a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the "best families" in the town. Everyone wonders how she did it. But WE know.

But you want to know what method I used to do all these remarkable things. It is this: You know that everyone doesn't think alike. What one likes another dislikes. What pleases one offends another. And what offends one pleases another. Well, there is your cue. You can make an instant hit with anyone if you say the things they want you to say, and act the way they want you to act. Do this and they will surely like you, and believe in you, and will go miles out of their way to PLEASE YOU.

You can do this easily by knowing certain simple signs. Written on every man, woman and child are signs, as clearly and as distinctly as though they were in letters a foot high, which show you from one quick glance exactly what to say and to do to please them—to get them to

believe what you want them to believe—to think as you think—to do exactly what you want them to do.

Knowing these simple signs is the whole secret of getting what you want out of life—of making friends, of business and social advancement. Every great leader uses this method. That is why he IS a leader. Use it yourself and you will quickly become a leader—nothing can stop you. And you will want to use it for no other reason than to protect yourself against others.

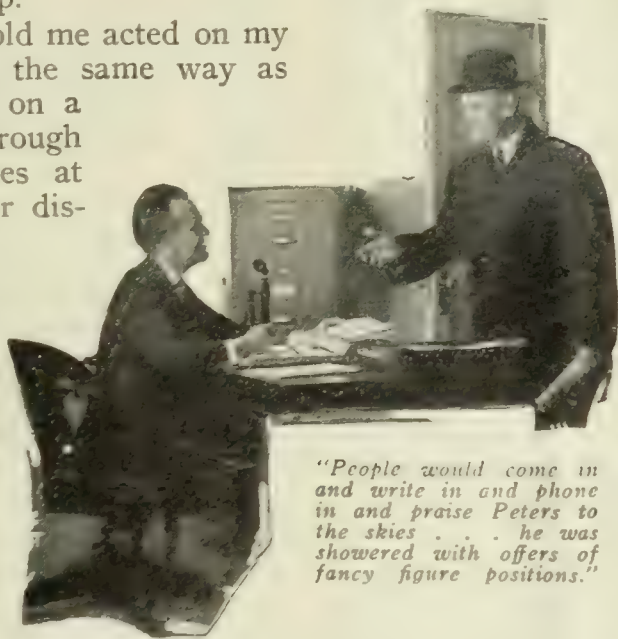
What Peters told me at luncheon that day was this "Get Dr. Blackford's 'Reading Character at Sight.'" I did so. This is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about.

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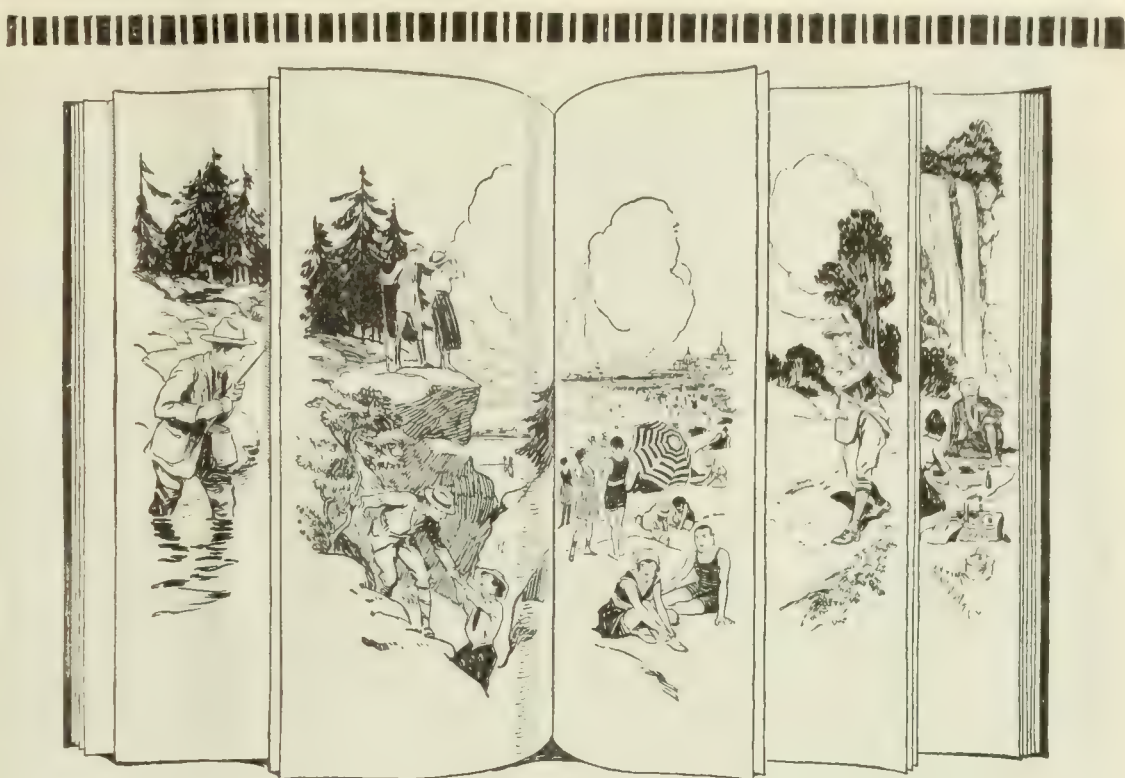
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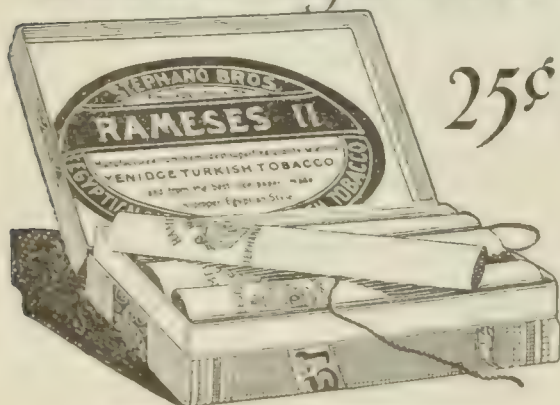
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Changes  
from  
**RAMESES**  
Because the wealth  
of Midas couldn't buy  
a better cigarette



## WHY THE SALOON WILL STAY

(Continued from page 291)

expression and relaxation is well removed. It is the belief of some sociologists that the sort of leisure life we have been leading shows that we are in need of some method of social expression which will give the warming of the blood, the loosening and expanding of the mental powers, without the aid of artificial stimuli such as alcohol. This social expression it is the design of the community center and the club to foster and bring out, at the same time giving the people clearly to understand that it is they themselves who are running the business. The truest form of social expression is unconscious, spontaneous, brought about by environment and conditions, not by carefully planned means to that end. The stimulus provided by organized charitable institutions—charitable *per se*—is as artificial as the stimulus of whisky; and while not, perhaps, so detrimental to the physical being, surely is sapping to the mentality. Most people do not want to be improved; they want to improve, but to do the improving themselves, by their own efforts.

In the settlements, in the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., the War Camp Community Service, the Red Cross; in individual enterprise which realizes the coming change and wishes to take advantage of it; in these we have the organization, the mind to plan, the will to build, and the capital for the building. The advent of national prohibition, coming so closely on the heels of war, gives these forces an opportunity for good that is only beginning to be recognized. The war taught us some stern lessons, but it also taught us others not so stern. Our soldiers and sailors who fought overseas are returning with ideas taken from other soils than their native one.

Many women who took over men's work for the period of the war have had their ideas of society altered by the more independent and self-reliant life they have led, and have no inclination to return to former standards. Moreover, our national psychology has undergone a change. People who formerly took no interest in outside affairs now follow with the keenest application the great movements of the world as it readjusts itself after its terrible experience. We have lost to a great degree since April 6, 1917, our once characteristic "Let George do it" attitude toward things here at home. There has been a meeting of the minds of great and small, rich and poor, on a common basis and with a com-

mon purpose—the greatest nationalizing purpose that can come to a country. With its accomplishment there has come a better understanding between different sections of the people regarding mutual problems, a more charitable observation of the other person's viewpoint.

That visionary plannings and wild reachings for an impossible Utopia will not bring about this beginning is well recognized by the activities before mentioned. The whole idea of social reconstruction is brought into sharp focus in the single problem of replacing the saloon, and the methods employed to solve this problem form an index of the methods to be employed in the solution of other difficulties that may arise from our new state of national consciousness. Not in any manner of rainbow chasers have the men who have at heart the interests of society gone about their business, but with minds clear, in recognition of the basic fact that capital invested demands a return of 6 per cent. Every scheme for the replacement of the saloon in our large cities has this fundamental truth behind it, be it the great community center project or the small restaurant. One saloon owner said, when asked what he was going to do after prohibition, "I'm going to keep on doing business at the old stand. I guess if these societies can start coffee houses and get away with it, I can, too. People can prohibit drinks, but they can't prohibit thirst. A cup o' coffee's good on cold nights, and cool drinks set a man up during the hot spells. I'm going to have the best little restaurant and coffee house you ever saw, with card tables and dominoes and such things. Will it pay? You bet it'll pay!"

With commonsense business methods applied to the solution of a social problem that problem cannot remain long unsolved. The hard-headed property owner may not recognize the arrival of the opportunity for the recasting of the social system, but he does realize that the time has come for a change, and he proposes to take advantage of that change for his own material good. When to this sense of business chances is added the altruistic viewpoint the combination must be irresistible. The saloon is to be replaced by paying businesses, conducted with the combined best interests of employers, employees and patrons in view.

New York

## YOU CAN'T FOOL THE CAMERA

"THE war camera that the Allies perfected saw colors that man does not see at all," says Douglass Reid in *Popular Mechanics*. "That's how the Allies got the better of German camouflage."

"For instance, a stereoscopic picture shows a suspicious depression close behind the German trenches. Has it a battery hidden in it? The whole field is smooth and green, having looked so innocent that it was not shelled. In reality it contains a battery covered with green canvas. The green paint blends perfectly with the green grass. However, it wouldn't fool a cow, and it doesn't fool the camera when a special, green-filter lens is used, for the plate shows the green grass in its pure color, while it shows the painted canvas impure and distinct. The green paint is a mixture of yellow and blue, and it photographs vastly different from pure green. Immediately the artillerymen are shown the trick, and they drop shells on it, while the Allied truck drivers roll merrily along some road within

their own lines that the Hun battery was planning to shell.

"Once Germans hollowed out a mountain, fitting it for luxurious quarters for 1200 men—electric lights, billiard tables, bathrooms, music rooms—putting a small rock-colored canvas over the little entrance. A French photographer, Collier by name, attached to the 'Blue Devils' at the time, found this camouflage speck by his color filters, suspected something, told the artillery, and the latter bombarded the tiny mark. Finally one shell made a direct hit, plunged on down into the interior and, exploding, fired some stored ammunition and killed every one of the 1200 Huns within.

"The development of stereoscopic and color photography will be applied to everyday uses in infinite variety. What can we now learn of inaccessible deserts and polar regions, what cannot we now discover of the vast depths of the Amazon jungles, the fabled plateaus of Tibet, the untrod heart of the Sahara?"



## WHERE AMERICA TURNED THE TIDE

(Continued from page 285)

into the center of the wood. The destruction was a great deal more complete than I had supposed from my first view at a distance. Almost every tree was splintered and many of them were completely mown down by the shell fire. The trunks had fallen about in every direction so that it was impossible to go straight thru the woods without an ax. Nothing except a tornado or war could accomplish such ruination.

As we came out of the wood again we could see the roofs of the houses on the hill beyond Chateau Thierry a mile or two to the north. Between us and the city all was desolation. Two or three villages intervening were razed to the ground and at the base of one of the hills we saw some workmen erecting wooden barracks which we were told were for the refugees who were driven out of the region in the third German drive and who were now about to come back and prepare their farms for the spring plowing. The love of the French farmer for his acre of land is probably unsurpassed by that of any man in the world.

We then entered our car and in a few minutes found ourselves in Chateau Thierry. The city still bore many marks of its recent bombardment, but as the inhabitants had returned it seemed a normal French city. Chateau Thierry marks Germany's farthest advance toward Paris. It is only within a two hour automobile run from the capital and is bound to be for all time to come a shrine for American pilgrims. It is very important, therefore, that the American or French Government gets possession of Belleau Wood and some of the surrounding battlefields and keeps them as nearly as possible as they were when our boys went thru on those terrible five days last June. Our Government already keeps the battlefield of Gettysburg as it was in '65.

We motored about Chateau Thierry, saw the shell holes and shrapnel nicks in almost all the houses, and then went out to the little town of Vaux—now a complete ruin—which our Ninth and Twenty-third Infantry took on July 1, after a terrific bombardment and a most gallant charge. As we came back we saw several groups of American naval officers and Red Cross nurses walking about the battlefields. They had come out to spend a day on the historic spot, before returning to the United States.

We motored back to Paris along the Marne, that sacred river which has twice stopped the Germans. We followed the old battlefields of 1914 and saw the now almost obliterated scars where the French made their famous tactical attack on the German army and accomplished its rout. In 1914 it was France that saved the day at the Marne. In 1918 it was America.

"A whole lot o' de talk dat goes 'round," said Uncle Eben, "ain' no mo' real help in movin' forward dan de squeal in an axle."  
—*Washington Star*

At every social affair there is usually a man who is said to be "the life of the party." And how I do dislike that man—  
—*E. W. Hoar's Monthly Catcher*

Dentist: You say this tooth has never been worked on before? That's queer, for I find small flakes of gold on my instrument.  
Victim: You have struck my back collar button. I guess.  
—*London Opinion*

A comma often makes a lot of difference in a line, so does the spacing. A poetess wrote: "My soul is a lighthouse-keeper." The printer made it read: "My soul is a light housekeeper."  
—*Boston Transcript*



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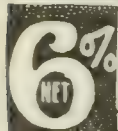
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## Pebbles

Germany, which set out to "lick" the earth, has ended by licking the dust.—*London Opinion*.

In place of rail splitters in American politics, we now have hair splitters.—*Long Island City Star*.

The Hun always maintained that envy of Germany brought on the war. If he was right, here is one cause of war forever removed.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

"A man dat never thinks of nobody but hisse'f," said Uncle Eben, "can't help git-m' hisse'f on his mind so much dat he jes' naturally gits tired of hisse'f."—*Washington Star*.

"This is going to hurt me more than it does you, son," declared dad as he reached for the strap. "I feared so, pop. That is why I propose arbitration."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Editor—This isn't poetry, my dear man; it's merely an escape of gas.

Would-be Contributor—Ah, I see. Something wrong with the meter.—*Boston Transcript*.

Officer (just back from abroad)—Gladys, why didn't you answer my last letter? Gladys—I never received it! Officer—You never received it? Gladys—No! Anyway there was something in it I didn't like!—*Judge*.

"Sometimes I think poets are impractical. This one says hope springs eternal in the human breast." "He's right enough. That is exemplified by the way men stick to a losing baseball team."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

"Didn't you enjoy your dance, then, Jane?" "No, sir, it was my first public 'op, and it'll be my last. I was hinsulted most 'orrible. A sergeant came over to me an' 'e sez, 'Is your program full?' An' I'd only 'ad an ice cream an' a bun."—*London Opinion*.

"Why do you object to the League of Nations?"

"On musical grounds. After singing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' all these years, I don't want the mental effort of changing to 'Our Countries, 'Tis of Those.'"—*Washington Star*.

"From what you tell me, Sam, you have been a busy man all your life." "Yes, sah: yes, sah." "You've done a great deal in your time and day, Sam, I guess." "Yes, sah. Dat is. I's done a good lot in mah day, but it was in de boss's time, sah."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

The piece Mr. Wilson assigned to Miss Columbia on the Peace Conference program was, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," but she is developing an annoying habit of humming out loud, "Where Is My Wandering Boy, Tonight?"—*Philadelphia North American*.

Visitor (at demobilization camp)—Now that the war is over, I suppose you boys will be beating your swords into ploughshares?

Corporal Comeback—Like blazes! What we're going to do is hammer our tin derbies into dinner pails.—*Life*.

Park Orator—An' I tell yer that all them millionaires' money is tainted—all of it!

Unconvinced Person—'Ow d'ye mean, "tainted?"

Park Orator—Well, 'taint yours, an' 'taint mine, is it?—*Passing Show*.

Smith—That boy of mine is incorrigibly vacillating. I keep telling him that he must be like the postage stamp and stick to one thing till he gets there, but it's no use.

Smart—I'm afraid you have overlooked something. It's true that the postage stamp sticks to one thing, but it's got to be licked first.—*Boston Transcript*.

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## War, Pestilence and Russia

In your editorial—"War and Pestilence" (February 8)—you made a very determined effort to say something good about war and something bad about the Almighty. There are but two sources whence this epidemic of influenza could come—man and God. The inference from your article is that God sent it and thus you make up a terrible showing against Him.

If you deny this conclusion, you certainly must admit that man caused it. In that event, can you conclude otherwise than that this influenza is the result of conditions produced by this war? So, let us charge up all these sufferings and all the deaths to this war alone and not make any comparisons as to which brought the world the greatest amount of human woe. Is that not fair?

In your editorial of March 1, "What Happened at Archangel," you praise Mr. Wilson for sending an army of troops to the Russian coast when he was fully convinced by "repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation" that military intervention "would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distress." How can you follow and confide in a character so contradictory? Then, why did he permit these soldiers to penetrate hundreds of miles into Russia's interior? Do you suppose that the Versailles War Council dispatch was sent without Mr. Wilson's knowing it? If he was so sure that Russia needed grain and machinery instead of armies, why did he not send these aids instead of armies?

N. ROSENBERGER

Muscatine, Iowa

We were not saying anything good about war when we called attention to the fact that influenza was ten times as destructive. When our correspondent says that pestilence must be due either to man or to God he disregards the devil, and it is never safe to disregard him. Or if Mr. Rosenberger does not believe in the devil he doubtless believes in microbes, and should put the blame on them. The war was not the cause of the influenza, for there had been world-wide epidemics of it in peace time. In the present epidemic it raged more violently in such countries as India, Tahiti, Australia and the United States than in the countries directly devastated by the war.

As for the Russian expedition it is well known that Mr. Wilson held out for several months against such action against Great Britain, France and Japan, but finally the Supreme War Council decided upon such action in spite of his protest and he had to participate or withdraw from cooperation with the Allies in the war. This would have encouraged Germany and left Russia altogether in the hands of the other three powers.

Before these tight skirts came in we used to send missionaries to China to see that the feet of the little Chinese girls were unbound so they could walk. *Indianapolis News.*

"Prohibition working all right in your village?" "Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "The roads are full of broken glass, proving that nobody has any further use for bottles." — *Washington Star.*

Lawyer—Don't you think \$25,000 cash would be punishment enough for his breach of promise?

The Aggrieved—No, indeed; I want him to marry me. — *Boston Transcript.*

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#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY **FREDERICK HOOK LAW, PH.D.**  
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. The Story of the Week.

1. Change the indirect discourse in "The German Protests" to direct discourse.
2. Imagine that you are writing a novel based upon the war and its effects. As part of your novel write a letter, apparently from a German school boy, telling of the recent "week of mourning" and of the boy's experiences during that period.
3. Tell orally, with especial regard to clearness, the story of the Sultan Okwawa.
4. Write a short story based upon any thrilling incident in the life of the Sultan Okwawa.
5. Imagine that you are a prosperous farmer attending a convention devoted to the interests of farmers. Give a talk in which you present the present wheat prospects.
6. Prepare a very short and clear exposition of the conquest of Hungary.
7. Draw up a numbered list of the recent acts of the Communist régime in Hungary. Express every member of the list in the form of a complete sentence.
8. Write an especially vivid description of any one incident in the recent Egyptian disorders. Introduce your description by giving sufficient explanatory material, and by indicating both your physical and your mental point of view. Make use of a number of words that make sense appeal.
9. Analyze, by diagram or otherwise, any one of the topic sentences.
10. Point out the topic sentence of every article in "The Story of the Week."
11. Give the syntax of any five subordinate clauses that occur in these topic sentences.

##### II. Five Poems. By Willard Wattles.

1. In the poem called "The Pilots" what is the meaning of the following: "Captain"? "The ship"? "Clouds black with thunder"? "Hysterical pilots"? "Every anchor"? "Fall asleep"?
2. Show how "The Pilots" is like, and how it is unlike, Longfellow's lines beginning "Sail on, O Ship of State!"
3. Interpret the poem called "Love." Show how the poem is related to "The Vision of Sir Launfal" and "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."
4. Point out the note of sympathy that appears in the poem called "The Movies."
5. Express in clearly-written short sentences the various wishes made in "A Song for Israel."
6. Explain how the poem resembles Edgar Allan Poe's "Israfel" and how it differs from it.
7. Show how the thought of the poem called "The One" is applicable to daily life.

##### III. The New Books.

1. Explain the following expressions: (a) whimsical; (b) quaint; (c) The letters are a kaleidoscope; (d) unfailing zest; (e) colloquial expression; (f) anecdotes; (g) an authoritative volume; (h) a trace of satire; (i) mysticism; (j) naive sentiment; (k) trenchant irony; (l) a trilogy.
2. Read aloud the selection on "Patriotism" in "The Government of France." Give a spirited talk in which you explain exactly what the selection means.
3. Explain the figure of speech on which "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" is based. Explain exactly what the poem means. Why is the poem said to be "rich in imaginative content"?
4. Imagine that you have won a contest that entitles you to select for yourself any three books named in the list of new books. Write a letter giving your selections, and giving the reason for every selection.

##### IV. Where America Turned the Tide. By Hamilton Holt.

1. What spirit characterizes the article?
2. How does the article impress the reader? By what means did the writer produce the impressions made?

##### V. Democracy's Vanguard in the Far East. By Maximo M. Kalaw.

1. What is the point of the article? How does the writer endeavor to establish that point?

##### VI. Why the Saloon Will Stay. By F. Gregory Hartswick.

1. Explain clearly what is meant by "a community center."
2. Prepare an argument for, or against, the proposed community centers.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY **ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.**  
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. The Treaty of Peace—"The German Protests," "A Week of Mourning."

1. Discuss briefly the contents of each of the German notes and the answer which the Allies have made to them.
2. "The European territory thus alienated contains 70 per cent of her iron ore, 33 per cent of her coal and 20 per cent of her potash." Is it wise and proper to take this territory away from Germany?
3. "The two vanquished parties in this war are the German people and the American idea." What is the basis of this statement? Answer the German complaint.

##### II. Revolutionary Europe—"The Communist Regime in Hungary," "The Conquest of Hungary."

1. Is the revolution increasing or waning in Europe? What is your proof?
2. "In general it [the Hungarian Communist Government] was modeled after Russia," etc. Compare the two.
3. Which of the acts of the Hungarian Communists referred to in the news items meet with your approval? With your disapproval?

##### III. The Revised Covenant—"Republican Contribution to the Covenant."

1. Find the sections of the revised draft which show "that the conference has adopted in toto the three suggestions in which the four distinguished Republicans concur."
2. Find the other sections of the Covenant which have been revised according to Republican ideas.

##### IV. Progress of Civilization—"Early Morning."

1. Make the second paragraph of the editorial the basis for a review of the civilization of the eighteenth century under the following heads: (a) The Old Régime in Continental Europe, (b) Beginnings of the Industrial Revolution, (c) Social Conditions in England and on the Continent.
2. Give the historic basis for the following statements: (a) "... Germany and Italy are only a half century old"; (b) "Japan has been one of the powers for only two decades"; (c) "Within the memory of living men Africa was an almost unknown continent."

##### V. Autocracy and Democracy—"The School for Statesmen."

1. Explain these statements: (a) "Democracy succeeds to the degree to which citizens are accustomed to unite in voluntary associations"; (b) "Every despotism . . . sees in voluntary associations a deadly rival to the claims of the state."
2. Had the Russian people had no practise in self government up to the time of the Revolution of 1917?
3. "Party government . . . never existed in Germany until the election of 1919," etc. Does this mean that there were no political parties in Germany previous to this year?

##### VI. The Sessions of Congress—"The Congressional Gap."

1. What are the historical reasons for the existing practise as to the long and short sessions of Congress?

##### VII. The Egyptian Question—"Egyptian Nationalism," "Egyptian Disorders."

1. Review the history of Egypt during the past fifty or seventy-five years. Does this history throw any light on the present situation?
2. Under what circumstances did Great Britain first become interested in Egyptian affairs? Assume full control in Egypt?
3. What position did Egypt occupy during the progress of the war?
4. Is the Nationalist movement in Egypt similar to the Nationalist movement in Ireland? Should the situation in Egypt be treated in the same way as the Irish situation?

##### VIII. The Problem of the Philippines—"Democracy's Vanguard in the Far East."

1. What is the present form of government in the Philippines? Is the author's assertion that the Philippines are "but a mere creature of the United States" justified?
2. What is the principal argument in favor of Philippine independence? Against it?
3. "Even the American constitution has been held inapplicable to the Philippines." Under what circumstances was this done?



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# The Independent

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—I am not a quitter.

**MINNIE MADDERN FISKE**—I detest cats.

**"FATTY" ARBUCKLE**—Well, it's a hard life.

**LADY DUFF-GORDON**—Spots are sartorial sins.

**MARY PICKFORD**—We're slaves of the public.

**GENERAL LUDENDORFF**—America can go to hell.

**"BUGS" BAER**—Do warts ruin a pickle's beauty?

**PREMIER PADEREWSKI**—I have no political past.

**PRESIDENT WILSON**—International law has been handled too exclusively by lawyers.

**CHAMP CLARK**—A man who cannot defend the Democratic record is a stark idiot.

**JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER**—God made the dawn, but the devil invented the evening.

**ED. HOWE**—No airship has ever crossed the Atlantic and in my judgment never will.

**WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE**—Lenin has displaced Wilson as director of the Peace Conference.

**JULIA MARLOWE**—We would like to make Shakespeare as popular as the movies are now.

**SPEAKER GILLET**—Congress is fully capable of going ahead intelligently without presidential guidance.

**FOREIGN MINISTER UCHIDA**—The Shantung Peninsula will be handed back to China in full sovereignty.

**ARTIST JOSEPH PENNELL**—It was a disgrace that the posters of the last loan were allowed to be distributed.

**MAX SENNETT**—There are girls apparently perfect in beauty who seem to melt into insignificance in the films.

**ROY K. MOULTON**—After July 1 we will have to stop our naval construction, for how will it be possible to launch battle-ships?

**ADMIRAL SIMS**—If the United States had had enough destroyers when we went into the war, we would not have lost a single ship.

**BISHOP KINSMAN**—I am conscious of an increasing lack of sympathy with the various dominant tendencies of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

**LUKE McLUKE**—A woman can wear white all day and look as fresh as a daisy. But if a man wears white an hour he looks like he had slept in it.

**THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY**—The General Assembly reiterates its strong and emphatic disapproval of all games and sports on the Sabbath.

**GEORGE M. ADAMS**—If you will engrave upon the tablet of your heart this little word UP and have it lead you, you will never know how to fall.

**HARRID F. WEAVER**—When the President presented a pistol to the head of Britain, when he said to us in effect, "Surrender that naval power on which your existence depends or I will blow out your brains,"

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he perpetrated an act the moral infamy of which is quite equal to that of the irruption of the Kaiser's legions into Belgium.

**JOHN ARMSTRONG CHALONER**—The most beautiful thing about the female form divine, i. e., its curves, is wiped out by the silly fashion of the day.

**MRS. WILLIAM G. McADOO**—Let us sacrifice our selves, our money and everything we can give to try to live up to the standard our nurses and our boys have set for us.

**ANNE RITTENHOUSE**—If clothes become more scanty and feathers more plentiful on the figure of the modern woman, she will run a neck and neck race with the ostrich.

**WILBUR L. CASWELL**—Listeners to the reading of the Song of Deborah are usually impressed with the resemblance between the story and the instructions of the German general staff.

## THE NEW PLAYS

*She's Good Fellow.* A musical comedy far better than the title would suggest. Clean, very tuneful, with excellent comedy acting, and all surcharged with an overflowing exuberance of "pep" and "zing." (Globe Theater.)

The Theater Guild brings its first season to a triumphant close with its highly successful presentation of *John Ferguson*, a grimly realistic Irish tragedy by St. John G. Ervine. (Garrick Theater.)

## P E B B L E S

**Boarding House Keeper**—I am sorry to say the tea is quite exhausted.

**Boarder**—I am not surprised. It has been very weak for ages.—*London Mail.*

"There's a friend in the outer office waiting for you, sir."

"Here, James, take this \$10 and keep it till I come back."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Judge (to witness)**—Why didn't you go to the help of the defendant in the fight?

**Witness**—I didn't know which was going to be the defendant.—*Boston Transcript.*

**Customer**—Where will I find the candlabra?

**New Floorman**—All canned goods are in the grocery department on the fourth floor.—*Judge.*

**His Daughter (with feminine finality)**—Well, anyway, Daddy, my mind's made up.

**Her Father**—Good heavens! Dorothy, is that artificial, too?—*Blighly.*

**Typhist**—Is there anything more exasperating than to have a wife who can cook but won't do it?

**Dyspeptic**—Yes, to have one that can't cook and will do it.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Do you get any letters about the League of Nations?"

"Letters!" exclaimed Senator Sorghum. "I'm keeping the post office busier than the village queen on St. Valentine's Day."—*Washington Star.*

"What we want is constructive criticism," said the man with an eye to the main chance.

"What's your idea of constructive criticism?"

"Expert advice gratis."—*Washington Star.*

"In my opinion the patriotism that swept the country is bred in the warp and the woof of the bone of every true American."—Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Now you know why bones knit. *New York Tribune.*

**Binks**—Say, old man, do you know of any cure for insomnia?

**Jinks**—Counting one thousand is said to be a remedy.

**Binks**—Confound it, that's what everybody tells me; but the baby's too young to count.—*Pit Bits.*



# ***Bolshevism and the Soviets***

Read

## **“STRUGGLING RUSSIA”**

*A New Weekly Magazine Devoted to Russian Problems*

You have heard quite often that Bolshevism and Sovietism are not one and the same thing, and that the Soviets are old, democratic Russian institutions like the Mir and Zemstvo.

Read “Struggling Russia” and you will understand, first, that the Soviets are new institutions having nothing in common with the Mir and Zemstvo, and, second, as the article quoted below puts it, that “the Soviets have degenerated into narrow, bureaucratic class organizations, brazenly trampling upon all the rights of civil freedom.”

### **Soviets Are Not Democratic Institutions**

M. K. Eroshkin, Chairman of the Perm Committee of the Party of Socialists-Revolutionists and former member of the Provisional Government of the Ural, who came to this country with Catherine Breshkovsky, says:

“THE SOVIETS are not democratic institutions, but merely the dictatorship of the Bolsheviks.”

“According to the Soviet Constitution, Russia is governed by Soviets of Deputies, elected by the secret, direct and equal vote of all the working masses. In fact, there never was either a secret election in Soviet Russia, or one based on equal suffrage. Elections are usually conducted at a given factory or foundry at open meetings, by the raising of hands, and always under the knowing eye of the chairman. The majority of the workers very frequently do not take any part in these elections at all. The rights of a minority are never recognized, as proportional representation has been rejected.

The Bolsheviks have excluded from the Soviets all their political opponents. They ‘cleansed’ the Soviets in Perm and Ekaterinburg in January, 1918; in Ufa, Saratov, Samara, Kazan and Yaroslavl in December, 1917; in Moscow and Petrograd in February, 1918. They were excluding all Socialists-Revolutionists and the Mensheviks, to say nothing of the People’s Socialists and members of the Labor Group. So, practically, there remained only Bolsheviks in the Soviets. And as there was no difference of opinion among them, regular meetings were soon abandoned altogether, and the ostensible ‘rule of the working masses’ thus definitely disappeared. A few persons, often appointed from above (the Bolsheviks often had recourse to bayonets to support the fiction of Soviet Rule: in Tumen the Executive Committee of a non-existent Soviet was brought from Ekaterinburg under a convoy of 800 Red Guards) would rule and lord it over the people, tired and weary of the war and a sterile social revolution.”

(“Struggling Russia,” April 5, 1919.)

The first ten issues of the magazine contain articles by Catherine Breshkovsky, Nicholas Tchaikovsky, Alexander Kerensky, Leonid Andreiev, Paul Miliukov, Vladimir Bourtzhev, C. M. Oberoucheff, Emanuel Aronsberg, M. K. Eroshkin, Vladimir Zenzinov, A. J. Sack and others.

### **Mir, Zemstvo and Soviet**

Comparing the Soviets with the old Russian institutions --Mir and Zemstvo--M. K. Eroshkin says:

“Politically, the ‘Mir’ was a popular assembly of the holders of land lots in a village. The Zemstvos, after the March Revolution of 1917, were organs of the popular will, elected on the basis of universal, direct, equal, secret and proportional suffrage. The Soviets, according to the Soviet constitution, are class organizations, a dictatorship of the proletariat, elected by limited, indirect, unequal, open and not proportional suffrage, i. e., elections conducted in full disregard of all democratic and Socialist principles.

The Soviets have degenerated into narrow, bureaucratic class organizations, brazenly trampling upon all the rights of civil freedom. Instead of liberty—license; instead of legality—lawlessness; instead of democracy—tyranny, and instead of social peace—civil war, assault, homicide and rivers of blood.”

(“Struggling Russia,” April 5, 1919.)

### **The Future of Democracy in Russia**

The Soviets will not rule Russia. They will either disappear or remain as class organizations without any governmental functions. Formulating the programme of the Russian democracy struggling against Bolshevism, Catherine Breshkovsky, the “Grandmother of the Russian Revolution,” sets down, among others, the following points:

1. The reestablishment of municipal and rural (Zemstvo) self-government on the basis of the laws passed by the Russian Provisional Government.

2. The declaration as null and void of all the decrees of the Bolsheviks, with the adoption of a policy of gradual transition from conditions under their régime to the newly moulded forms, on the basis of temporary regulations to be ordained either by the future Provisional Government or by the Constituent Assembly.

3. The summoning in the briefest possible time of an All-Russian Constituent Assembly on the basis of the election law promulgated by the Provisional Government.

(“Struggling Russia,” April 12, 1919.)

**Do not fail to read “STRUGGLING RUSSIA.” The Russian problem is the central World Problem of to-day**

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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE OF GERMANY

GERMANY has been called before the bar of the assembled nations in session at Paris and has been found guilty of disturbing the peace of the world. She has been fined to cover costs and damages and sentenced to hard labor until these are paid. She appeals against the severity of the sentence and pleads inability to pay the penalty imposed. The court has refused to ameliorate the terms, but, acting in accordance with the best principles of modern criminology, has pronounced an indeterminate sentence. That is to say Germany will be disarmed and confined by a cordon of troops on the Rhine so long as the court may deem necessary; she will be required to pay all she can now and the court will retain supervision over all her affairs for the next thirty years in order to collect such amounts as she is capable of paying in the future. The criminal nation claims to have been converted and to have discarded the disposition that brought her into trouble. The court is skeptical of this forced conversion but is willing to give the prisoner a certain liberty in charge of probation officers in order that she may earn her own living and mitigate the sentence by manifestation of good behavior.

This method has been found by experience to be the fairest and most successful way of securing the three aims of retributive justice—the greatest possible reparation of the crime, the most probable reformation of the criminal, and the utmost security of society. But it should be observed that this method is dependent upon the continued existence of the court, that is to say the League of Nations, with a sanction of force behind it. If this should fail to come into being there would be no possibility of securing anything like adequate compensation from Germany or of preventing her from lapsing into her old ways and becoming again a menace to society. No system of alliances of the old sort can be depended upon to give the necessary security.

It is idle to talk of compelling Germany to make good in full the damage she has done. There is not wealth enough in Germany or the world to pay for the ruin of the last four years, nor tears enough in German eyes to wash the bloodstain from the soil. Germany could not, in her present impoverished state, pay even for all the material and assessable damages to the countries invaded. The Paris conference did the best it could under the circumstances, that is, it estimated the entire indemnity, demanded as much of it down as Germany could possibly pay now and made arrangements for raising the rest in the future. The German delegates assert that the terms imposed are impossible, that the country is incapable of producing the unprecedented sums demanded either in the present or the future. On the other hand the Allies may be making the same mistake as Germany made in 1871 when she imposed the unprecedented penalty of a billion dollars on France, supposing it to be a crushing indemnity that

would keep France in bondage for a generation, but Germany found to her chagrin that the debt was paid within two years and the mortgage cancelled. Nobody can tell on which side the Allied experts have erred, for even the best financier cannot figure on how much the war may have sapped Germany's energy or weakened her manhood or impaired her resources or limited her commerce, or, on the other hand, what new powers may develop under the stimulus of necessity. The only way to find out is to try the treaty plan under the supervision of the League of Nations and see how it works. If it should turn out that the Germans are right in saying that the terms are injurious to the world as well as ruinous to Germany then the world can readily rectify them—provided a world organization exists to make the desired adjustments.

The same argument applies to boundaries as to indemnities. It does not make so much difference as some think just where a line is drawn. They shift like the ripple marks on the seashore. Only a moving picture apparatus could adequately show the map of Europe for the last five centuries. And if the red, blue, green and yellow patches on the map represented peoples instead of sovereignties the fluctuations would be more violent. Populations will never stay put. The only way to secure any approximation to a just apportionment is to provide a means by which the necessary rearrangements can be made from time to time, peaceably, orderly and fairly.

Of course the present treaty does not suit everybody. Nobody imagined that it would. If it suited any one of the powers altogether we might be sure that it was unjust to the others. We can all find flaws in it, but we can be sure that we are not likely to get a better one if this is rejected or if the Paris conference sat as long as the Long Parliament. The treaty as it stands is the result of the conscientious study of numerous and intricate questions by hundreds of experts of various nations for more than a year. It is also the result of discussion, negotiation, intrigue, bargaining, balancing, wire-pulling, conference and compromise by the official representatives of thirty nations and unnumbered individuals and interests. It cannot be amended by any one of the parliaments to which it is presented for ratification. But unlike all previous treaties it contains within itself the mechanism for amendment, namely the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The question then is simply between this treaty with a League of Nations or some other treaty, which probably would be worse, without a League of Nations. The only chance of rectifying any inequities in the present arrangement is to be found in establishing and developing some form of international organization like the proposed League. Therefore those who find the most fault with the draft of the treaty ought to be the most eager for its ratification.



## THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT

THE Sixty-sixth Congress opens with the interesting situation of a government divided against itself. The lawmaking branch is neither Republican nor Democrat but a mixture of both. For the lawmaking power in the government of the United States is not merely the Congress, but the Congress plus the President. It is evident therefore that the Republican majority in Congress can only enact such laws during the next two years as it can induce or force the President to approve. Since the Republicans have only a majority of two in the Senate, there is little possibility that they could muster the two-thirds vote necessary to override a Presidential veto. They must depend upon the force of public opinion to induce the President to approve the bills they pass, or they may pass only such bills as he and they agree upon, or they may pass whatever bills they agree upon among themselves, leave them to the President to veto if he likes, and then go to the country two years from now on the issue raised by his action and theirs.

In other words, the Republicans can either try to work with the President or they can fight him. There are decided indications that they are ready to fight.

There are a number of points on which the two branches of the lawmaking power—the President and the majority in Congress—are already agreed. They are woman suffrage, the return to private ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines, the reduction of taxation, especially the taxes on consumption, and measures to conserve the welfare of the returning soldiers. It is not clear from the resolution adopted by the conference of House Republicans, from which we take the foregoing points, whether the members of the conference agree with the President that the railroads should also be returned to their former owners or not. On other subjects the pronouncements of both the Republican Congressmen and the President are so generally exprest that we cannot be sure how much of agreement there may be between them. But there is quite enough both in the fundamental difference of approach of Republicans and Democrats to questions of public policy and in the present critical temper of the Republican majority in Congress to make it certain that the problem of harmonious coöperation between the White House and the Capitol will not be too easy of solution.

In addition to the subjects already set down, the House Republicans have declared that early attention must be paid to the following:

Railway legislation and development of transportation facilities.  
A military policy and measures necessary for the earliest possible return of our soldiers from overseas.

A comprehensive American merchant marine program.

Public oil and coal land legislation.

Water-power legislation.

Budget legislation.

Tariff legislation, designed to increase the revenues from imports and to afford adequate protection to American labor and industries.

Providing for the revision of the immigration laws and the deportation of undesirable aliens.

Such investigation of administrative activities and expenditures since the beginning of the war as will fully inform the people and serve the public interest.

A close scrutiny of appropriations with a view to reducing the enormous total of public expenditures without injury to any essential activity of the Federal Government.

The Republicans further declare that it is their intention to legislate with a view of aiding in restoring and sustaining normal and prosperous conditions in trade and industry, and among all our people, and legislation to extend our foreign trade and to promote alike the interest of manufacturers, agriculture and labor.

It is greatly to be hoped that some common ground can be found by Mr. Wilson and the Congressional majority

which will prevent the two years of the present Congress from becoming a period of mere controversy and inaction. At both ends of Pennsylvania avenue the thought should be kept constantly in mind that it is not the political fortunes of any individual group or party which should be the chief concern of the nation's elected representatives, but the general welfare.

The nation must not be allowed to fall between two stools.

Appreciation of this fact will not prevent a vigorous presentation by both sides of their convictions and their recommendations. But it ought to keep them, as far as human and political nature will permit, from pig-headed obstinacy or mere obstruction.

Especially should the President be ever mindful of the fact that the new Congress has come more recently from the people than he.

## NO, MR. PRESIDENT

IT is difficult to see the logic or the wisdom of the President's recommendation in regard to wine and beer. The constitutional amendment for national prohibition goes into effect next January. But a rider on the Agricultural bill passed at the last session prohibits the sale of distilled liquor from July 1 of this year, and the manufacture and sale of wine and beer after the same date. Both prohibitions are to last until the end of demobilization. The President now proposes that this provision, in so far as it relates to wine and beer, shall be repealed by Congress.

Mr. Wilson gives as his only reason for the recommendation that demobilization has progressed to such a point that it will be "entirely safe" now to remove the ban on beer and wine. The reasoning is neither clear nor conclusive.

The lifting of the ban would be bad business. The nation has definitely and deliberately determined to abolish the trade in alcoholic drinks. It was no accident, no maneuvering, that brought about the decision. The people want it so; the people will have it so.

Any step in the direction of modifying or relaxing the practical application of this decision would be to prefer a special private interest to the public will.

## REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM

"If we are going to adopt a League of Nations we ought to pull down our monuments to George Washington, for we are definitely and willfully disregarding his counsels."—Ex-Attorney General Bonaparte.

GEORGE WASHINGTON said that every gentleman ought to have a good saddle horse. We therefore suggest that Senator Lodge and Mr. Bonaparte start a "League to Enforce the Scrapping of Automobile Factories."

## THE PRESERVATIVE REVIEW

WE extend a cordial welcome to the new "weekly journal of political and general discussion." *The Review*, as it modestly calls itself, declines to be classified either as "conservative" or "liberal," but we may fairly call its policy "preservative," since that form is used three times in a single sentence of its opening announcement:

In brief, the object was to establish a weekly journal of general culture, devoted to the preservation of American ideals and American principles of government; a journal that should be animated by a spirit of progress, should welcome and promote needed projects of social improvement, but should insist on the preservation of those fundamentals which must be preserved if the nation is to remain a people of self-reliant freemen.

The names of the editors, Fabian Franklin, of the *Evening Post*, and Harold de Wolf Fuller, of *The Nation*,



are a sufficient guarantee that the new periodical will be safe and sound in politics and finance and of high literary standards.

## THE PASSING OF THE BARON

THE Great War has meant to Europe not only the end of monarchy but the end of hereditary aristocracy, and perhaps the latter event is bigger than the former. After all, the king rarely troubled his royal head about the peasant, or the peasant about the king; except on issues of peace and war and foreign policy generally—very important questions to be sure—even the most active monarchs made their influence but little felt. The details of internal administration had to be left either to the professional politician or to the professional bureaucrat. But the everyday tyrant was the "squire." He, or his bailiff (translated into American, "foreman"), lived right in the village, a visible embodiment of the rule of caste. For him was reserved the best pew in church, the officer's commission in the army, the seat of honor at any public meeting, the exclusive private school and university, the right to attend court, the membership in the aristocratic club, the right to hunt, the right to wear the badges of various orders across his chest, the right to be a local justice of the peace, the right to the honor of the duel, and, above all, the enormous rent roll from the estates once conferred upon some warlike ancestor.

Such was the sugared crust of the layer cake of European society. In the ages of feudalism it extended over every corner of Europe, and the story of its gradual, majestic decay is the substance of modern history. In England, France and western Europe generally the lords and the gentry early lost political power to the kings and their servants, the bureaucrats. In England the Norman knight became the simple "country gentleman"; in France the almost sovereign nobleman became a mere courtier at Versailles. The rise of democracy stripped the aristocrat of his political privileges, leaving him only such fragments of power as his broad acres and social prestige could win him. In Germany, Poland and the Habsburg land somewhat of the old political ascendancy remained down to the present war. The Prussian Junkers signed their death warrant as a class when they risked everything on the chances of a single war. Their victory might have kept hereditary aristocracy alive for two or three generations. Their defeat is final.

For there can be no question that the whole atmosphere of the twentieth century is unfavorable to the growth of aristocracy. Democracy, as we have sometimes had occasion to point out, is always desirable, but it is not always possible. There must be present at least two permissive conditions: a common sense of citizenship and an understanding of self-government. But a really workable aristocracy, as distinguished from the mere afterglow of tradition, is likewise dependent on a favoring environment. The ruling class must be sharply separated from the ruled by the monopoly of some source of power. This power may be purely material and military, resting upon force and coercion; such was the basis of Turkish rule in the Ottoman Empire. It may be economic, resting upon the power of the owner over the man without poverty; such was the rule of the merchant princes of Carthage, Venice and old-time Holland. It may be a monopoly of education, implying not only book learning but superior training, power of organization and *esprit de corps*; such is the rule of colonizing nations in their tropical dependencies. But an aristocracy relying solely on the right of birth and the power of habit without real power to back its pretensions is a house built upon quicksands.

The military power of the Middle Ages was in the hands of the aristocracy because it was difficult to capture a castle without artillery and because a peasant foot soldier

was no match for a man who could afford both horse and armor. The nobility and gentry formed a standing army, every member of which was trained to arms as the essential part of his education. But the invention of explosives and the replacement of the old feudal levy by the modern national army destroyed the monopoly of military power which was one support of the ruling class. The peasant now owned the gun; he still obeyed an aristocratic officer and, so long as he obeyed, all was well. But he might refuse, and then—? We see the answer in the Soldiers' Councils of Germany and Russia.

The economic power of the Middle Ages was likewise the monopoly of a class. The only considerable source of wealth was land, and the man who was not a landowner soon sank to be a serf. The most important event of the French Revolution was not the taking of the Bastille or the execution of King Louis or even the declaration of the Rights of Man; it was the division of the estates of the nobility. Without property a title was but a mockery. Now, everywhere in Europe the great estates are being parcelled out among the small peasants; by confiscation in Russia, by Lloyd-George's taxation in England, by government purchase in Ireland, or simply by the force of competition between the thrifty independent peasant and the shiftless tenant farmer. Industry, it is true, has created a new aristocracy of wealth, but a most unstable one. Land can be entailed from father to son for centuries, thus giving that element of hereditary power and social stability essential to a ruling caste, but wealth won from factory or mine may be scattered in a single generation. Modern radical legislation, moreover, endangers the profits of the captain of industry as much as it does the acres of the baron.

The last source of power, the superior training and education of the aristocrat, has likewise disappeared. Universal education, free libraries, the daily newspaper, the farmers' coöperative society, the labor union, the political association and a voter's share in the work of the state have made the common man as fit for the tasks of government as any special class. The German Social Democrat, with all his faults, is the equal of the Prussian Junker in capacity for organization and discipline and his superior in general culture and comprehension of the problems of statesmanship. Nothing but a most unhappy modesty and self-distrust kept him from thrusting his haughty but inferior "superiors" out of the way long ago. Suppose, even, that the world today desired an aristocracy; whither would it turn? Exceptionally able individuals may certainly be found; it is the business of our democracy to find and employ them. But in what country and in what section of society can we find an organized class able to shoulder alone the task of rule?

## THE SPIRIT INDEED IS WILLING

THE attempted transatlantic flights of American and British airmen have demonstrated several things.

First, that the ocean can be crossed by aeroplane. "NC-4," with its crew of six men, flew steadily, swiftly and safely the 1200 miles from Newfoundland to the Azores thru wind and fog, and made a successful landfall.

Second, that, in the present state of the art, crossing the ocean by aeroplane is uncertain and perilous business. Of three navy planes that set out, one came to utter grief and is set down in the navy records as "lost at sea," while one finished the voyage by water instead of air, and went into the repair shop for three months or so. The little British plane which "hopped off" for the flight straight across to Ireland, with its two intrepid pilots facing the certain alternative of success or death, was never heard of more.

Third, that it is the work of men's hands and not the stuff of which men's hearts are made which is still lacking to turn the great adventure into commonplace accomplishment.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Peace Treaty presented to the German delegates at Versailles is being published in full in the German newspapers, but the British, French and American press is obliged to content itself with an 8000 word abstract of the 80,000 word document. Senator Johnson has introduced a resolution into the Senate asking for the submission of the entire text to the Senate. It is said that President Wilson favors the immediate publication of the treaty and that the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, is willing to disclose the financial and territorial sections, but that Premier Lloyd George insists upon keeping the treaty secret for the present.

One additional clause has been disclosed which provides that

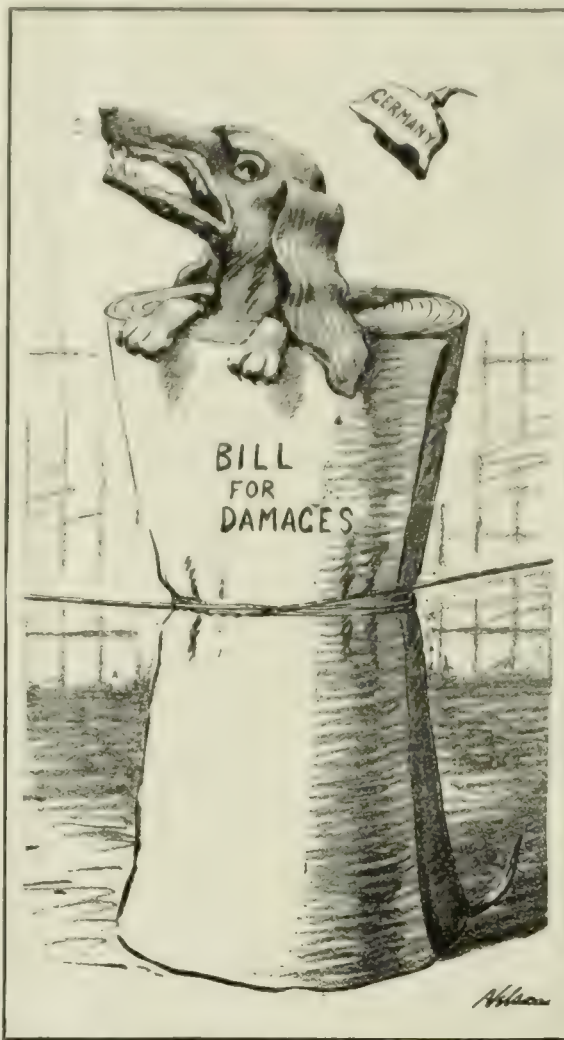
Deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible. Powers of which the seat of government is outside Europe will be entitled to inform the Government of the French republic thru their diplomatic representatives at Paris that their ratifications have been given, and in that case they must transmit their ratifications as soon as possible.

*Proces verbal* of deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany and by three of the principal allied and associated powers. From the date of this *proces verbal* the treaty will come into force between the high contracting powers who have ratified it.

According to this as soon as any three of the five principal powers have ratified the treaty peace would be concluded so far as these powers are concerned. That is, they would be free from all the war-time restrictions and could enter at once into commercial relations with Germany and so gain a considerable advantage over other countries that delayed action or refused to ratify.

The Germans have presented ten notes to the Allied and Associated Powers protesting against certain clauses in the treaty or suggesting changes. They have also asked for an extension of time beyond the fortnight allowed on the ground that they had not been able to prepare their reports on the boundary and other questions. The powers accordingly extended the time a week further, to May 29. They thought this desirable not merely because it would deprive the Germans of the excuse that they had been unduly hurried, but also because it may give the German people time to calm down from their present state of indignation and because it will enable Foch to perfect his plans for the invasion of Germany in case she refuses to sign.

The Twelve Islands The news that Italy relinquishes her claim on the Dodecanese is an indication that Italy does not intend to stand immovably on the terms of the famous Pact of London, the agreement made among Great Britain,



Handing in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

THERE'S NO GETTING OUT OF IT

France, Russia and Italy when Italy entered the Great War. Article VIII of the Pact of London states that "Italy shall obtain full possession of all the islands of the Dodecanese at present occupied by her." These islands, then under Turkish rule, were occupied by the Italians when Italy was at war with Turkey over Tripoli, and have been held ever since. When General Ameglio landed at Rhodes in May, 1912, he declared that the islands were "under the temporary occupation of Italy" and would never be returned to Turkey, and he confirmed this promise by the words: "I tell you this both as a general and a Christian and you may consider my words as gospel truth."

Nevertheless Italy did promise in the Treaty of Lausanne to return the islands to Turkey whenever the Turkish officials should be withdrawn from Tripoli, but this promise has not been fulfilled. If the islands had been returned to Turkey they would now have belonged to Greece, who a week after the Treaty of Lausanne was signed captured the other Aegean islands.

According to the principle of self-determination there is no question of the Greek claim. All the Aegean islands as well as the adjacent littoral of Asia Minor have been for more than two thousand years largely Greek in population. Herodotus, the father of history, was born at Halicarnasus on the main-

land near the island of Kos. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, and Praxagoras, who discovered the arteries, were born in Kos. In Patmos John is reputed to have written the Apocalypse. The colossus of Rhodes was one of the wonders of Greek art. In recent times the proportion of Greeks has increased and at the last census there were in the Dodecanese 102,727 Greeks, 11,960 Turks and 4000 Jews. There are practically no Italians except those who have come in since 1912.

But the population of the islands has, according to definite statements from Greek sources, suffered greatly during the years since 1912. Thousands have died from starvation or have taken refuge in the neighboring Greek islands. According to Greek figures, the island of Calymnos, which at the time of the Italian occupation had 25,000 inhabitants, had fallen last December to 8312. Leros has fallen from 8000 to 2500. Symi has fallen from 25,000 to 7000. It is to be hoped that their destitution may be relieved now that the Dodecanese has ceased to be a bone of contention.

But when the English talked about the desirability of Italy's giving the Dodecanese to Greece according to the desires of the people the Italians retorted by suggesting that England give the island of Cyprus to Greece for the same reason. Of the 300,000 people who live in Cyprus 235,000 are Greeks, most of the others being Turks. There are practically no English inhabitants except the garrison. Cyprus was secretly ceded to Great Britain in 1878 by Turkey to secure British support for the Turkish claims at the Congress of Berlin. In 1915 the British Government offered Cyprus to Greece if she would enter the war on the side of the Allies. Premier Venizelos was anxious to accept but King Constantine vetoed him. Now Constantine is out of power and Venizelos in, so Greece is likely to get part at least of her Asiatic claims.

The Ukrainian Question On May 3 we explained the Ukrainian situation and suggested that since the French policy of force had failed, the American policy of cooperation with the Ukrainians might next be tried. This surmise is confirmed by the announcement that President Wilson has answered the telegram appealing for help sent him by the Ukrainian Government on April 18. In his response the President invites the Ukrainian Government to send a delegation to Paris to confer about the territorial claims in dispute between them and the Poles. But this did not put a stop to the fighting that has been going on over Lemberg, for the Poles under General Haller still con-



tinue their attacks on the Ukrainians and are gaining ground in Galicia.

Petliura continues his successful campaign against the Bolsheviki and has recaptured Kiev, the capital of Ukraina. While campaigning in the Pripet region north of Kiev some 20,000 Bolsheviki from the First Soviet Army deserted to the Ukrainian side, either surrendering their arms or joining Petliura's forces. With these reinforcements and munitions his chief of staff, Colonel Melnik, a Ukrainian of experience as an officer in the Austrian army, was able to cut off Kiev from Moscow and so to take it. He is still advancing and may, if he receives the support of the Allies formerly asked in vain, be able to endanger the Bolshevik communications with Odessa, and possibly to make connection with the Siberian troops of Admiral Kolchak that are advancing toward the Volga on the opposite side of the Ukraine.

The French feel much humiliated by their expulsion from Odessa by the despised Bolsheviki, and complain that they are not getting fair treatment from their allies. The Paris *Temps* points out that Great Britain has her foot in the door at Archangel and Baku and Japan and America have access to Siberia, while France has no foothold in all Russia.

To the east General Denikin, in command of the Cossacks, has retaken Rostov-on-the-Don and inflicted a severe defeat on the Bolsheviki further north. Admiral Kolchak, with the Siberian troops, has retaken Samara which gives him command of the Volga River and may enable him to join forces with Denikin.

**Drive on Petrograd** As was demonstrated in the article on "Smothering the Russian Volcano," April 19, the logic of the situation pointed to an attack upon Petrograd as the next step in the Allied campaign against the Bolsheviki. This has now developed as a triple movement from the west, in which the British fleet in the Gulf of Finland is supported on the right or southern shore by the Esthonian army, and on the left or northern shore by the Finnish army. Neither has far to go, for the frontier of Finland is only twenty miles from Petrograd, and on the other hand the Esthonian forces early in April reached the Narova River, which connects Lake Peipus with the gulf, eighty miles from Petrograd. The two military movements are not merely coordinated but practically identical, for the Esthonians are of the same racial stock as the Finns, and 200 Finnish volunteers have enlisted in the Esthonian army. Petrograd is in fact a Russian city established by Peter the Great in the midst of a Finnish population, and it is quite possible unless Russia as a whole is reconstructed that Finland and Esthonia may unite to form one country including Petrograd.

The necessary preliminary for this campaign was the recognition of the independence of Finland, and this action was taken by the British and

American governments on May 5. The French Government had recognized Finnish independence last year. Admiral Kolchak, dictator of Omsk, who claims authority over all Russia, has protested against the action of England and the United States in breaking up Russia and destroying the defenses of its capital without consulting the Russian people, but this protest is not likely to be regarded, for Russia is not officially represented at the Paris Conference.

General Mannerheim has long claimed that the Finnish army could take Petrograd at any time, but the question of what to do with it afterward was the serious deterrent. The population of the city, 2,000,000 before the war, 3,000,000 during the war, but now fallen to 500,000, would have to be fed from outside sources, and Finland itself is on the verge of famine. But now the Allies have agreed to provide food for Petrograd when the Bolsheviki are expelled, so this impediment is removed.

**The Finnish Campaign** An expeditionary force, said to number 50,000, has been concentrated at the Finnish capital, Helsingfors. The French Government has provided instructors to aid in the training of this army. Part of the force, some 4000, is composed of Russian refugees, who are anxious for an opportunity to fight the Soviet Government which has dispossessed them. These are under General Yudenitch, who was commander-in-chief of the Czar's army on the Caucasian front and conducted the brilliant campaign against the Turks in the winter of 1916, resulting in the capture of Erzerum.

At the head of the Finnish Government is now General Mannerheim, who

held command in the Russian army in the early part of the war and later organized the White Guards, which, with the aid of the Germans, drove the Reds out of Finland. His new army developed out of the hastily raised White Guards and equipt by the Allies will take part in the invasion of Russia. The Finns claim a considerable part of the Russian borderland from the Murmansk and Karelian coast down to the Gulf of Finland, which they are now entering.

It was cabled on May 2 that the Finnish forces were already in possession of Petrograd, but this appears to have been an anticipation of events. They have, however, crossed the frontier north of Lake Ladoga and seized the railroad running up to Murmansk, where the Americans are. A British force from Archangel has joined the Finns at Lake Ladoga.

The Esthonian army is under the command of General Rodzianko, a Russian general of distinction. It had been advancing eastward between Lake Peipus and the Gulf of Finland, driving the Reds back upon Petrograd.

South of Esthonia the Letts are making a similar drive and have recaptured Riga. The Bolshevik commissioners who had been governing the city were executed.

The Bolsheviki on May 18 began naval operations in defense of Petrograd. A fleet of torpedo boats, destroyers and cruisers came out of Kronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd, in the morning and had an encounter with the British fleet under Rear Admiral Sir Walter Cowan. After a half hour engagement the Russian vessels were driven back to the shelter of their mine fields and one cruiser is said to have been sunk.



CLOSING IN ON PETROGRAD

In the combined naval and military movement on Petrograd an army of Finns and Russians is coming down the railroad from Viborg and also on the eastern side of Lake Ladoga, the stippled area of the map northeast of Petrograd. An Esthonian army has advanced on the northern side of the Gulf of Finland as far as Riga and the Luga River. The British fleet has defeated the Bolsheviki fleet in the Baltic.



### Making Allies Out of Enemies

A curious feature of the Russian situation is that the men whom the Allies are now backing in their campaign against Russia were a year or two ago on the side of the enemy. General Skoropadski, who has been called into consultation on the Baltic campaign, was made Hetman or Dictator of the Ukraine by the Germans when they suppress the Ukrainian republic. He was received by the Kaiser with great cordiality at Berlin and ruled the Ukraine with the aid of German troops until at the collapse of Germany he was overthrown by Petliura, the Ukrainian peasant leader. General Mannerheim, the head of the Finnish army, also owes his power to the support of Germany, for it was German troops who came to his rescue when he was driven out of Helsingfors by the Reds and who established the present Finnish Government. General Mannerheim welcomed the German army on its landing in Finland with most effusive language and thanked them in the same style at the end of the campaign. It was this introduction of the Germans into Finland that made it necessary for Allied and American troops to go to Archangel. General Pilsudski, who is leading the Polish armies against the Ukrainians, was the organizer and commander of the famous Polish Legion which formed part of the Austrian army in 1914-15. General Krasnov, of the Don Cossacks, whom the British are now aiding with munitions and staff officers, was a year ago welcoming the Germans as Allies and with the aid of German troops recovered his capital, Rostov. Professor Miliukov, who now stands high in Allied councils at Paris, was last year conspiring at Kiev to ask the Germans to occupy Russia. Last and strangest of all, the treaty prepared at Paris prohibits the Germans from withdraw-

ing their troops from Russian territory without the express permission of the Allies. Yet one of Wilson's war aims was the removal of all foreign troops, especially German, from Russia. The reason for these new alignments and alliances is, of course, that the present danger comes not from the Germans but from the Bolsheviks.

### The President's Message

The Sixty-sixth Congress opened in extraordinary session on Monday of last week, and on Tuesday in both Houses was read the message from the President, sent from Paris by cable. There was nothing of startling newness in the message and little that was not to have been expected. The subjects which the President treated were the appropriation bills which failed of passage at the last session, conditions of labor and the relations of labor and capital, employment for returned soldiers, foreign trade and merchant shipping, taxation, woman suffrage, telegraph and telephone lines, railroads, and the prohibition of the manufacture of wines and beer.

Mr. Wilson made but a few specific

recommendations. He urged the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution; the repeal of the legislative provision prohibiting, after July 1 next, the manufacture and sale of wines and beer; the repeal of many of the minor taxes in the revenue legislation of the past two years, including "the excises upon various manufactures and the taxes upon retail sales." On the other subjects the President's treatment was more general and more by way of calling to the attention of Congress certain matters than of suggesting the action which should be taken upon them.

He declared that "we must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country." He pointed out two methods of accomplishing this desirable result: one by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work; the other thru the plans proposed by the Secretary of the Interior by which returning soldiers may be helped to take up land in the hitherto undeveloped parts of the country, which the Federal Government has already prepared or can easily prepare for cultivation, and also in many of the neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states.

On the subject of trade and shipping the President suggested that our new merchant ships "which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome"; that our great shipyards may prove to be immensely serviceable to every maritime people in replacing rapidly the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war, and that "there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign



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Wide World Photos

### WHAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WANT

The crowds that turned out in Rome to greet the return of Premier Orlando from the Peace Conference showed the popular backing of the Italian statesmen's demands. "Fiume and Dalmatia—or Death" reads one of the banners carried by the crowd





International Film

## A BIT OF OULD IRELAND

Barbed wire entanglements and tanks were brought into play to keep order in Limerick during the general strike. British soldiers are shown here patrolling the city streets

trade by opportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists." America, Mr. Wilson declared in connection with this last point, "has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes."

The President declared that the telegraph and telephone lines would be returned to their owners as soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion, and that the railroads will be handed back at the end of the calendar year. In relation to all three of these public utilities he expressed the conviction that "it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and coordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the Government and at rates as uniform and intelligible."

**The President on Taxation** Mr. Wilson recognized the fact that the financial obligations which the nation had assumed during the war were great, but he explained that they were not so great as they seemed, since a large proportion of the sums raised by bond issues were loaned to other governments and their repayment, therefore, would not have to be assumed by American taxpayers. He expressed his conviction that the sum total of the nation's war obligations was not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, "and meet them perhaps in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage." In order to accomplish this end,

the President had these suggestions to make:

The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the estate tax. All these can so be adjusted to yield constant and adequate returns, and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayers.

A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of the tax and in the method of collection. The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne; but it should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritances ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several states, but it certainly ought to remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of the Federal Government also.

Mr. Wilson declared further that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes as well. Since alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation he believes that the field should be carefully restudied "in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate and not burdensome to draw upon."

In relation to the tariff the President said there is, "fortunately," no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision. No serious danger of foreign competition, in his judgment, now threatens American industries, since the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture will be fully occupied for years to come in the work of mere reconstruction.

He does find, however, need for prompt attention to two parts of our tariff system. We must consider the question of the protection and encour-

agement of the manufacture of dye-stuffs and related chemicals.

Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs on the one hand and of explosives and poisonous gases on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Altho the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped chemical plants. German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again a thoroly knit monopoly, capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

The other point of tariff legislation to which he directs attention is that of properly protecting ourselves whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations. "Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Tho we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility and that it may have to be met by counter legislation."

This last recommendation relates to the "anti-dumping" legislation recom-



International Film

## A PLUCKY LOSER

Captain "Billy" Morgan, pilot of the tiny Martinsyde plane in which he and Captain F. P. Rayburn planned to fly from Newfoundland to England, took the chance, even greater than Hawker's in the Sopwith plane, with full realization of how heavy were the odds against him. The Martinsyde had no life boat or life saving apparatus, only luck could have brought the airmen safely overboard. And luck was against them from the start. Adverse winds hindered the take-off until an axle of the undercarriage buckled, smashing the plane and severely injuring both the men. Captain Morgan was wounded flying on the western front and lost his right leg, but he learned to fly again in spite of the artificial limb. This latest accident off Newfoundland will probably prevent him ever flying again.



needed by the Tariff Commission, and as the President recalls to mind, "suggested by previous administrations."

The President The most significant portion of the President's message is that on Labor concerned with labor and its relations with capital, since that is the most pressing of the problems which confront not only this country but all the countries of the world in the new age which is to follow the Great War. On this point we must quote the President at length:

The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor, and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people.

By the questions of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an

industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners. If they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another, or what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no therefore to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to a genuine cooperation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

There is now, in fact, a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it.

Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislations so much as by the common counsel and voluntary cooperation of capitalist, manager, and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization

of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable.

The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world wide, by establishing the eight hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by coordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments, and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends.

Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the League of Nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms.

The new Congress opened last week with the Republicans in control. In the House they have a majority of 39; in the Senate a majority of 2. There are 49 Republicans and



George Whitelaw in London Passing Show



Commercial Appeal, Memphis

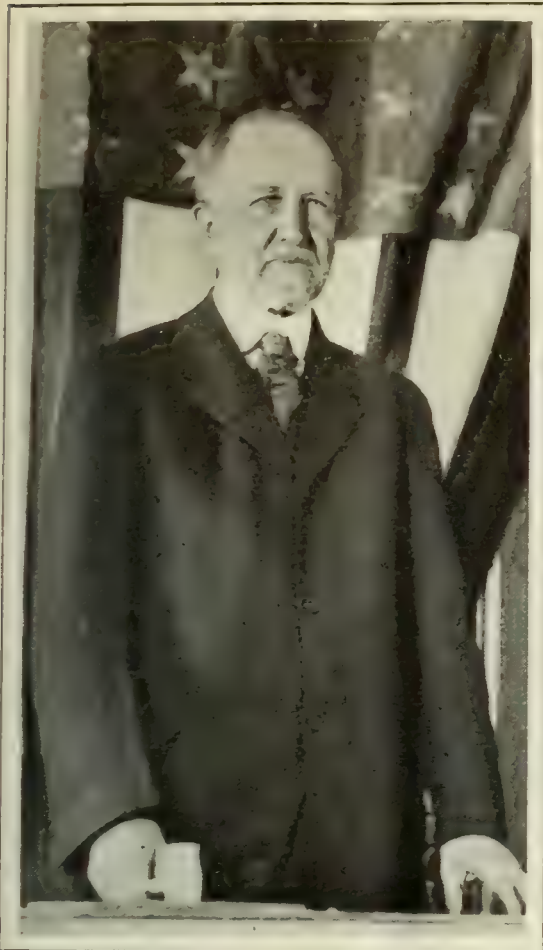
#### PRESIDENT WILSON—ABROAD AND AT HOME

Jupiter Americanus: "All happiness be yours!—and accept, with the bride, this box containing my god-like wedding gift."

Epimetheus: "Thanks, awfully, earth-shaker; but—er—if it's all the same to you, peace is all the gift I want."

GIBRALTAR





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#### A REPUBLICAN SPEAKER AGAIN

After an eight-year interval of Democratic leadership in Congress, with Champ Clark as the Speaker of the House, the Republicans are in control again and have elected as speaker Representative Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, who has been a member of Congress for over a quarter of a century. Rumor in Washington has it that there's an omen in the fact that when he posed for this photograph Speaker Gillett smashed to pieces the old gavel that has called the House to order for the last seventy or eighty years.

47 Democrats in the Senate; and in the House 237 Republicans, 194 Democrats, 2 Independents, 1 Prohibitionist and 1 Socialist. The organization of the two houses took place without incident. Senator Albert H. Cummins, of Iowa, a Progressive Republican who did not leave the party in 1912 when the Progressive party was formed, was elected as president *pro tempore* of the Senate—the officer who presides when the Vice-President of the United States is absent; and Representative Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, was chosen Speaker of the House.

The party leaders on the floor in the Senate are Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, for the Republicans, and Mr. Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, for the Democrats. In the House the Republican leader is Mr. Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, and the Democratic leader Mr. Champ Clark, of Missouri. An attempt was made by Democratic Representatives friendly to the Administration to oppose the selection of the former Speaker as Democratic leader, but it was unsuccessful. The man who would have been the Democratic candidate for President in 1912, if the Democratic National Convention had not had a rule requiring a two-thirds vote for the selection of a candidate, was too popular among his party associates for the opposition to be effective.

The President's message was read in each house on Tuesday. It was the

first time that a Presidential message had been sent to Congress by cable from a foreign country.

The first legislative act in either branch of Congress was the immediate passage by the House of the famous resolution for an amendment to the Federal Constitution extending the suffrage to women. The vote on the resolution was 304 to 89, an increase of 30 affirmative votes over the vote in January of last year and a decrease of 47 negative votes. Last year the resolution received precisely the required two-thirds vote in the House but failed by the narrowest of margins in the Senate. This time the margin in the House is 42 votes; and it is confidently predicted that the resolution will, within a few weeks, pass the Senate with a vote or two to spare. Both Representatives and Senators are changing their attitude toward suffrage because they are discovering that the people back home want it.

**The Tortoise Wins** Within two days of each other the big American navy seaplanes, "NC 1,"

"3" and "4," and the tiny British Sopwith and Martinsyde planes started from Newfoundland to attempt the long-talked of trans-Atlantic flight. With the British aviators it was a sporting chance, carefully prepared for thru many weeks of watchful waiting on the Newfoundland coast, but none the less hazardous in the extreme and dependent on the best of luck both meteorological and mechanical.

Luck failed the Martinsyde at the start. A treacherous wind prevented the plane from rising properly with its extra-heavy load of fuel and caught the wings in such a way as to break an axle and smash the engine and propeller to pieces, injuring both Captain Raynham and Captain Morgan seriously.

The Sopwith biplane got off better and was last seen from St. John's headed for Ireland and flying easily at a height of about 2000 feet. As it crossed the coast line the Sopwith dropt its steel undercarriage to lighten weight and wind resistance, Hawker and his navigator, Lieutenant Commander Grieve, counting on luck to help them land without the carriage if they reached the other side. About the time that they were due in Ireland, less than nineteen hours after the start, extras were calling the news that a Sopwith plane had been sighted off the Irish coast. No verification came, however, and after three days of anxious waiting without further news it was generally conceded that Hawker's daring had lost against too heavy odds. Ships of the British navy were sent out to search on the chance that their lifeboat or life-saving suits and emergency rations might have kept Hawker and Commander Grieve alive in case of accident to the plane.

The American NC boats went at the flight from an entirely different viewpoint, making it more of a business proposition than a sporting chance. All



International Film

#### THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE

Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, has been chosen leader of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives.

three seaplanes left Trepassey Bay on May 16 bound for the Azores, a flight of 1352 miles. They carried a crew of six men each, extra fuel supply, food for two or three days, a wireless with a 400 mile radius, and they proceeded along a course dotted by ships of the United States navy stationed every fifty or sixty miles. The "NC 4," which had been delayed by engine trouble on the flight to Newfoundland, was the first to reach the Azores. It landed at Horta Bay fifteen hours after its start, forced down by fog there instead of continuing on to the United States naval base at Ponta Delgada. The flight was made without difficulties, maintaining an altitude of from two to three thousand feet, unusually high for so heavy a boat. After the crew had recovered from the strain and lack of sleep and the engines had been overhauled she went on to Ponta Delgada, where the supply of gasoline was renewed in preparation for the flight to Lisbon.

The "NC 4" is the sole survivor of the planes that attempted to fly across the Atlantic. The flagship of the NC fleet, the "NC 3," commanded by Commander John H. Towers, was lost in fog, forced to alight, and taxied on the surface of the water thru a heavy gale the last part of the trip, taking sixty hours from Newfoundland to Horta. The plane was so badly wrecked by wind and waves that it could not go on with the flight. The "NC 1" suffered even more from the same fog. When it alighted in heavy seas the right wing and one pontoon were damaged and one propeller was broken. The destroyer "Harding" rescued the crew and another destroyer later towed the abandoned seaplane into Horta.



# WHEN EVERYBODY FLIES

BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

*Mr. Driggs was one of the comparatively few expert aviators before the war made thousands of young men take up the profession of flying. He spent much of his time during the war in France and England studying the progress of military aviation, in the summer of 1918 he went to the west front as correspondent for The Independent*

**T**HE war in the air is over at last and the fun in the air is to come. Some of our youthful pilots are returning to college to finish their studies which war interrupted; others are seeking a start-in-life in business. All hope still to fly!

It is doubtful if any of us appreciate the full value of aviation to the progress of civilization. It is yet too early even to imagine the extent of its influence upon our future.

With every improvement in intercommunication between peoples comes greater information and education; attractive habits and customs are assimilated; fashions of dress and architecture and landscape gardening are quickly imitated; books, paintings, inventions and all the fanciful delectations of one civilization are brought eventually to another by means of the arteries of communication which link them together.

If this communication be sluggish, as between China and the outside world for an instance, then China suffers with the disease called "backwardness"

and the rest of the world knows little of the delights of China tea! If the communication be swift, as between Chicago and New York, then the denizen of either place enjoys the desirable opportunities of both!

Communication indeed spells all the difference between modern times and the dark ages of non-intercourse. And, of course, the swifter that communication is, the more desirable is the life that enjoys it.

Aviation brings vast possibilities to civilization in this respect. Certainly aviation is swift. No other transportation is so swift. And aviation is yet in its baby stages—its development is still to come. Aeroplanes today are even too swift for the safe and convenient use of the public, for present day types of aerial vehicles have been designed and built not for benefiting communication but for the purposes of war.

Commercial aviation will retain this swiftness of flying speed—will increase it many fold—but will provide safety devices for landing the aeroplane until it will come to rest at its destination as softly and surely as the giant steamship now touches her dock.

Aerial highways are not troubled with hills, valleys or snowslides. Soon they will be immune from storms at sea. For this lusty infant, Aviation, is growing apace, and secrets innumerable are being disclosed to its masters and students.

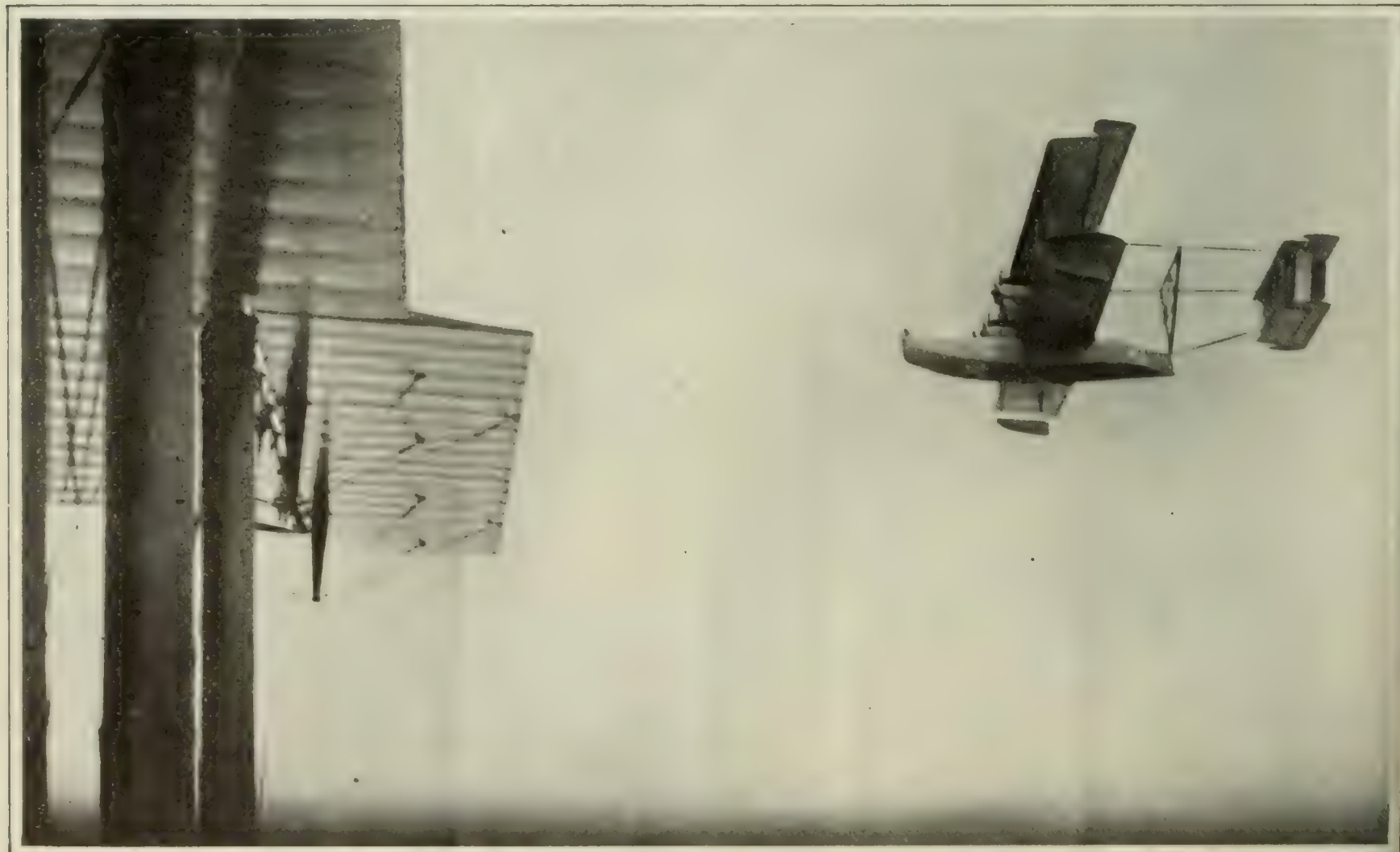
Its problems today are slight as com-

pared to those of the railway and steamship in the first dozen years of their existence. No such enormous work as the laying of rails, the tunneling thru the Rocky Mountains, the erecting of expensive terminals in the center of large cities—none of these conditions are necessary for the highways of the air!

Nor will a thousand employees be required to care for the comfort of five thousand passengers across the Atlantic when this voyage is cut down by aeroplane to one of twenty hours duration and less.

**T**HE true significance of the trans-Atlantic flight that was so magnificently accomplished by our American seaplane, the "NC 4," lies not in the sporting risks of this great feat but rather in the educational value of its preparation and the great impetus commercial aviation has received from its success.

Hundreds of aviators who were burning with the desire to be the first aerial Christopher Columbus now see a possibility of a lucrative future before them as skippers of these trans-Atlantic fliers. Manufacturers by the score are now busily seeking designs for aeroplanes that will fly these two thousand miles without stop. Without doubt aeroplanes will fly this "pond" without stop and without danger before the coming summer has passed. Consider for a moment what the perfection of these plans



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This photograph of the "NC 4" was taken sixty miles out at sea on the first leg of the ocean flight, from a smaller seaplane, the "F 5." The "NC 4" was the first of the navy planes to reach the Azores and the only one to start from there to Europe





Levick

*Tuning up the "NC 4" for the first part of her trans-Atlantic flight. This photograph shows to advantage the three propellers and the machinery that enabled the big seaplane to maintain an average speed of eighty-one knots from Newfoundland to the Azores*

will mean toward securing the future of commercial aviation! Consider what the effect of this rapid communication between the continents of America and Europe will be upon the business affairs of these peoples!

Drafts and bills of exchange will draw but two days' interest instead of eight or ten! Millions of dollars a day will be saved by this swiftness in conveyance!

Contracts may be signed and principals meet together with the same saving in time. Business relations in general between the two continents will be more intimate, more inexpensive, more far-reaching. And social affairs will multiply correspondingly until the Atlantic Ocean will constitute no greater barrier than does the Canadian line that separates Montreal and Quebec from us today.

Aviation promises in short to efface mere geographical barriers as completely as was the Mason and Dixon line effaced during the last generation by means of a livelier intercommunication. For, after all, intercommunication means but a better understanding between neighbors. How many frightful wars might have been avoided by grace of a better understanding between neighbors!

Thus may this great instrument of war be turned to a lasting advocate of peace. And the future historians will refer to the experimental "NC 4" which stood quivering with anticipation on the shores of Newfoundland as it peered



(Press Illustration)

*Commander Albert C. Read, of the "NC 4," and the pilot, Lieutenant Walter Hinton, going over one of their charts for the trans-Atlantic flight. Commander Read is an Annapolis graduate. He was put in charge of the Naval Air Station at Miami, Florida, in October, 1917, and in 1918 he was ordered to Washington to supervise the supply of material for all naval air stations. Lieutenant Hinton, who piloted the "NC 4," was an enlisted man who became an ensign in March, 1918, and on account of his skill as an aviator was appointed one of the pilots of the flying boat "H 16" on its flight last January from Rockaway Beach to Hampton Roads*

eagerly across the beckoning seas, fully conscious that an impatient world awaited news of its progress. Future historians will call the gallant commander and crew of this epoch-making flight the "pioneers of commercial aviation."

There is little doubt but that this extraordinary achievement attracts to day more human interest than does any other event in the world. War news, Bolshevism even the League of Na-

tions faded from the front page headlines to give place to the preparations of these daring aviators for their momentous flight.

The thoughts of the world are upon the victorious pioneers. Even Christopher Columbus himself attracted small public interest in comparison with them! This was undoubtedly due to the absence of intercommunication in those days.

Thrilling as is the thought of this great adventure and menacing as are its dangers there is in truth little likelihood of future voyagers by aeroplane suffering a worse fate than a momentary ducking in salt water should their aircrafts prove inadequate for their tasks.

The NC seaplanes carry a hull as watertight as that of a boat. With four motors they have sufficient power to carry six men and all the fuel and spare parts that may be needed.

If one or two motors fail the machine is still propelled thru the air while the engineers are making repairs. If all four fail simultaneously then a landing

on a quiet sea may be made, where necessary repairs are undertaken with every chance of success.

If the worst comes—as illustrated by the fate of "NC 1"—the wireless signals and colored lights bring them help long before the pilots suffer greatly from exposure. Lifebelts and the buoyant pontoons of their crafts will keep them afloat even if the structure of their seaplanes disintegrates.

New York



# THE CASE OF JAPAN VS. CHINA

## A Fair Transaction

BY VISCOUNT ISHII

IMPERIAL JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

**W**HATEVER may be the tone of the press both in Japan and in America, I can see no cause for pessimism in the relations between the two countries, for there is no real conflict of interest.

The question of China, particularly in regard to the Shantung settlement, is just now attracting a great deal of attention in this country. The best way to treat this much criticized question—criticized not without misunderstanding—is to lay the facts of the case before the American public and let the facts speak for themselves.

Germany acquired from China in 1898 a ninety-nine year leasehold of Kiao-Chau and its vicinities, together with the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway and some mining concessions along the railway. The concessions thus granted were twofold, territorial and economic. On reducing the Tsingtao stronghold after two years' siege, Japan offered, on her own initiative, to surrender to China the German leasehold upon the transfer to Japan, by right of conquest, of the said territory being consented to by Germany in the Peace Conference. This voluntary offer of Japan's was of course distinctly to the advantage of China as she was then entirely powerless and without hope of ever recovering her territorial sovereignty in Shantung before the lapse of the lease, i. e., seventy-five years more.

Thus the treaty of 1915 placed China in a position to recover this important territory without any sacrifice of either blood or treasure. Far from being the unfair transaction it was represented to be by the Chinese, this treaty was in fact a most advantageous one from China's point of view. So far as the territorial integrity of China was concerned she had nothing at all to lose but everything to gain.

**A**S for the second kind of concessions, i. e., the economic concessions, Japan was by that treaty to retain them in her hands as in the days of German occupation. But here again Japan's good will was abundantly shown. Japan engaged by the agreement of 1918 to restore the civil and military administration of the province to China, by withdrawing the troops and police, and to make the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway a joint concern of Japan and China instead of an absolutely foreign enterprise as was the case under German administration.

Thus China was to recover her territorial sovereignty in Shantung by the treaty of 1915 and partnership interest in the Tsinan Railway by the agreement of 1918.

When Japan took possession of Kiao-Chau in 1914 China remained neutral. Japan's action in Shantung even met with protest from China. Japan has since remained in occupation, by right of conquest, of Kiao-Chau and the railway zone from that port to Tsinan. Three years later, in 1917, China it is true declared war upon Germany, but her belligerency was on paper alone. There were no longer any German forces in China on which to make war nor did China send any military or naval forces abroad. Even had it been otherwise the fact of the declaration of war by China could not possibly have changed the relative status of Japan and China in regard to Shantung which had existed since 1914 and which they both had recognized officially. Japan had three years before China's entrance in the war replaced Germany in Shantung. The Chinese argument that by her declaration of war the leasehold treaty of 1898 *ipso facto* became null and void has therefore no legal ground and is certainly without pertinence in the present case.

These are the plain facts and I leave it to the American public to judge from these facts whether there was the least trace of unfairness on Japan's part in this perhaps over-generous dealing with China.

## Does Might Make Right?

BY GILBERT REID

FOUNDER OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA

**H**AVING directed twenty-five years of my life to the welfare of China, it is with feelings of disappointment that I watch the injury being wrought by outside powers to Chinese national entity, independence and autonomy. The new national spirit of the Chinese people has received a rebuff from the deliberations at the Peace Conference. The high hopes which inspired the Chinese when they entered into war, under American initiative, have been proved to be illusory.

The Chinese, like many others, fancied that Might along with Militarism was to be ruled out at the Peace Conference and that Right and Right alone, was to sit enthroned. The only question to be asked would be, "What *ought* to be done?" never "What *can* be done?" Strict justice, never policy, expediency, compromise.

And yet the most delicate problem between China and Japan arising from the war was postponed to the end of the negotiations, and was then settled, apparently by the methods of compromise, but after all according to the wishes of Japan. Japan has been one of the Big Five, because of her military strength, and she wins at the Peace Table as against China, because it is expedient to yield to Japan.

This, then, is the chief disappointment—that the 400,000,000 of the Chinese people will have lost heart in the efficiency of righteousness in matters of diplomacy. The Chinese delegates in their published statement say of the Peace Conference settlement: "The Chinese delegation cannot but view it with disappointment and dissatisfaction." How much more so the great mass of the Chinese people whom we desire to instruct as to the superior teachings of Christianity and the superior character of American institutions.

The official statement continues: "Such a virtual substitution of Japan for Germany in Shantung is serious enough in itself, but it becomes grave when the position of Japan in Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia is read in connection with it. Firmly intrenched on both sides of the Gulf of Pe-Chili, the water outlet of Peking, with a hold on the three trunk lines from Peking, and connecting it with the rest of China, the capital becomes but an enclave in the midst of Japanese influence."

Personally I held the position in China, and still hold it against the outcry of the majority (i. e., of foreigners) that it would have been better for China if German interests in China had been left alone, and not transferred to Japan as part of the spoils of war.

**A**LL this is general, but basal. A few specifications, however, will be necessary for forming a clear judgment:

1. When the British Government solicited the aid of Japan in attacking and subjugating the German-leased territory of Tsingtao, having no effect whatever on the ultimate issues of the European War, it became a duty of the British to see that no wrong be done to China and that redress be made for all wrongs, that might arise thru the incidents of war. Instead, Great Britain and her European Allies made secret agreements with Japan, confirming her in all German rights and concessions which she had seized on Chinese territory.

2. It was a violation of international law, an infraction of the Hague Convention, when Japan marched her troops across the neutral territory of China to attack Tsingtao. Was it not the duty of the Peace Conference to punish Japan for this wrong-doing and to make amends to China in harmony with the new conception of international relationship and the usages of war?

3. The agreements of 1915 made between Japan and China were made under duress from Japan. Even tho the Chinese Minister signed the agreements to avoid a war with Japan, was there not some

[Continued on page 385]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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## SPEAKING OF THE WEATHER

*It may be a matter of life and death to men planning to fly across the Atlantic. Commander John H. Towers (left) is discussing here with Lieutenant Commander L. S. Barin, the pilot of the NC 1, their chances for making a clear start from Newfoundland*

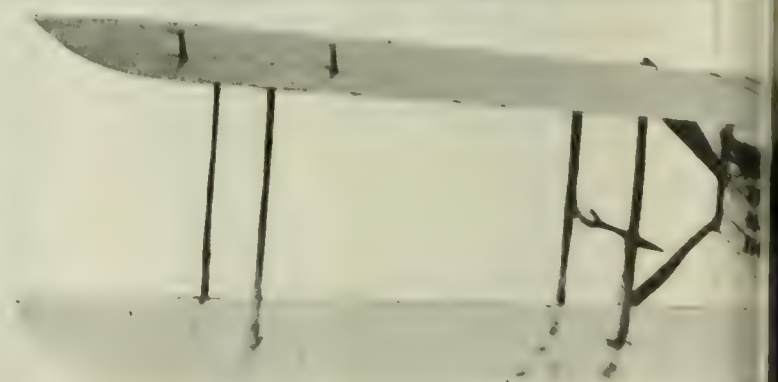




International Film

## TO EUROPE

The three NC boats tarrying across the water at Rockaway planned to take them across the Atlantic from America to Lisbon, Queenstown. The flagship NC-3, under Commander Lieutenant Commander Bellinger. And at the right is the



© Underwood & Underwood

## THE FLIGHT

HARRY HAWKER AND HIS PLANE

On May 25 news came of the rescue of the young British tors who set out from Newfoundland on May 18 in this Sopwith plane to fly across the Atlantic. The odds were an impossibly heavy against their success, but both Harry Hawk and Lieutenant Commander Grievess had made successful flights before against overwhelming odds and they trusted luck to tip the balance in their favor. Grievess flew during war in the Royal Naval Air Service. Hawker is an Australian who learned aviation with the Sopwith manufacturer.

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## THE AZORES

land, at the very start of the epoch-making flight that was by way of Halifax, St. John's, Trepassey Bay, the Azores, the center of this photograph. At the left is the NC-1, under command of Commander Read, the only one that lasted beyond the Azores



## AT FAILED

THE DEVICES ON WHICH HAWKER AND GRIEVES STAKED THEIR LIVES

The right above is the lifeboat which was constructed to form part of the Sopwith's fuselage and to drop into the water automatically when a button was pushed from the pilot's seat. Below is a photograph of Hawker and Grievess trying out the life saving suits that they also had with them on flight. They were non-sinkable in any position and protected their wearers against long exposure to cold and wet

Paul Thompson





# ST. MIHIEL AND THE ARGONNE

BY HAMILTON HOLT

**I**N my last week's article I described our day's trip to Chateau Thierry, where, last June, America stopped the third great German drive and from whence, on July 17, the great Allied counter attack began that turned the tide of the war.

On February 6, exactly one week later, we took the train from Paris at 7:10 a. m. for our two days' trip to the St. Mihiel salient and the Argonne Forest. Our party consisted of Captain Burroughs as escorting officer, Mrs. Johnson, an American war correspondent, Mrs. Holt and myself.

Our plan was this: Upon our arrival at Bar-le-Duc at noon, where we were to be met by our car, we would proceed to the town of St. Mihiel and spend the afternoon in the St. Mihiel salient, pass the night at Moraigue Farm and the next day visit Verdun and the Argonne Forest.

It was a bleak wintry day and the countryside was covered with snow. Tho our car had the hood drawn down tight the chill French winds penetrated it and all our extra robes. The country had been thoroly fought over, but it was almost deserted now except for the many broken wagons and abandoned automobiles along the roadside. Finally we struck a series of forested hills and ravines and in a little while came to a ridge from whence we could see the town of St. Mihiel itself down in the valley across the Meuse. Crossing the river we motored up the side of a great hill on the top of which still remained the ruins of an old Roman camp built by Cæsar and undoubtedly used by the Roman legions as an observation post. We had now passed across No Man's Land and were in the advanced German positions. We could see the French trenches behind us running across the river into the valley and on over the hills until they disappeared in the horizon. We left our car and for the first time I found myself actually in a German trench. I must say that all I had heard about German thoroness was confirmed. The German trenches were far superior to anything I saw on any of the Allied fronts a year



*American Air Service, from Wide World Photos*

*The ruins of the old Roman camp built by Cæsar on top of a great hill and undoubtedly used by the Romans as an observation post. They were the chief defenses of St. Mihiel on the south of the city. In the background are reaches of the Meuse River*

ago. They were invariably paved and lined on either side with concrete. All were drained at the bottom. The pill boxes were models of military art. We went into one and looked thru the six inch slits of concrete and got fine views of the French lines across the river. This pill box was so concealed and camouflaged by overhanging layers of earth that it was completely invisible from aeroplanes and almost from spy-glasses. We descended into several German dugouts which also were better constructed and much more commodious than any French, English, American, Belgian or Italian that I have ever seen. They had indeed all the comforts of home. We then entered the city of St. Mihiel itself. It was completely intact, as the French and Americans took good care not to bombard it during the four years it was in Germany's possession.

We marveled at the elaborate German fortifications. There were thirty or forty miles of barbed wire entanglements behind the town in case the Germans had to retreat. The whole sector was criss-crossed with diminutive military portable railroads, for the Germans used very few motor trucks to transport their food and ammunition to the front. Many of the little locomotives and cars had been captured and were being used by our troops. They reminded me of the miniature railroad and its rolling stock at Coney Island. Along these roads were frequent dumps of military supplies where one could pick up almost anything from a bullet to a tank. Every-

hill the Germans held during the four years of the war and which served as a wonderful vantage point from which to spy on the French lines for miles around. We went down into the valley that led toward Xavey and finally came into the little town which will ever remain in American history as the place that marked our first fight in the Great War. Seicheprey was literally shot to pieces and there was hardly one stone standing upon another. Our First Division, commanded by General Bullard, first held the sector, but the First Division had only a few skirmishes with the enemy. It was the Twenty-sixth Division, relieving them, that received America's first taste of modern warfare. We followed for the rest of the afternoon the main road up thru the salient. It was thrilling to go thru the numerous towns where we knew our boys had followed the flag, fighting every inch of the way. Germany had held that region so long that all the signs along the roadside and in the villages were in German. If they had not been too large to put in a trunk I would have brought some home as souvenirs.

As we spun on and on traversing in two hours what it had taken our boys two days to do on foot, we saw numerous German camps and supply stations in the woods on either side of the road. The St. Mihiel salient was considered one of the best health resorts of the German army and it was supposed to be impregnable. But when six American divisions, one group pressing north and

where there were deserted camps, little flat wooden affairs. The separate shacks reminded me somewhat of our typical prairie sod huts with a stove pipe coming thru the top. Some of these huts, however, evidently used as officers' quarters, were of concrete and most luxuriously appointed.

We then started to motor up thru the salient, but first we made a detour to visit the town of Seicheprey, which, as may be remembered, I had visited just after the Germans had attacked our Twenty-sixth Division on May 21. We passed Mount Sec, the famous



one pressing west met at Vigneulles, 15,000 Germans were caught between the pincers and the pressure on the whole Verdun sector was relieved. Thus for the first time in four years it was possible to make with some expectation of success the long desired advance at the Argonne. We motored along until twilight overtook us and finally arrived at Moraigue Farm about dusk. As we drew up at this quaint old French farmhouse, taken over temporarily by the United States as a night's resting place for official visitors to the front, we were welcomed in a rather startling manner. No sooner had our car stopped before the dooryard than a number of trench rockets were sent up in honor of our arrival, and a few cannon shot off. A German captured aeroplane flanked one side of the walk to the front door and a dummy wooden German tank the other. An excellent collection of heavy and light field pieces were casually scattered about the yard. Three American officers were in the hall to welcome us and I found a kindred spirit in the commander who happened to be a genuine antique collector and had filled the house to overflowing with old French furniture and war trophies from the abandoned French farm houses and German camps of the region. There were ancient four poster beds with canopies at the top and old high backed armed chairs in all the rooms. A huge bright fire was burning in the hearth of the reception room and those rooms which did not have open fireplaces boasted little German stoves. It seems that Moraigue Farm had been used as the headquarters of one of the German high commands during the war and the German officers always insisted upon having every luxury available.

On the walls were guns, hand grenades and shells of all descriptions.

Across the entire length of the trophy room was festooned a complete round of machine gun bullets still attached to their belt. There must have been a thousand of them I should think. A German bicycle with springs instead of rubber tires was in a corner of the room; also a huge anti-tank gun, whose barrel rested on a tripod, tho the stock was supposed to be put against the man's shoulder when fired. It evidently had some "kick" when it went off, for no German, it was said, could be found who would fire one a second time.

We sat down at an excellently cooked and served American dinner. The American prohibition law had evidently gone into effect there, for no French wines were served. The only item of the entire program at Moraigue Farm that did not meet my unqualified approval was the French bed to which I was assigned. Springs stuck out thru the mattress like the hip bones of a starving horse, and when I turned over it jangled like a jazz band.

The next morning we were up early and started upon our all day's trip to the Argonne via Verdun. We motored all the morning thru what had been German territory during the first four years of the war. Again I was impressed with the innumerable German signs giving instructions as to where to go and what not to do. The word "Verboten" I can testify was used just as much as I had been led to expect. It seemed as tho every other sign said that something was forbidden. We were approaching Verdun from the east and soon came to the devastated area. I noticed that all the shade trees along the roads had been sawed at the sides about four feet from the ground. This was because in case of a retreat a charge of powder could be inserted in the gash and the tree blown up. A few had been

thus destroyed, but the Germans had to hurry too quickly in most cases to compass the full destruction they intended. At one spot a few miles east of Verdun we passed thru a most elaborate chain of colossal concrete posts six feet high and three or four feet thick, between which were suspended heavy iron chains. This colossal stone and metallic fence paralleled the German lines for about twelve miles. It was put up to prevent the Allied tanks breaking thru. About three feet in front of this anti-tank device was a camouflage wall so skilfully planned that the tanks could not see the chains until they were directly upon them. Evidently the one thing the Germans most feared was the tanks.

As we came into Verdun it was snowing hard. This prevented us from getting the best view of the universal devastation which makes Verdun the most impressive battlefield on earth. The snow rendered less hideous the cruelly pockmarked land than when I stood on the summit of Fort de Souville a year ago and watched the battle's progress. This time the landscape looked more like a burned-over lumber field in the Rocky Mountains than the terrible static sea of raw earth that seared itself into my consciousness a year ago. Down in the village American boys were holding the town instead of the French. We paid a visit again to the underground citadel, sixty feet under solid rock where 10,000 troops could be kept for six months in case of a siege. But my old friend, Colonel De Hay, was not there and the citadel was deserted.

We then reëntered our cars and motored to the edge of the Argonne Forest, stopping to visit a German observation post about twelve miles behind Verdun which [Continued on page 329



American Air Service from World War I Photo

American troops got their first taste of modern warfare and suffered their heaviest losses at Seicheprey, which was completely ruined



# THE PEACEABLE, TIMID WOLF

BY WILLIAM J. LONG

**T**HERE must be something in a wolf which appeals powerfully to human imagination; otherwise there would be no proper wolf stories. The wolf, being a natural beast, is timid and peaceable; but the story, being "merely psychological," must account for our nervous reactions. And so it befalls, whenever I say that wolves never chase a man, that some fellow produces a tale to contradict me. Indeed, I contradict myself after a fashion, for I was once rushed by a pack of timber wolves; but that was pure comedy in the end, while my contradictory fellow always makes a near-tragedy of his tale—like this, from a friend of mine, who thinks he once escaped by the skin of his teeth from a ferocious wolf pack:

"It happened out in Minnesota one winter, when I was a boy. The season was a bitter one, and the cold had brought down from the north a pest of wolves—big, savage brutes that killed the settlers' stock and scared us half to death when they howled horribly around our lonely houses at night. Nobody ventured far from home after dark that winter, I can tell you; not unless he had to."

Here, tho I am following my friend intently, I cannot help jotting down the mental note that all good wolf stories are born of just such an atmosphere.

"Well, father and I were delayed by a broken sled one afternoon, and it was after sunset when we started on our way home. And a mighty lonely way it was, with nothing but woods, frozen ponds and one deserted shack on the ten-mile road. This winter road led for five or six miles thru solid forest; then it cut across a lake and thru a smaller

patch of forest, coming out by the clearing where our farm was. I remember vividly the night—so still, so moonlit, so killing cold! I can hear the sled runners squealing in the dry snow, and see the horses' breath in spurts of white rime.

"We came thru the first woods all right, hurrying as much as we dared with a loaded sled, and were slipping over the ice of the lake when — Wooooo! a wolf

howled like a lost soul behind us. I pricked up my ears at that, and so did the horses; but before we could catch breath there came an uproar that bristled the hair under our caps. It sounded as if a thousand wolves were yelling all at once, and they were right on our trail, and they were coming.

"Father gave just one look at the woods behind; then he lashed the horses. They were strong, and they jumped in the traces, jerking the sled along at a gallop. Only speed and marvelous good luck kept us from upsetting; for there was no pole to steady the sled, which slewed and slithered over the bare spots like a mad thing. Flying lumps of ice from the horses' hoofs stung or blinded us, and all the while we could hear a devilish uproar coming nearer and nearer.

"That rush over the ice was bad enough, but worse was waiting for us on the rough trail. We were dreading it, at least I was, for I knew the horses could never keep up the pace, when we hit the shore of the lake, and hit it



Paul Thompson

foul. The sled jumped in the air and came bang-up against a stump, splintering one of the runners and stopping us dead. I was pitched off on my head; but father flew out like a cat and landed at the horses' bridles, where he had his hands full. Before I was on my feet I heard him shouting, 'Where are you, son? Unhitch! unhitch!' and quick as I can tell it we had freed the horses, leaped for their backs and started on a run up the road, I ahead, father pounding along just behind, and behind him the howling.

"So we tore out of the last woods into the clearing, smashed over the bars and reached the barn all blowing. There I slid off to swing the heavy door open, but I didn't have sense enough left to keep out of the way of it. My horse was crazy with fright, and hardly had I started the door when he bolted against it, knocking me flat. At his heels came father on the jump and whisked thru the doorway, thinking me safe inside. That is the moment which comes back to me now most vividly, the moment when he disappeared and my heart went down with a horrible sinking. The thought of being left out there alone with the wolves fairly paralyzed me; then I yelled like a loon, and father came out quicker than he went in. He picked me up like a sack and dashed into the barn, slamming the door shut behind him. 'Safe, boy, safe!' was all he said; but his voice had a queer crack when he said it."

I have given only the outline and characteristic atmosphere of this wolf story, and it seems too bad to spoil it so; for as my friend tells it, with a wealth of picturesque detail, it is very thrilling—and true so far as it goes. After letting the tale soak into me, silently, to show my appreciation, I venture to ask, "Did you see any wolves that night?"

"No," he says frankly, "I didn't, and I didn't want to. The howling was plenty for me." And there you have it, a right good wolf story with everything properly in it except the wolves. There were no tracks about the barn or near the sled when father and son went forth with guns in their hands next



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"The natural wolf has a lot of idle moments and in such moments he would rather indulge his curiosity or have a bit of excitement than fill his belly with meat"



morning; but there were numerous wolf-signs in the woods on both sides of the lake, and these with the ferocious howling were enough to convince any reasonable imagination that only the speed of two good horses saved two good men from death or mutilation.

By northern campfires I have listened to many other wolf stories; but the one I have just told is typical of all the others in that it is composed of two elements, one of undoubted truth, the other of unbridled imagination. That wolves howl at night with a clamor that is startling to an unhoused man; that when pinched by hunger they grow bold, like all other beasts; that they have a little of the dog's curiosity about man, and very much of the dog's impulse to run after anything which runs away—all that is natural and wolflike. But that they will ever chase a man, knowing that he is a man, seems very doubtful to one who has always found the wolf as difficult of approach as any eagle. In a word, one's experience of the natural wolf runs counter to all the wolf stories.

For example, when you surprise a pack of wolves they vanish, slyly or haltingly or in a headlong rush, according to the fashion of your approach; but when they surprise you at a quiet moment you may witness a fascinating bit of animal comedy. The older wolves of the pack, after one keen look, pass on as if you did not exist, and pretend to be indifferent so long as they are in your sight; after which they run like a scared bear for a mile or two, as you may learn by following their tracks. Meanwhile some young wolf is sure to be playing the same part that a fox plays in similar circumstances. He studies you intently, puzzled by your quietness, till he thinks he is mistaken or has the wrong angle on you; then he disappears, and you are wondering what has become of him when his nose is pushed cautiously from behind a bush. Learning nothing there he draws back, and now you must not stir, not even your head, while he goes to have another look at you from the rear. When you see him again he will be on the other flank; for he will not leave this interesting new thing till he has nosed it out from all sides inquisitively. And to frighten him at such a time, or to let him frighten you, is to miss all that is worth seeing.

Again, the natural wolf is like a dog in that he has a lot of idle moments when he wishes something would happen, and in such moments he would rather indulge his curiosity or have a bit of excitement than to fill his belly with meat. If a pack of wolves at rest

for the day happen to see you passing thru their solitude (they always rest in a sightly spot, where they can overlook a lake or a stretch of open country) some of them will follow you at a distance, keeping carefully out of your ken, till they find who you are or what you are doing. Should you pass their daybed without being seen, they will surely discover that fact when they begin to hunt at nightfall; and then a wolf, a young wolf especially, is apt to raise a great howl when he runs across your fresh snowshoe trail—not a ferocious howl, so far as I can understand its quality, but a howl with wonder in it, and some excitement. It is as if the wolf that found the strange scent in the snow were saying, "Come hither, all noses! Here's something new, something that you or I never smelled before. Woooo-ow-ow-ow! what's all this now?" And if the pack be made up mostly of young wolves, you will hear a wild chorus as they debate the matter of the trail which you have just left behind you.

The European wolf, judging him by a slight acquaintance, seems to be essentially like our timber wolf; but his natural timidity has been modified by



Paul Thompson

"The young wolf studies you intently, puzzled by your quietness, till he thinks he is mistaken or has the wrong angle on you"

frequent famines, and especially by dwelling near unarmed peasant folk who are mortally afraid of him. In summer he lives shyly in the high solitudes, where he manages to pick up enough mice, grubs and "such small deer" to satisfy his appetite; but in winter he is always hungry, his natural food having been killed off, and when hunger grows keen he descends from his stronghold to raid the farms. A very little of his raiding starts a veritable reign of terror; every man, woman

or child he meets runs away from him, and presently he becomes bold or even dangerous. At least I can fancy him to be dangerous, having been in a village when a severe winter brought wolves down from the mountains, and when the terrified villagers related specific instances of wolf ferocity. As I searched for the brutes the natives would advise or implore me not to venture into the forest alone; the rural guards kept themselves housed at night, and a single guard, tho armed with a carbine, would not cross the open country even by daylight for fear of meeting the wolf pack.

It was hard for a stranger to decide whether such fears came from bitter experience or were, like our own fear of the wolf, the product of a lively imagination; but one was soon forced to the conclusion that with so much smoke there must be some fire also. Moreover, as evidence of the fire, I found official records to indicate that the European wolf may be so crazed by hunger as to kill and eat human beings.

Such records inevitably pass over into fireside tales, repeated, enlarged, embellished, and thereafter the wolf's character is blackened forever. He is naturally a timid beast, but his one evil deed, done in a moment of fierce hunger, becomes typical of a ferocious disposition. Our pioneers brought many of these harrowing tales to the New World and applied them to our own timber wolf, who is a more powerful beast than his European relative, and much more destructive to game or stock, but who is guiltless, I think, of the charge of following men with intent to kill. Yet the tale is always against him, and therefore it befalls when a belated traveler hears a wolf clamor behind him that terror gets into his head and panic into his heels. If he trusted his ears, he would know that the wild clamor is invariably stationary, and ends where it began; but under the spell of his imagination the fierce cry grows louder, sweeps nearer, until he dashes away headlong for shelter and appears with another blood-curdling story of his flight from a howling pack of wolves.

Curiously enough these terrible packs are always howling when they charge home, tho it is one of the marked characteristics of a wolf that he is silent when he is stalking or running down game. His howling has nothing to do with his hunting, being reserved for social and other occasions; he wastes no breath in noise, as hounds do, when he means to overtake anything. Again and again, when wolves have howled on my trail or made night hideous around my [Continued on page 330]



# PIONEERING IN POETRY

BY AMY LOWELL

*Miss Lowell, a sister of President Lowell of Harvard, is one of the leading poets in the new school of American poetry. She is the author of a number of volumes of verse, and has helped thru her criticism many other writers of the "New Movement." Among the best known of Miss Lowell's books are "A Dance of Many Colored Glass," "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed," "Six French Poets," "Men, Women and Ghosts." This article is from "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry," published by The Macmillan Company, copyright 1917*

WHEN people speak of the "New Poetry," they generally mean that poetry which is written in the newer, freer, forms. But such a distinction is misleading in the extreme, for, after all, forms are forms, of no particular value unless they are the necessary and adequate clothing to some particular manner of thought.

There is a "New Poetry" today, and the new forms are a part of its attire, but the body is more important than the clothing and existed before it. All real changes are a matter of slow growth, of evolution. The beginnings of a change are almost imperceptible, the final stages, on the other hand, being so radical that every one remarks them, and with such astonishment that the cry of "freak," "charlatan," is almost sure to be raised by ignorant readers.

A great artistic movement is as inevitable a thing as the growth of a race. But, as in races, individuals possess differing characteristics, so the various artists whose work represents a revolt may differ most widely one from another, and yet, in varying still more widely from artists of other epochs, they create what critics call a "movement."

The so-called "new movement" in American poetry is evidence of the rise of a native school. The welding together of the whole country which the war has brought about, the mobilizing of our whole population into a single, strenuous endeavor has produced a more poignant sense of nationality than has recently been the case in this country of enormous spaces and heterogeneous population. Hyphens are submerged in the solid overprinting of the word "America." We are no more colonies of this or that other land, but ourselves, different from all other peoples whatsoever.

It is this realization of ourselves that has drawn us into an understanding sympathy

with our Allies hardly to be conceived of before. And let us make no mistake; such a result cannot be reached thru a devotion to the teachings of materialism. The real truth is that at a time when most people were bewailing the growth of materialism, already, beneath the surface, the seething of a new idealism was in process.

Long before the shadow of battle flung itself over the world, the travail of this idealism began. Slowly, painfully, it took on a shape, hidden away in the dreams and desires of unknown men.

Literature is rooted to life, and altho a work of art is great only because of its esthetic importance, still its very estheticism is conditioned by its sincerity and by the strength of its roots. Posterity cares nothing for the views which urged a man to write; to it, the poetry, its beauty as a work of art, is the only

thing which matters. But that beauty could not exist without the soil from which it draws its sustenance, and it is a fact that those works of art which are superficial or meretricious do certainly perish remarkably soon. This is why time alone can determine a man's fate. Tinsel can be made to look extraordinarily like gold; it is only wear which rubs off the plating.

To a certain extent the change which marks American poetry has been going on in the literature of other countries also. But not quite in the same way. Each country approaches an evolutionary step from its own racial angle, and they move alternately, first one leads and then another, but all together, if we look back a century or so, move the world forward into a new path. At the moment of writing, it is America who has taken the last, most advanced step.

It is not my intention, here, to combat the opinions of the conservatives. Conservatives are always with us, they have been opposing change ever since the days of the cave-men. But, fortunately for mankind, they agitate in vain.

Already the more open minded see that the change going on in the arts is not a mere frivolous interest in experiment. Already the reasons for difference begin to stand out clearly.

We who watch realize something of the grandeur of conception toward which this evolution is working.

The modern poets are less concerned with dogma and more with truth. They see in the universe a huge symbol, and so absolute has this symbol become to them that they have no need to dwell constantly upon its symbolic meaning. For this reason, the symbol has taken on a new intensity, and is given much prominence. What appear to be pure nature poems are of course so, but in a different way from most nature poems of the older writers; for nature is not now something separate from man, man and nature are recognized as a part of a whole, man being a part of nature, and all falling into a place in a vast plan, the key to which is natural science.

In some modern American poets this attitude is more conscious than in others, but all have been affected by it; it has modified poetry, as it is more slowly modifying the whole of our social fabric.

Poets are always the advance guard of literature; the advance guard of life.



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This photograph of Miss Lowell was taken at a dinner to American poets two or three years ago in New York



# THREE POEMS

BY AMY LOWELL

## Spectacles

He was a landscape architect.

All day he planned Dutch gardens: rectangular, squared with tulips; Italian gardens: dark with myrtle, thick with running water; English gardens: prim, box-edged, espaliered fruit trees flickering on walls, borders of snapdragons, pansies, marjoram, rue.

On Saturday afternoons, he did not walk into the country. He paid a quarter and went to a cinema show, and gazed—gazed—at marching soldiers, at guns firing and recoiling, at waste grounds strewn with mutilated dead. When he took off his glasses there was moisture upon them, and his eyes hurt. He could not see to use a periscope, they said, yet he could draw gardens.

His firm dismissed him for designing a military garden: forts, and redoubts, and salients, in hemlock and yew, and a puzzle of ditches, damp, deep, floored with forget-me-nots. It was a wonderful thing, but quite mad, of course.

When they took his body from the river, the eyes were wide open, and the lids were so stiffened that they buried him without closing them.

## Entente Cordiale

The young gentleman from the foreign nation  
Sat on the sofa and smiled.

He stayed for two hours and I talked to him.

He answered agreeably,

He was very precise, very graceful, very enthusiastic.

I thought:

Is it possible that there are no nations, only individuals?

That it is the few who give gold and flowers,

While the many have only copper

So worn that even the stamp is obliterated?

I talked to the young gentleman from the foreign nation,

And the faint smell of copper assailed my nostrils:

Copper,

Twisted copper coins dropt by old women

Into the alms-boxes of venerable churches.

## To Winky

Cat,

Cat,

What are you?

Son, thru a thousand generations, of the black leopards  
Padding among the sprigs of young bamboo;

Descendant of many removals from the white panthers  
Who crouch by night under the loquat-trees?

You crouch under the orange begonias,

And your eyes are green

With the violence of murder,

Or half-closed and stealthy

Like your sheathed claws.

Slowly, slowly,

You rise and stretch

In a glossiness of beautiful curves,

Of muscles fluctuating under black, glazed hair.

Cat,

You are a strange creature.

You sit on your haunches

And yawn,

But when you leap

I can almost hear the whine

Of a released string,

And I look to see its flaccid shaking

In the place whence you sprang.

You carry your tail as a banner,

Slowly it passes my chair,

But when I look for you, you are on the table

Moving easily among the most delicate porcelains.

Your food is a matter of importance

And you are insistent on having

Your wants attended to,

And yet you will eat a bird and its feathers

Apparently without injury.

In the night I hear you crying,

But if I try to find you

There are only the shadows of rhododendron leaves

Brushing the ground.

When you come in out of the rain,

All wet and with your tail full of burrs,

You fawn upon me in coils and subtleties;

But once you are dry

You leave me with a gesture of inconceivable impudence,

Conveyed thru the vanishing quirk of your tail

As you slide thru the open door.

You walk as a king scorning his subjects;

You flirt with me as a concubine in robes of silk.

Cat,

I am afraid of your poisonous beauty;

I have seen you torturing a mouse.

Yet when you lie purring in my lap

I forget everything but how soft you are,

And it is only when I feel your claws open upon my  
hand

That I remember

Remember a puma lying out on a branch above my head

Years ago.

Shall I choke you, Cat,

Or kiss you?

Really I do not know.



# WONDER WHAT A KAISER THINKS ABOUT

## An Unauthentic Interview

**W**ELL, here I am—stranded on a muddy little island in this accursed swamp of a country with the hunters just over the hill wondering how to snake me out. I feel just like that fox I hunted in Pomerania that escaped us in the fens. I only hope I have equal luck. But I would never have picked out Holland for a 'place in the sun.' I know I am just about as welcome as the small pox here, but I can stand that. I have been in places before where I was not particularly welcome either.

"Sometimes I wonder how it happened. Perhaps I am the only German who wasn't allowed to know. That's the mischief of being a king; people lie to you so. I used to catch Hindenburg and Ludendorff whispering together and I would have given an estate or two to have overheard. But, of course, I was too dignified to ask. And when they did tell me things I never knew whether to believe them or not. Poor Nicky was just that way. They had him off the throne before he knew that there was a mutinous soldier in Russia. I'm glad that I was nearer the frontier than he was when things began to cave in here. But Nicky never did know enough to come in when it rained.

"I wonder what has come over Europe? Everything has gone mad all at once, just as the palace furniture danced around the room the first night I ever got drunk. (How grand-dad did scold! Well, I learned to hold my liquor since.) Not a year ago crowns were quite the fashion. We had a good score

of sovereigns in Germany alone and the export trade was booming wonderfully. There was Perdy of Bulgaria and—until the Allies pushed him off—Tino in Greece. There was a Hohenzollern in Rumania even, tho the ingrate had no sense of family loyalty. Willy of Wied was giving Albania absent treatment, but I could have got him back again on the throne if the war had gone right; that is, if he was worth the bother. Poland was quite willing to be a kingdom then and with an aristocracy at that; they hadn't discovered that they had been life-long socialists then! I had a likely chap all picked out for Lithuania. Finland seemed only too happy to get some good German at the top. Now they won't look at the best of our princes. How many false hearts there are in this world.

"Then there were—let's count—Kurland, Livland, Estland, Ukrania, Georgia, Circassia and sixteen other little kingdoms to be made out of Russia. Once I had got rid of my troubles in the west I would have showed King Trotzky a thing or two! He was useful in his way, but too impudent. But I'd have chucked the whole business, Poland and all, to have had Nicky back again. It creates a bad precedent to have *any* king deposed no matter how he acts to you. Why, I would even have let Albert stay on the throne if I could have had Antwerp and a naval base at Ostend! Von Bissing used to talk differently, I know. But he was prejudiced. Those Belgians used to annoy him so with their jokes and songs that



*Press Illustrating*

*The ex-Kaiser taking his daily walk thru the castle grounds at Amerongen, Holland, where he has lived since last November*

he would go half wild with vexation. But none of the military could take a joke. If Von Tirpitz ever had a sense of humor he could never have worn the walrus-shaped whiskers that he did, nor Hindenburg wouldn't have stood for that thumbtack-studded statue.

"But I half expected Russia and Austria to go to pieces. I was always fond of Franz and Karl wasn't half a bad fellow, tho I *did* have to scold him when he let on to France that he didn't care who got Alsace-Lorraine. (Much business it was of his! I offered a lot of Austria to Italy once just before Italy got into the war, but that's another story.) But, after all, there were a lot of people in those countries who weren't Germans. And so they knew nothing about our good, old German loyalty and fidelity and so on. They might do anything. But Germany! Why, I was so sure of the Germans that I even dropt that little plan of universal suffrage in Prussia which I had fixed up when things got a bit skittish in '17. I wish now I had put it thru. After all, we had universal suffrage in the Empire and it never hurt me any. But Prussia—somehow—well I was a bit sentimental about keeping even the looks of things there. My medieval tastes and all that. Like stained glass and knights in armor. Germany was business; I let Krupp and Ludendorff run that for me, with old Bethmann to make the apologies when I said something out loud that I should have kept under my mustache.

But Prussia was tradition, and even a varnish of democracy would have spoiled it. And, anyhow, would a franchise or so have stopped this revolution? I've tried concessions before, inviting Radicals to court and so on, but it never did any good. Who says a good word for me now of all those who were strew-



*International Film*

*The "Big Four of Germany" when they ruled the destinies of the Empire and the German armies were successful. Left to right they are the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II, General von Ludendorff, General von Hindenburg and the former Crown Prince Frederick William*



ing flowers of speech in my path a few months back?

"I suppose the trouble is I have been too modest. I took for granted that these generals knew their business and I let them manage the war, in the main. If I had stepped in vigorously and broken the French line (I was always *telling* the army to do just that thing), the war would have been over ever so long ago. And to let America come in. That was a fool trick. And I shouldn't have let Hertling play with those strikers and Socialists and riff-raff in that shilly-shally fashion. A little blood and iron, as I used to tell Bismarck when I was a boy, would put a stop to all that nonsense. It really required a master mind to rescue Germany from the fix into which somebody (somebody else, I mean) had got her, and I—well, I think I will go in. It looks like rain."

# ST. MIHIEL AND THE ARGONNE

(Continued from page 323)

was made especially for the German Crown Prince when it was expected his cohorts would seize the fortress. This post was nothing but an ordinary dwelling house within which had been built a concrete observation post. We climbed up the stairs to the attic where his erstwhile royal highness was wont to gaze thru his glass at unattainable Verdun. The wind was blowing a gale thru the broken windows of the house and I was surprized to see shivering under the stairs leading to the attic a large yellow eyed black cat. Upon what it lived one could only surmise for there was not an inhabitant in the ruined town and there had not been one probably since the Germans left last year.

We stopped for luncheon at a little village where a regiment of American negro troops were stationed. They were engaged in salvaging the neighboring battlefields and some were cutting stone out of a nearby quarry. They all wore great sleeveless brown leather jackets and as they worked they sang their weird melodies, both plantation and rag. We had our luncheon with the American white officers in a little hut about as big as an American railroad flagman's house. We ate our meal sitting on the bed and some boxes, but we had real American doughnuts for dessert, which were brought by a smiling negro orderly who hailed from Mississippi. We started on our way again and shortly reached the Argonne Forest.

THE Argonne is not a continuous forest but a succession of woods and clearings. It is traversed by rivers and small streams which have worn deep ravines between the hills and these ravines afford fine protection for any defending troops.

Here we saw many of the famous fancy rest camps the Germans had built. We went into one where the officers' houses were made of concrete, and elaborately decorated. There were bowling alleys and shooting galleries, club houses, etc. On the sides of the ravine facing the enemy were innumerable pill boxes and machine gun nests. Some of the latter were in the tree tops. The ground was intersected with trenches running in all directions.

In the woods we came upon numerous German graveyards. They were evidently intended to be permanent, for they were surrounded by stone fences and each grave had a large cross-stone at its head. We saw the road and the machine where our boys had come thru this region. We visited the elaborate dugouts from which they had ousted the Germans. One is lost in wonder in imagining how human beings could fight and



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advance thru such an impregnable sector with its innumerable trenches, barbed wire entanglements, pill boxes and camouflaged machine gun nests. But it was the spirit of America that accomplished this feat and tho our troops were slaughtered by the thousands they never stopped pushing ahead.

AMERICA surely took the hardest task assigned to any army during the war when her troops captured the Argonne. This was of course fitting, as we had not suffered as much as the French and English and the hardest job properly belonged to us. But it was certainly a task to test the courage of even the most dauntless. And the fact that our boys never stopped but consistently and persistently went ahead until every German was dead or out of that forest speaks eloquently for the American fighting spirit. We lost thousands and thousands of men, many more than the reports first indicated, and as fast as one division was battered to pieces another came charging forward to take its place. There is no more gallant action in the annals of war than the charge of the American divisions thru the Argonne which cleaned Germany out of her greatest strongholds on the entire western front and made possible the final Allied victory.

We passed dumps where thousands of hats, guns and equipment of both friend and foe were brought in by the salvage corps from the neighboring forests. Everything that the most inveterate souvenir hunter could desire was there in quality as well as quantity. We were told to help ourselves and if any of the readers of The Independent would like to see a fairly good collection of Argonne souvenirs I hereby invite him to call at my home the next time he visits New York.

We then left the Argonne Forest and came down the long road to Bar-le-Duc. But the snow covered roads slowed us up so that we missed the afternoon train to Paris. We therefore had the interesting but extremely discomfiting experience of having to take the midnight military express to the capital, which compelled us to sit up all night and explain at every station to the throng who tried to enter our compartment that there was no room for any more.

## THE PEACEABLE, TIMID WOLF

(Continued from page 325)

winter camp, I have gone as near them as I could get, giving them every opportunity for a man hunt; but tho they are bolder by night than by day, as are most other beasts, they have never save in one peculiar instance shown any evidence of a hostile or dangerous disposition. And then they scared me properly, and let me know how a man might feel if he were running with a pack of wolves at his heels.

THE startling exception came one winter afternoon as I was crossing a frozen lake in a snowstorm. It was almost dusk when I came out of the woods, hurrying because I had still far to go, and headed fair across the middle of the lake. Soon the wind was blowing the snowflakes in level lines; what with the snow and the darkened air it became difficult to keep one's bearings, and in order to shape my course more surely I edged in nearer and nearer to the weather shore.

Two or three times I had a vague impression that something moved in the woods, and moved so as to keep abreast of me as I held my way steadily down the lake; but the flying snowflakes interfered with clear vision until I began to come under the lee of an evergreen point that thrust itself into the white expanse ahead.



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Then I surely saw a creeping motion among the trees on my left, and stopped dead in my tracks to watch it. The next instant the underbrush was ripped open in a dozen places and a pack of wolves rushed out. One darted down the lake, so as to get between me and the point; another that I dared not watch sped up the lake, at a broad angle from the course of the first; the rest spread into a fan-shaped formation as they came on, and in a twinkling every avenue of escape to the woods was shut by a loping wolf. There was left only a fight or a straightaway run across the ice.

The wolves were perhaps a hundred yards away when they broke cover. They came on easily, as if there were no call to hurry; but to any creature with imagination there was something deadly in that broadening fan, which would presently close its ends like a trap. The brutes uttered no cry, not a howl or yelp of any kind. They were upwind from me, and I think now that they had seen me when I came out of the woods and had mistaken me in the storm for a deer or some other game animal; but at the moment their rush certainly looked dangerous, and their grim silence was more terrifying than any outcry.

Bending down I threw off the snowshoe straps for free footing and, as I straightened up, pulled the heavy revolver from its sheath. Then I stood stock-still, which is the most surprising thing you can do to any charging beast: he is so used to running away from trouble himself, and to seeing other beasts run away from it, that a motionless figure puzzles him, throws him off his balance and makes him suspect that there is something wrong somewhere.

From the left end of the charging line a huge wolf shot out suddenly at top speed, circling to get behind me, and I picked him out as the one I must first kill. But I would wait till the last moment for two reasons: first, because shooting must be straight, there being only half as many cartridges as there were wolves; and second, because here was the chance of a lifetime to learn whether a wolf, knowing what he was doing, would ever run into a man. The mental process is slow and orderly now, but at the time it came and went with a snowflake that swept before my eyes.

As the big wolf whirled in on the run, still some forty yards away, the wind came fair from me to him. He got his first whiff of the man scent, and with a terrible shock. I think, since its effect was a contortion that looked as if it might dislocate his back. At the top of a jump he tried to check himself by a violent wiggle; with his legs stiff as bars he came down, slid to his toes, and leaped straight up with a wild yelp, as if I had shot him. Yet up to that moment, when his nose told him what game he was running, I had not made a sound or moved a muscle.

That single yelp stopped the rush as if by magic. Most of the pack scattered on the instant; but two or three of the young or wolves that did not yet understand their blunder hesitated a bit, with surprise written all over them. Then they, too, caught the alarm, and the whole pack went speeding for cover in immense bounds, which grew convulsive when I began to play my part in the little comedy. At the shot every flying brute went up in the air, as if safety lay only in the clouds or on the other side of the mountain.

Such are the real wolves. I see them yet, the ones porrodding their grizzled coats, streaming away like flushed quail and vanishing into the dusky woods with one last tremendous jump, whenever I hear a good wolf story.

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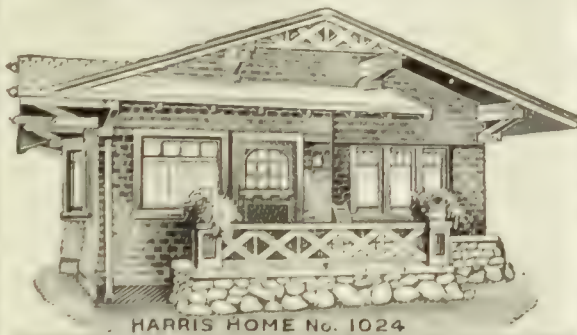
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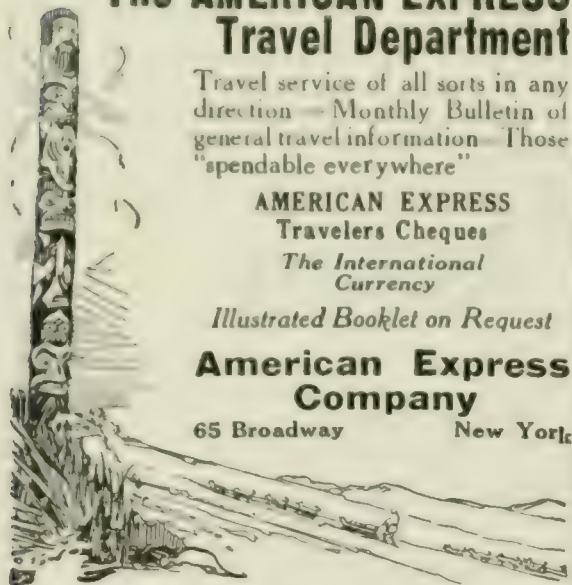
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## WHY FIRE INSURANCE COSTS MORE

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

SOME time last year when fire insurance managers realized that costs of material and labor were steadily advancing and that the existing provisions for rate making in calculating premiums had entirely omitted any means of meeting such a contingency, it was found necessary to resort to some temporary expedient which would aid in covering the increased initial expense incurred in writing business. The justification of such action lies in the actual experience of every citizen. Each one of us is conscious of the heavy rise in prices since the United States became a belligerent. The earning power of labor had to be increased to meet this addition in the cost of living. The employees of fire insurance companies could not be excepted from the movement. The same rule applied to all materials.

The position of the fire insurance companies was a difficult one. They realized the impracticability of advancing rates in the same proportion that other commodities had risen, however logical such a course might be. The 100,000 men composing their local agency force were facing increased expenses and felt that their commission compensation should be raised. This suggestion evidently received little or no consideration from the managers, presumably on the theory that, as insurable values had increased as the result of advanced prices, commission incomes would increase proportionably. But the situation as to salaried employees and materials essential to the conduct of the business was different. Increased premium income by the companies affected neither them nor their salaried forces. An increase in the amount at risk, while it would augment the amount of money earned by agents working on a percentage commission basis, would not have a like effect on the net results achieved by the companies for the reason that the contingent loss liability rises with the amount at risk.

After conferring over the problem the companies finally decided to make a surcharge of 10 per cent in rates applicable thruout the country. It is no exaggeration perhaps to assert that this arrangement was regarded as reasonable by at least 80 per cent of the insurance commissioners. The facts were indisputable.

Now that the war is over, the insurance commissioners of several states are demanding that the 10 per cent surcharge be removed. While it is true that the war is indubitably the cause of the excessive cost of living, it is also true that the cessation of actual hostilities has not operated as yet to change the effect in that direction. In point of truth, prices are as high now, if not higher, than they were at the time the armistice was signed. The insurance commissioner of Michigan several weeks ago issued a mandatory order to the companies requiring the removal of the surcharge, basing his action on the results of the operations of the companies in his state during 1918. This is virtually an experience of but six months, the average time risks were in force. From that viewpoint alone the proposition is impracticable. But there is a greater and weightier reason to render it untenable. The experience in one state is



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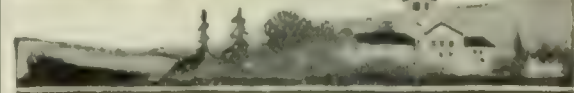
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not, cannot be, controlling. If fire insurance companies operated on that basis there are some states in the United States and some localities in the world which on their individual experience would be debarred from insurance protection. To apply that principle to the property owners of California and Maryland would ruin them.

The companies have met the Michigan order by going into court on a petition to restrain the commissioner from enforcing his order and the matter is now subject to judicial determination in that state.

Some time ago, as the result of a similar order from the insurance commissioner of Kansas, the question went into the courts of that state. But, pending a review and decision the surcharge is being collected separately, the proceeds deposited with the insurance department, to be returned to policyholders if the case goes against the companies and to be paid over to them if they win the legal contest.

Several weeks ago, at a meeting of insurance commissioners held in St. Louis, the insurance commissioner of Virginia made a vigorous attack on the companies for continuing the surcharge in his state and, as a result of the discussion which followed, the whole question was referred for investigation and report to a special committee appointed for that purpose.

**H**AVING all the facts in my possession, I think it just and proper to premium-payers and insurers to express my opinion on the merits of the controversy which, it seems, is widening. Were the companies justified in making the surcharge? In finding an answer to this question it is neither necessary nor germane to take the net results of their business up to the beginning of 1918 into consideration. Some of them made a good profit; others will show a loss quite as substantial. They were facing an extraordinary economic condition. It was simply necessary that the vast army of office and traveling employees, inspectors, surveyors and special agents receive enough more money to meet the demands on their incomes made by higher living costs. This necessity was one which all lines of business faced. The insurance rates as they stood were based on normal conditions. Something had to be done to meet the abnormal conditions. The expedient adopted seems to me a reasonable one, particularly when we consider the rate of advance as compared with the average of all other commodities. Unless my personal experience is exceptional, we are now paying 20 to 100 per cent increase on what we buy. I should regard myself as most fortunate if my expenses had increased only 10 per cent.

As the reason given for the surcharge was based on conditions growing out of the war, it is argued, sophistically, that now the war is over, this extra cost for fire insurance should be removed. The critics refuse to consider that altho the fighting has ceased and we are within a reasonable time of securing a treaty of peace, the economic confusion growing out of the war has not been remedied. As previously observed, costs have been heavier since the enemy surrendered than they have ever been in this country before. Neither the cost of wages nor materials has decreased; on the contrary, they seem to ascend continually.

I therefore conclude that, having proper regard for the obligations they assume, the companies are justified in continuing the extra charge until the situation has assumed one more nearly resembling the normal, that is to say, the conditions existing before the surcharge was ordered.

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**LUIGI CRISCUOLO, Director**

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# THE INVESTMENT SITUATION

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE TO INVESTORS

## Corporate Finances

**T**HE successful close of the Victory Loan campaign has tended to stimulate offerings of corporation securities which during the previous months had been put in shape to market. The outlook points to a large amount of corporate financing by established companies which require capital to provide for business expansion both in domestic and foreign trade, to take care of maturing obligations of municipalities, railroads and other corporations.

Among the large offerings was that of \$50,000,000 General Motors Corporation Debenture Stock which a syndicate of New York investment houses offered at \$90 per share, affording a return of 6.67 per cent. The announcement was made that in June the stockholders of the corporation are to vote to authorize a total of \$500,000,000 Debenture Stock and a similar amount of Common Stock, thus placing the General Motors in the rank with the United States Steel Corporation as a billion dollar industry.

There have also been quite a number of smaller issues, including industrial, railroad and public utility securities. The best test for the financial conditions of the country is the manner in which investors respond to the security offerings which are made directly following the close of a great Government loan campaign like the last. While the public responded generously to the Government's call for funds there is no doubt that a great deal of idle money is on deposit in the banks awaiting investment in some form of security yielding a generous return.

## The Oil Securities

The market recently experienced an abnormal rise in oil stocks which as usual had somewhat of a setback during the first half of May. Oil is a highly essential raw product for which there will be a good demand for many years. Well-managed oil companies have made millions of dollars for their stockholders, but such companies in many cases were refining companies which took no risks and merely bought crude oil for refining and the product at a profit. The Standard Oil companies are of this type and many independent concerns have repeated the success of the former.

It is natural that with the large and steadily increasing demand for oil in industries all over the world, the irresponsible or fraudulent stock promoter should become active and begin to organize wild-cat companies whose stocks are offered in exchange for the savings of small investors or their holdings of Liberty Bonds, with promises of enormous profits such as successful companies have made. There is much merit in many oil propositions that have come on the market recently and there is no reason why a business man who can afford to take some risks should not buy oil stocks outright when offered by reputable firms.

## The Trust Cases

In a recent decision on the legality of Secretary Redfield's plans for stabilizing prices, Attorney General Palmer indicated that the policy of the Government with respect to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law had not changed, altho the war's progress had prevented prosecution under the act. It is obvious that so long as the law is in existence, the chief legal executive of the Gov-

ernment can take no other stand. If the law is detrimental to the progress of lawful business, it is up to the new Congress to take such action as will insure the progress of American industry, particularly at this moment when every nation in Europe is striving for business in competition with its neighbors. I do not know that the country would suffer to any extent by the repeal of the law, and the fact that during the war it was not enforced shows that the Administration must have had some doubts as to the advisability of standing by it to the letter.

## The Railroads

The railroad situation still dominates and the *Railway Age* puts it very pertinently when it says that the railroad system of the United States is bankrupt. It is my opinion that while the railroads are not bankrupt, at least their finances must be in a very precarious condition and one requiring immediate attention. The *Railway Age* says the railroads are earning only 23 per cent as much net operating income as in the three years ended June 30, 1917, in spite of the fact that the gross earnings are running about 50 per cent more than they averaged in those years.

The article points out that increased expenses devour the increased gross revenues. Total earnings in three months of 1916 were \$811,000,000, while in 1919 they were \$1,120,500,000, an increase of 38 per cent. However, operating expenses in 1916 were \$560,000,000 while in 1919 they were \$1,037,000,000, an increase of 85 per cent. In the first three months of 1916 the operating ratio was 69 per cent; in 1919, with passenger rates 50 per cent higher and freight rates close on 35 per cent higher, the ratio of operating expenses to total earnings was 93 per cent! Of course, it is disappointing but there is some hope in knowing that the new Congress will take the matter in hand.

It is reported that Director General Hines has called upon Mr. Paul M. Warburg to aid in formulating a plan under which the railroads are to be returned to their owners. Mr. Warburg's plan, announced some time ago, provided for a division of surplus earnings between the Government and the corporations after 6 per cent had been paid on the investment. It is surprising to note that those who sponsored Government control seem to be withdrawing their support merely because their administration has not succeeded. One thing is certain: if the roads are returned to their owners without provision for adequate rates we shall have another period of receiverships as in 1913-1917.

## Foreign Financing

In its May bulletin, the National City Bank says: "It will be to the lasting honor of America, crowning her achievements in the war with greater glory, if this country will go to the limit of her ability not only in providing food for the starving but in helping these stricken people to start their industries and get upon their feet again. . . . The situation in Europe is not an inviting one in the eyes of the individual investor. The destruction of wealth and man-power has been appalling, the countries are burdened with debts beyond any previous experience, and, most serious of all, the whole social and industrial organization has been unsettled to such an extent



that confidence in future policies and purposes is shaken."

Considerable publicity has been given of late to the subject of financing our friends and allies by means of the establishment of investment trusts in this country, such men as Mr. Paul M. Warburg and Mr. Leopold Fredrick having openly espoused the idea. For the inexperienced investor, the investment trust is a blessing. It is similar in function to the savings bank in that the risk, if any, is distributed over hundreds of different investments so that if one should be adversely affected, the greater proportion would be of sufficient value to offset any possible loss.

The investment trust engages men who are experts in security values and purchases such securities as its experts recommend. These securities are pledged with a trustee which permits the trust to issue obligations or certificates against the collateral held by the trustee. The investor buys a security which must be regarded as the quintessence of stability because of the able management such a trust must presumably have, because of the diversity of collateral behind the investment and because of the ready market afforded by reason of the eventually wide distribution of the securities. Several corporations have already been formed to conduct an investment business on this plan and the attention of the small investor is particularly directed to the possibilities in securities of this type.

## DOES MIGHT MAKE RIGHT?

(Continued from page 318)

right on China's side when China asked that those agreements be abrogated? Was it to be expected that the Council of Big Three would consent to confirm any such high-handed action of so militaristic a policy?

4. Was China not right when she declared that in going to war with Germany, all treaties between the two countries terminated, and that all German cessions and concessions passed automatically to China, and not by any known law or precedent to Japan or any other outside nation?

5. When the United States urged China to sever relations with Germany and later on to declare war, under the supposition, if not promise, that China would thereby reap great gains, did not a moral obligation henceforth rest on the United States, and especially on President Wilson, to render to China something more than professions of friendship?

6. Was it fair to China for the Big Three to allow Japan, all by herself, and as distinct from the Peace Conference or the League of Nations, to decide as to the way and the time to retrocede to China the territory of Kiao Chau, including Tsingtao?

7. Would it not have been nearer to pure right if all the powers, which had forcibly leased territory from China, had agreed to restore all such territory?

8. Is it exactly right to China, after presenting all her appeals or desires, to be granted nothing?

It may be said that Japan consents to "hand back the Shantung province in full sovereignty to China." I have never heard before that China had ever given up this sovereignty or that Japan had claimed it. This formal utterance is camouflage to make people think that China has gained something in the compromise. All that the Japanese claimed (and even that claim was wrong) was that German railway and mining concessionary rights had passed over to Japan, by "right of conquest."

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**MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY.**  
New York, May 20, 1919.  
DIVIDEND 94.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1919, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 4, 1919. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

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## UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF A SUMMER QUARTER

Instead of the usual Summer Session of six weeks, the University of Colorado will conduct, in the summer of 1919, a Summer Quarter of two terms, greatly increasing the scope and variety of courses. The First Term will open on June 30 and close on August 2. The Second Term will open on August 4 and close on September 6. Courses will be offered in Liberal Arts, Law, Medicine, Optometry, Engineering, Mountain Field Biology, and Vocational Subjects. A bulletin, soon to be issued, containing descriptions of courses and other information, may be obtained by addressing the Registrar.

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. St. Mihiel and the Argonne. By Hamilton Holt.

1. What is the purpose of the first paragraph? What is the rhetorical name for such a paragraph?
2. Point out a sentence that indicates the plan of the entire article. What is the value of such a sentence?
3. Prove that the article rises to a point of especially high interest.
4. Show how the writer uses description as a means of increasing interest in narration.
5. Sum up the principal impressions St. Mihiel and the Argonne made on the writer.
6. Sum up the principal impressions the article makes on the reader.
7. Explain clearly why Americans are especially interested in St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

#### II. The Case of Japan vs. China. By Viscount Ishii and Gilbert Reid.

1. Imagine that you are judge at a debate at which the two articles are presented by opposing speakers. Give your decision and explain your reasons for making the decision as you do.
2. Write a properly numbered and lettered brief of each article.
3. Explain what methods of proof are employed in these articles.

#### III. Wonder What a Kaiser Thinks About.

1. Write a character sketch of the former Kaiser, basing all that you say upon suggestions conveyed in the "unauthentic interview."
2. Write a somewhat similar "unauthentic interview" with King Albert of Belgium, General Pershing, or Admiral Sims.

#### IV. When Everybody Flies. By Laurence La Tourette Driggs.

1. Point out examples of balanced sentences. What effects are gained by the use of balanced sentences?
2. Write an original short story in which you show some of the conditions that may exist in the future. Try to unite your story with the interests of your school.
3. Develop proof of the following statement: "Communication spells all the difference between modern times and ancient times."
4. Write contrasting paragraphs concerning Christopher Columbus and modern aviators.

#### V. The Peaceable, Timid Wolf. By William J. Long.

1. What is the principal point the writer makes? By what means does he endeavor to establish this point?
2. Show how the article combines exposition, narration, description and argument.
3. In the form of a contrast present the popular conception of a wolf and the writer's conception.
4. Write an original short story narrating the experiences of some man who endeavored, by actual experience, to prove or disprove Mr. Long's beliefs concerning wolves.
5. Explain how the narration makes use of the principle of suspense.

#### VI. Pioneering in Poetry. By Amy Lowell.

1. Explain the following: "A great artistic movement is as inevitable a thing as the growth of a race."
2. What is the meaning of the following sentence: "Literature is rooted to life?"
3. From various textbooks that you have studied in English draw illustrations in support of the sentence just mentioned.
4. Endeavor to explain and prove the following: "Poets are always the advance guard of literature; the advance guard of life."

#### VII. The Story of the Week.

1. Give a talk in which you summarize and explain recent events in connection with the Peace Congress.
2. Draw a blackboard map of the former Russian Empire. Give a talk in which you explain what is now taking place in various parts of Russia.
3. By means of a blackboard map explain the position and the importance of the islands of the Dodecanese.
4. Write a summarizing sentence for every important item in "The Story of the Week."
5. Imagine that you are captain of a small sailing vessel, and that you experienced unusual adventures in connection with the recent ocean-flights. Write your experiences for transmission to the daily press.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Congress and the President—"The Republican Congress and the Democratic President," "No, Mr. President," "The Story of the Week."

1. What are the most important items considered in the President's message to Congress?
2. On which of these subjects are the Republican Congress and the Democratic President in accord?
3. How would it be possible for "the two years of the present Congress to become a period of mere controversy and inaction"?
4. Outline that part of the President's message relating to labor.

#### II. Germany—Past and Future—"Wonder What a Kaiser Thinks About," "The Indeterminate Sentence of Germany."

1. What is the basis of the assertion: "Not a year ago crowns were quite the fashion"?
2. "I offered a lot of Austria to Italy once just before Italy got into the war." To what incident does this refer?
3. Who is the "Nicky" mentioned in this supposed interview? "Ferdie of Bulgaria"? "Tino of Greece"? "Willy of Wied"?
4. Why are the four men in the illustration called the "Big Four of Germany"? Can you name four men who may be said to have taken their places since the signing of the armistice?
5. Why do the German delegates at Paris object to signing the treaty? Does the logic of the editorial meet these objections?
6. What relation will the League of Nations bear to the future problems of Germany?

#### III. The Chinese Problem—"The Case of Japan vs. China."

1. Review the history of the "concessions" made by China previous to 1914.
2. What is the basis of the "new national spirit of the Chinese people" referred to by Mr. Reid?
3. Do you agree that "it would have been better for China if German interests in China had been left alone and not transferred to Japan"?
4. What are the terms of (a) the secret agreements made by the Allies with Japan, (b) the agreement made between Japan and China in 1915?

#### IV. Greece and the War—"The Twelve Islands."

1. Locate the Twelve Islands (Dodecanese) which are the subject of this news item.
2. What disposition was made of these islands in the Secret Treaty of 1915? Why does Italy now yield her claim to these islands?
3. What islands are at present a part of the kingdom of Greece? Under what circumstances were these islands added to the kingdom?
4. Review the history of the war between Italy and Turkey and of the Treaty of Lausanne? Do these events bear any relation to the present controversy?

#### V. The Russian Situation—"Making Allies of Enemies," "The Finnish Campaign," "Drive on Petrograd."

1. Who are the various men referred to in the first news item?
2. Why have the Finns and the Estonians united in the drive on Petrograd? Why are the Allies rendering them assistance?
3. Why is Admiral Kolchak opposed to the Allied recognition of the independence of Finland?
4. Is the Bolshevik power waxing or waning in Russia? What are your proofs?

#### VI. Problems of Transportation—"When Everybody Flies."

1. "Communication indeed spells all the difference between modern times and the dark ages of non-intercourse." Give some of the facts which prove this assertion.
2. What, according to the author, are some of the advantages which will come from commercial aviation?
3. "Its [aviation's] problems are slight as compared to those of the railroad and steamship in the first dozen years." Do you agree?
4. Why has the world watched the progress of the attempt of the "NO 4" with so much interest?



HAMILTON HOLT  
Editor

HAROLD HOWLAND  
Associate Editor

EDWIN E. SLOSSON  
Literary Editor

# The Independent

FOUNDED 1848

Including Harper's Weekly

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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## Congress Goes to Work

THE Sixty-sixth Congress has buckled down to work in a manner that makes it evident that the Republicans who control it are out for a "record of achievement" to which to point in the 1920 presidential campaign.

The suffrage resolution, submitting the nineteenth amendment to the states for ratification, was approved by the House on the third day of its session by a vote of 304 to 89. Its consideration in the Senate was twice blocked by anti-suffrage senators from the South. The announcements by Senators Keys and Hale, Republicans, and Senator Hale, Democrat, that they will vote for the amendment, give 66 votes pledged in its favor, two more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Early approval of the resolution by the Senate is certain.

The House passed in fifty minutes and the Senate in three, the War Risk Deficiency bill, making provision for the payment of allotments to soldiers' dependents up to the end of the present fiscal year. President Wilson's cabled approval of the bill made possible the immediate mailing of 700,000 checks, totaling \$13,107,000 that had been held up at the War Risk Insurance Bureau since May 1 because of lack of funds.

Then began the consideration of the regular appropriation bills that failed at the last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress because of the Senate filibuster. These bills will be disposed of in record time, according to Republican leaders.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels surprised members of Congress, when hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill were begun, recommending that the three-year building program, calling for ten first class battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, and 130 smaller craft, which he so urgently requested in the last days of the Sixty-fifth Congress, be abandoned. He believed that the United States should show its faith in the League of Nations by authorizing no new battle ship construction at this time. All other nations represented at the Peace Conference were following this course, he said. He did recommend, however, that the uncom-

pleted portion of the last three-year building program be carried out. Republican leaders took the Secretary's action as confirming their belief that the huge naval program presented last December was never intended as anything more more than a paper navy. The new program was incorporated in the Naval bill, which passed the House but was held up by the Senate filibuster. That bill provided for suspending expenditures on the program should a League of Nations be created.

Secretary Daniels' recommendation was welcomed by the Republican majority, since it assists them in their policy of economy and retrenchment. They are becoming deeply concerned over the figures to which monthly expenditures by the Government are mounting. On May 1, \$2,226,000,000 of the Victory Loan already had been spent. The repeal of the so-called 10 per cent luxury taxes and the soft drink taxes will further cut into revenue returns. Large sales of securities by the Government will be necessary, Congressional leaders fear, if a deficit is to be avoided.

In this connection Progressives of the Senate under the leadership of Senator Borah made clear in terminating their fight against Senator Penrose's candidacy for chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that it was not to the personality of Senator Penrose that they object, but to the principles of taxation for which he stands. If Senator Penrose's announced policy of reducing taxes on incomes and profits is made the policy of the Republican party, Senator Borah announced, the Progressives would be compelled to split away from the party, endangering its success at the polls in 1920.

Senate Progressives, altho defeated in their fight against Senator Penrose, are highly pleased with the committee appointments they won in the organization of the Senate. They believe that they now are in a favorable position to influence important reconstruction legislation. Senator Cummins became chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce; Senator Jones of Washington, chairman of the Committee on Commerce; Senator Kenyon, of the Committee on Education and Labor; Senator LaFollette, of the



Marcus in New York Times

You'll never get there in that thing



Committee on Manufactures, and Senator Gronna chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. In addition Senator Johnson was given a place on the Foreign Relations Committee, giving a majority in that committee against the League of Nations, and Senator Cummins was elect-president *pro tempore* of the Senate. These gains were possible, Progressive senators believe, only because they "held out" on Penrose.

The Sixty-sixth Congress received its first message from President Wilson, cabled from Paris, with mixed feelings. Its labor passages were called "socialistic" by some and by others they were looked upon as having been written by an "internationalist" rather than by a nationalist; but no one publicly disagreed with them.

Republican leaders answered its passages on woman suffrage, and on the return of the wires and the railroads to their private owners, by the statement that they intended to pass the suffrage resolution and to return the wires and the railroads regardless of any advice from the President.

The President's recommendation that war-time prohibition be repealed in so far as it affects wine and beer was unpopular with both houses. Canvasses of the House and Senate show that more than two-thirds of both houses would vote against any repeal measure. It is unlikely that the repealer will be forced to a record vote in either house.

Some of the President's opponents profest to see in the President's message an "announcement" that he would run for a third term. Senator New, Republican, of Indiana, gave expression to this idea when he said the President had made a bid in his message for the votes of the women, of labor and of the liquor interests, "an unique but powerful combination." Recent intimations from Paris that the President would not run for a third term were disquieting to Democratic politicians in Congress, who fear that no other Democratic candidate can win in 1920.

Interest in the Senate centers this week, and will center for many months to come, in the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant. However, debate upon the League and the treaty is not being allowed to interfere with the expeditious passage of appropriation measures. The present speed on these bills is not an end in itself. Republicans believe that the country will approve it, but the primary purpose is quickly to clear the way for action on the Republican program of legislation.

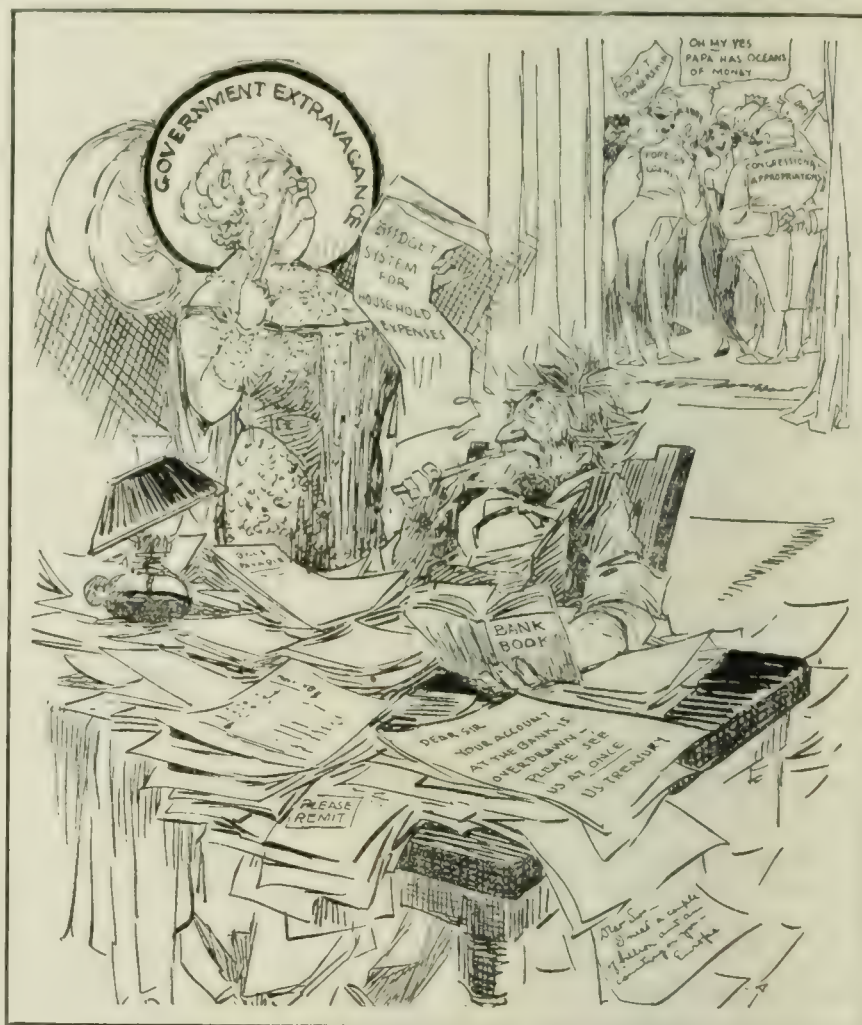
This program, thus far, has been outlined only very indefinitely. It includes passage of legislation for a budget system, special tariff legislation for the protection of the dye and allied chemical industries, to be followed by extensive hearings looking to a complete and upward revision of the tariff at the next session, the return of the wire and the railroad systems to their owners with special legislation for their protection, legislation for the placement of all discharged soldiers, sailors and marines on reclaimed lands and a possible revision and liberalization of the Sherman anti-trust laws.

## Proving the Eagle's Wings

THE United States Navy has set a new record for the world in making the first flight across the Atlantic—an elaborately prepared for and safeguarded flight, to be sure, with a week's rest halfway across at the Azores, but nevertheless an epoch-making feat in aviation. Only one of the three United States planes that started the flight was able to go on from the Azores. That was the NC-4, commanded by Lieutenant

Commander Albert C. Read and manned by a crew of five naval officers. It reached Lisbon on May 27, having left Trepassy Bay, Newfoundland, on May 16, and found the city *en fête* to celebrate the American reversal of the voyage of Columbus. From Lisbon it was planned to continue the flight to Plymouth, England, making in all a voyage of about 4000 miles. The actual flying time of the NC-4 in her 2150-mile flight from shore to shore was 26 hours and 41 minutes, cutting down to less than a quarter the transatlantic record made by the fastest ocean liner, the "Mauretania." The NC-4 maintained an average speed of 82 knots; the best that the "Mauretania" was capable of making was 24.04 knots.

While the NC planes were following their transatlantic course patrolled by United States destroyers every fifty miles and were in constant wireless communication with their bases, the world was waiting in suspense for news of Harry Hawker's attempt to cross the





and the rest of the world mourning them for dead, until on May 25 the ship swung close enough to the coast of Scotland for flags to give the message "Saved crew of Sopwith aeroplane."

Hawker and Grieves had flown 1225 miles before the accident to the radiator forced them down. "It was thru being too careful," said Hawker in describing the failure of his flight. "Given another machine tomorrow, I would try again."

## Hawker's Own Story

**W**E had very difficult ground to rise from on the other side. To get in the air at all we had to run diagonally across the course. Once we got away we climbed very well, but about ten minutes up we passed from firm, clear weather into fog.

Off the Newfoundland banks we got well over this fog, however, and, of course, at once lost sight of the



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

"The telegraph and telephone lines will of course be returned to their owners as soon as the transfer can be effected without administrative confusion"

sea. The sky was quite clear for the first four hours, when the visibility became very bad. Heavy cloud banks were encountered, and eventually we flew into a heavy storm with rain squalls.

At this time we were flying well above the clouds at a height of about 15,000 feet.

About five and one-half hours out, owing to the choking of the filter, the temperature of the water cooling out the engine started to rise, but after coming down several thousand feet we overcame this difficulty.

Everything went well for a few hours, when once again the circulation system became choked and the temperature of the water rose to the boiling point. We of course realized that until the pipe was cleared we could not rise higher without wasting motor power.

When we were about ten and one-half hours on our way the circulation system was still giving trouble, and we realized we could not go on using up our motor power.

Then it was we reached the fateful decision to play for safety. We changed our course and began to fly diagonally across the main shipping route for about two and a half hours, when, to our great relief, we sighted the Danish steamer which proved to be the tramp "Mary."

We at once sent up our Verey light distress signals. These were answered promptly, and then we flew on about two miles and landed in the water ahead of the steamer.

The sea was exceedingly rough, and despite the utmost efforts of the Danish crew it was one and a half hours before they succeeded in taking us off. It was only at a great risk to themselves, in fact, that they eventually succeeded in launching a small boat, owing to the heavy gale from the northeast which was raging.

It was found impossible to salve the machine, which, however, is most probably still afloat somewhere in the mid-Atlantic.

Altogether, before being picked up, we had been fourteen and a half hours out from Newfoundland. We were picked up at 8.30 (British summer time).

From Captain Duhn, of the "Mary," and his Danish crew we received the greatest kindness on our journey home. The ship carried no wireless, and it was not until we arrived off the Butt of Lewis that we were able to communicate with the authorities.

On climbing aboard we found that Captain Duhn spoke very good English. He had been afraid we should go down before his boat reached us.

"Another hour," he said, as we went on the bridge, "and you would have gone down."

He thought we were Americans, and we were struck by the casual manner in which he took the whole business, as if it were an every day affair to take airmen out of the Atlantic.

We immediately asked him his bearing and what likelihood there was of meeting a ship that day or the next, and of being in the main route of shipping.

At that time he thought there would be a very good chance of seeing a ship with wireless at any moment. That night the storm got worse and we had to heave to, only making about a knot in a northerly direction, thus taking us off the shipping route and lessening the chance of meeting another ship.

We slept, or tried to most of the time, drank tea, and read the captain's English books. We saw St. Kilda, but it was not until the Butt of Lewis was reached that we could communicate.

What we want to emphasize is that the fault was not due to the motor, which was in every way reliable, running satisfactorily from start to finish, even after boiling all the water away. The motor was still running merrily, tho red hot, when we alighted in the water.

Off Loch Eireholl we were met by the destroyer "Woolston" and conveyed to Scapa Flow, where we had a splendid welcome home from Admiral Freemantle and the men of the Grand Fleet.

## When the Bonds of Discipline Relax

**W**HAT the newspapers delight in calling a "crime wave" has followed every war as far back as police records are kept, and the question has recently been raised as to what may be expected after a war of the proportions of the Great War. The soldiers, suddenly released from the restraints of military discipline, and the whole population, relaxing from the high and patriotic tension of war time, tend to swing



# Some of the Senate's Leading Lights



*Harris & Ewing*

President pro tem. by the unanimous choice of the Republicans—Senator Albert Baird Cummins. He has been in the Senate for eleven years and is one of the Progressive group



*International Film*

The Republican whip, Senator Charles Curtis, who has been sent to Congress from Kansas for over a quarter of a century, first as a Representative and later as a Senator



*International Film*

The most vigorous and talkative opponent of the League of Nations, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho



*International Film*

Three members of the Republican majority in the Senate talking things over just before the extra session opened. At the left is Senator James Wadsworth, Jr., of New York. The accusing finger belongs to Senator George Moses of New Hampshire. At the right is Senator Harry New of Illinois, a comparatively recent member



*International Film*

The chief spokesman in favor of the League of Nations, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska



© Harris & Ewing

"It's always fair weather" with Vice-President Marshall. Here he is cheering up the Democratic leader, Senator Martin of Virginia (right) with one of his famous jokes



*International Film*

Probably Senator Chamberlain of Oregon holds the record for faultfinding in the Senate. Altho a Democrat, he has spoken fearlessly and frequently against the mistakes of the administration, particularly in military matters. As chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs he introduced a bill repeating the charges made by former Judge Advocate General Ansell against the army system of courts-martial and asking for investigation of them and a reform



*International Film*

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio (left), often proposed as Presidential candidate, and Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. They are both Republicans





St. Louis Republic



An argument that critics often use to keep the world from moving forward

into forms of excesses which get them into trouble. Only last week the matter was given practical illustration in a case which has received a good deal of publicity in the New England papers. It was of a young man who marched away eighteen months ago to join the army. Last month he came back, with a clean army record, three service stripes on his sleeve, and the sense of having done the job he set out to do. Along with the other boys from his town he marched up the main street to the city square, where he read his name embossed on the Roll of Honor and where the whole town gathered to call him a hero.

That night he and some of his fellow soldiers went into a saloon to have a few drinks. They had too many and, on coming out, jumped into the saloonkeeper's car which stood at the door and went off on a joy ride. Shortly after the car ran into a telephone pole and was wrecked.

The boy was arrested, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced on three counts—using a car without the owner's consent, driving a car while intoxicated, operating a car without a license. He was given sixty days in jail and a fine and costs of over one hundred dollars. His bonus money on discharge and a week's pay which the Government owes him will almost pay the fine and costs, and the girl he is to marry will make up the difference. Indeed, friends who have taken up his case expect the Governor to pardon him.

But he has been in jail, he feels himself disgraced, and the high hopes of his homecoming from France

are so dashed that he has lost all ambition to start again.

This young fellow's case is one of many—some one has estimated that several thousand men in the uniform of the United States are in jails in various parts of the country. Letters have been sent to the governors, chiefs of police and others urging that all of them, if possible, be pardoned or released on parole before the Fourth of July, and that the officials interest themselves in trying to settle such cases out of court in the future. In the case described above, for example, friendly intervention would probably have induced the owner of the car to accept the money to repair it without having the soldier arrested.

As permanent help for such a situation it has been proposed to revive on a great scale the appointment of public defenders in the courts.

The public defender, whose duty is to defend accused persons just as the prosecuting attorney's is to prosecute them, has had a great success in the West. The movement has been halted by the war, yet there never was a time when the public defender's services were more needed.

Great numbers of young men have had a year or more of intensive training in fighting, in overcoming every obstacle, in driving automobiles at a speed limited only by the horse-power of their engines. They cannot settle down at once to the restraints of civil life; we cannot afford to let them readjust themselves thru the police courts.



Chicago Tribune

Another monarch dethroned—The airplane snatches off King Neptune's Crown





St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Worse 'Ole—Germany takes a lesson from the philosophy of Old Bill

## The Winnipeg General Strike

FOR two weeks the city of Winnipeg has been in the paralyzing grasp of a general strike. The trouble began with the efforts of the building trades' and metal workers' unions to reconstruct their relations with employers. But it rapidly spread to other classes of workers, until it involved even Government employees. The demands of the original strikers were for higher wages, shorter hours and more complete recognition of the unions. But apparently the issue soon shifted to the question of the right to the sympathetic strike. After a few days it is said that the employers in the trades first involved expressed their willingness to treat with their striking employees and to seek to come to some agreement with them. But the union leaders replied that it was then too late. The employers must yield all that the workers asked or the strike would not only go on but spread.

On the first day of the strike some 27,000 workers stopped work. Stores, restaurants, bakeries and dairies were involved, and subsequently the street car lines, telephone and telegraph offices, the post office and the fire department. It has been exceedingly difficult for the rest of the world to find out what is actually going on in Winnipeg, since the labor leaders would let no telegrams be sent from the city without their approval. But it appears that after a day or two the city employees, the workers in the light and power plants and the city water works, and the men in the newspaper offices all joined the strike. It was reported that practically all organized labor was on strike, the only unions whose members were at work being the moving picture operators, the musicians and the railway men.

Efforts were made by the city authorities and by the Minister of Labor in the central Government at Ottawa to bring the two sides in the controversy together, but without result. After ten days the strike movement began to spread to other parts of Canada. At Edmonton, Calgary, Brandon, Regina, and other smaller places general strikes actually began; while in other cities from Montreal to Vancouver similar action was threatened. It was reported that the organization of postal employees had decided to call a strike of all the postal workers from Sault Ste. Marie to the Pacific coast.

Last week the matter began in Winnipeg to take a political turn. What had started as a sympathetic strike in support of the contentions of certain workers with definite grievances gradually took the shape of general

dissatisfaction with living conditions. Excessive prices for food and great differences in food prices between Winnipeg and points across the line in the United States are said to be influencing many who are not union workers to join the movement. It is charged that plenty of food is coming into the city, but that it is being hoarded by dealers in the hope that great demands from Europe will raise prices to unheard of levels.

The assertion that a Soviet government had been set up in Winnipeg or was aimed at by the strikers has been indignantly denied by the union leaders.

## European Industry Is Paralyzed

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, of the National City Bank of New York, who has just returned from Europe, presented an alarming view of the situation to an audience of 1500 economists and financiers at a dinner in the Hotel Astor, New York, on May 26. He found in every country over there production paralyzed, finance in confusion, men idle, and machinery and materials lacking:

I believe it is possible that there may be let loose in Europe forces that will be more terribly destructive than have been the forces of the Great War. I believe we can probably save the situation from anything as fearful as that. If I did not believe it, I would hesitate to say what I shall about conditions. I do not believe in charity for Europe exactly—money charity—we have done a good deal of that, but I do believe in the charity of mind toward Europe. I am no longer critical of any fool thing that Europe does. They are entitled to do fool things. They are in a state of mind, they are in a nervous tension, they are shaken in morale, they are oppressed by the most harassing situations, and why should they not readily grasp for anything in this Peace Conference that would stanch their wounds? Let us be sympathetic with them.

In England there are 1,000,000 people living on unemployment allowances and in Belgium 800,000. Many have become demoralized by the war so as to be incapable of industrial efficiency. The population of Europe



Press Illustrating

### THE PULPIT HITS, THE MOVIES CATCH

A ball game in which Douglas Fairbanks and Billy Sunday each captained a team that netted \$5000 for charity. And the "Sinners" beat the "Saints" by a score of 1 to 0

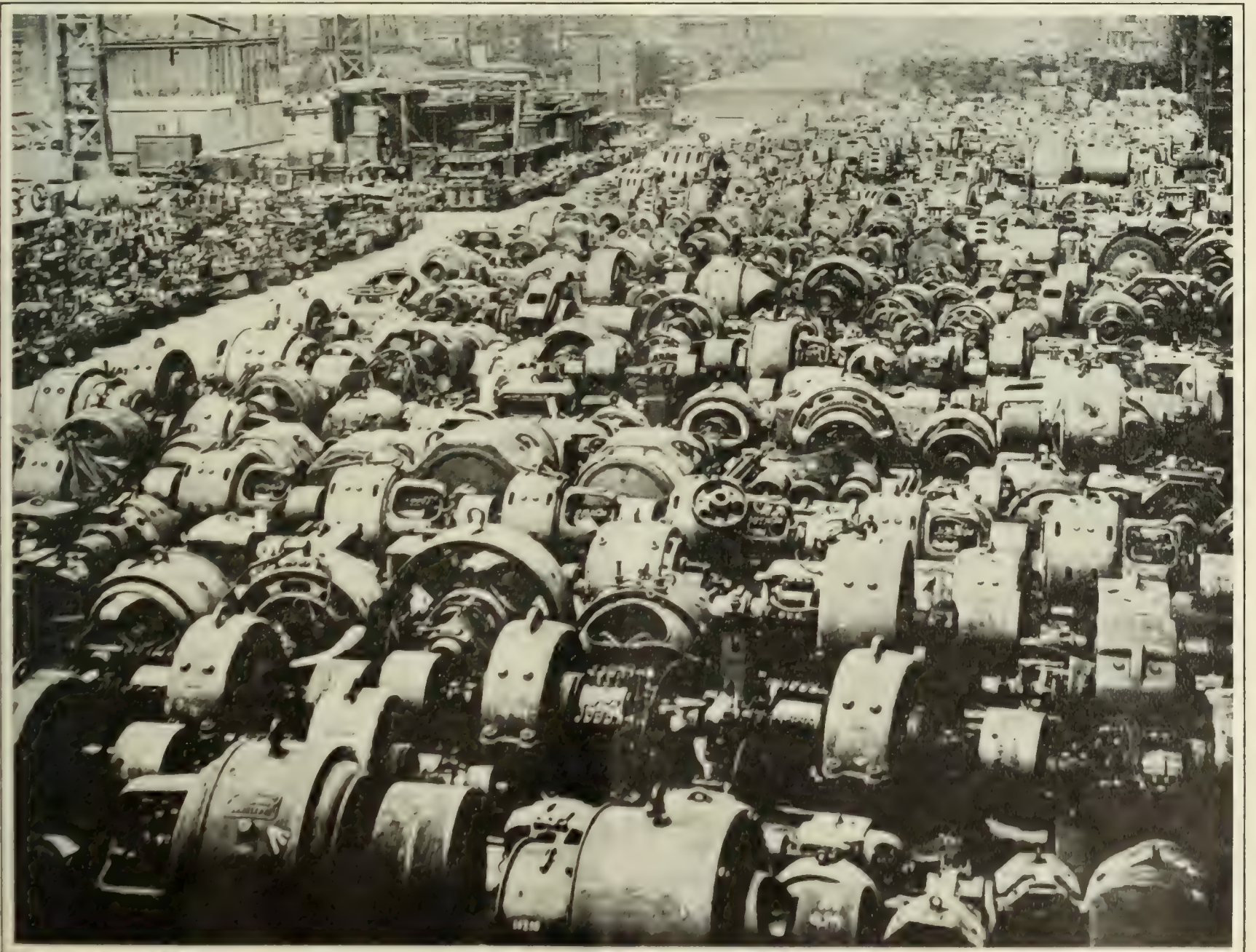
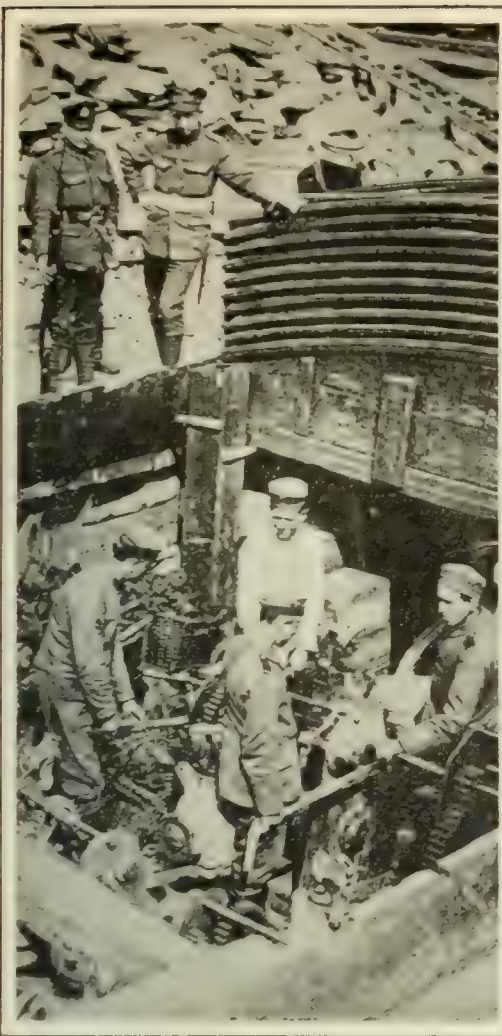


# Returning Stolen Goods



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Some of the machinery and supplies that the Germans stole from the Allies during the war were retaken in the last of the Allied advance during the war and are now being moved by German prisoners and sent back to France and Belgium. The prisoners at the left are loading some pumps into a British barge on the Meuse. Above is the Isobel Brunel Dump at Namur



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"Come and get your dynamo" is the slogan of this booty dump in Belgium, where thousands of dynamos stolen by the Germans from French and Belgian factories and recovered by the Allies have been deposited awaiting identification by their rightful owners



has increased since the Napoleonic wars from 175,000,000 to 400,000,000 by means of the development of industries and foreign commerce. All this has now come to a stop.

The England that I saw the first of February was an England on the very verge of revolution. You did not get that over here, but it is a fact generally admitted by all Englishmen. When I arrived in London the streets were full of army lorries trying to carry the people because there were strikes on the District Railway and in the tube; the coal miners were threatening an immediate strike, and the supply of coal was so scarce that life there was most uncomfortable.

Up in Glasgow there were such riots that they had sent military tanks to patrol the streets. The railroad men were threatening a tie up of all transport service. The electricians were threatening to put London in absolute darkness, and all were provided with candles thruout the evening expecting the light any moment to be cut off.

Now, happily, there has been a great change in that situation. The great underlying common sense of the Englishman came to the rescue and differences were partly composed.

England has held the premier position in the international industrial markets. Now, how did she hold it? She had little raw material, some iron, and some coal; that was all. I will tell you how she held it. She held it by underpaying labor. That was her differential. That is how she competed. She underpaid labor, until today labor has not a house over its head in England, and the Government is undertaking to build a million houses for working men—a million houses!

English industry made a red ink overdraft on the future by underpaying labor so that it did not receive enough to live efficiently, and you know that in the mill towns of England there grew up a secondary race of small, underfed, uneducated, undeveloped people. Well, England has got to pay the overdraft now. She found that a third of her men of military age were unfit for military service.

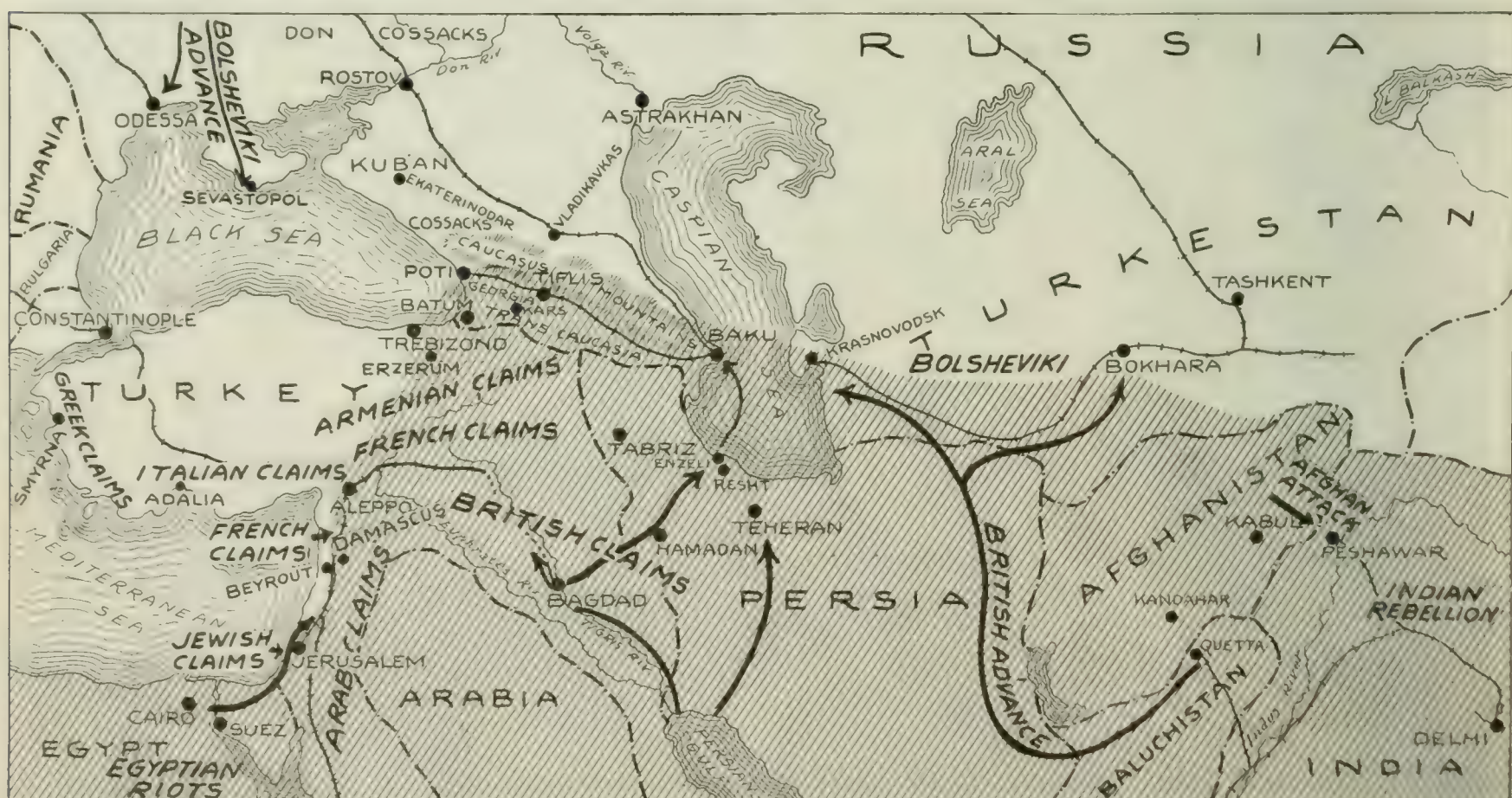
The war is still costing England \$32,500,000 a day since the armistice. France is crushed. Italy is in worse plight. Spain, tho prosperous, has in Barcelona the cancer of Bolshevism. France has expanded her paper currency from 5,000,000,000 francs to 36,000,000,000. Eng-

land has issued \$1,500,000,000 of currency notes, "practically fiat money." The Belgian Government was forced to redeem \$1,500,000,000 of the German marks with which the Germans had flooded the country. France has had to pay out \$1,000,000,000 for the German currency in Alsace-Lorraine. The Austrian crowns have only three-eighths of 1 per cent of gold behind them. And the Bolsheviki presses are turning out perfect counterfeits of British, French, Italian and German currency in order to destroy the value of all money.

We have got to do something about it. If we do not, it will do something about us. I do not believe that we can furnish the credit to rehabilitate the Governmental credits of Europe. Many of them are too badly involved already. I do believe that we must furnish those things that are essential to the re-starting of industry in Europe, and I believe that we must furnish those things to all Europe. It will not do to use the usual methods of money-lenders, pick out the best security and say we will take a chance on this and let the rest go. We have got to loan in the measure of the necessity rather than in the measure of the security, because there is no security anywhere as long as you will have part of Europe idle, in want and hunger, ready for Bolshevism, ready for some uprising, something that will better their condition, and I want to tell you that there is a minority in every country in Europe, an active minority, that believe in a program for the upsetting of social order.

## The Peace Negotiations at Versailles

WHILE preparing their complete and final reply to the peace terms presented to them, the German delegates at Versailles have been sending daily notes of protest against certain of the requirements. The most important of these was a sweeping remonstrance against the economic demands. In this Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau points out that Germany as an agricultural country could support only 40,000,000 inhabitants, and that it was only by the development of industries and commerce that she could raise her population to 67,000,000. In 1913 Germany imported 12,000,000 tons of foodstuffs and 15,000,000 persons were maintained thru foreign trade or were dependent upon



THE PARTITION OF THE NEAR EAST

The shaded area is the territory claimed before the war as the British "sphere of influence" or now occupied by British troops. The arrow-headed lines from the south show the main movements of the British forces. The French claim Syria and the southern part of Armenia. The Greeks claim Smyrna and the Dodecanese Islands adjacent. Italy, by the Pact of London, was promised a share of Turkey equal to that of England or France. The Jews have been promised a national home in Palestine. The King of the Hedjaz claims Damascus for the Arabs.



foreign raw material. According to the terms of peace Germany loses all her colonies, all her merchant ships for overseas trade, and all her foreign investments and securities, besides being obliged to build ships for the Allies and to pay overwhelming indemnities. The territorial cessions demanded of Germany would deprive her of the regions producing one-fifth of her grain and potatoes, three-fifths of her zinc, three-quarters of her mineral output, and one-third of her coal. Millions would need to emigrate, but they would be excluded from the most important countries. During the war 1,750,000 Germans were killed and a million more died from the famine imposed by the blockade. The note concludes:

We do not know, and indeed we doubt, whether the delegates of the allied and associated powers realize the inevitable consequences which will take place in Germany. An industrial state very thickly populated, closely bound up with the economic system of the world, and reduced to the obligation to import enormous quantities of raw material and foodstuffs, suddenly find herself pushed back to the phase of her development which would correspond to her economic conditions and the numbers of her population as they were half a century ago. Those who will sign this treaty will sign the death sentence of many millions of German men, women and children.

To this protest the council of the allied and associated powers returned a caustic and ironic reply, pointing out first that by reducing the territory of Germany they had relieved her of some 6,000,000 of her former population for which she will no longer have to provide. Germany is allowed to retain a considerable proportion of her smaller ships and, further,

it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of her spokesmen that the sacrifice of her larger shipping is the inevitable and necessary penalty imposed upon her for the ruthless campaign which, in defiance of all laws and precedent, she waged during the last two years of the war upon the mercantile shipping of the world.

As a partial offset against the twelve and three-fourths million tons of shipping sunk, it is proposed to transfer four million tons of German shipping. In other words, the shipping which it is proposed to take from Germany constitutes less than one-third of that which was thus wantonly destroyed. The universal shortage of merchant shipping is the result, not of the terms of peace, but of the action of Germany, and no surprise can reasonably be felt if she is called upon to bear a share—and it is a very moderate share—of a loss for which her own criminal deeds have been responsible.

As for zinc, phosphates, iron ore and other raw materials, Germany can import them like other countries having a shortage. "It would appear to be an economic fallacy that the political control of a country is essential in order to procure a reasonable share of its products."

But should not the coal situation be viewed from a different and wider standpoint? It cannot be forgotten that among the most wanton acts perpetrated by the German armies during the war was the almost complete destruc-



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The Kolchak government is established on a constitutional basis and is trying to bring about the regeneration of industrial conditions. Admiral Kolchak is the one authority in Russia to be recognized by the Allies. He has the support of the anti-Bolshevik elements throughout the country and he has led victorious armies against the Bolshevik forces.

tion by her of the coal supplies of Northern France. An entire industry was obliterated with a calculation and a savagery which it will take many years to repair. The result has been a grave and prolonged shortage of coal in Western Europe. There can be no reason in equity why the effect of this shortage should be borne exclusively by the allied nations who were its victims, or why Germany who deliberately made herself responsible for the deficiency, should not, to the full limit of her capacity, make it good.

Premier Clemenceau's reply further points out that "by the enforced reduction of her military armaments in the future" hundreds of thousands who have been engaged in training for armies or producing instruments of destruction will be available for peaceful voca-

tions. "No result should be more satisfactory to the German people."

But the first condition of any such recuperation would appear to be that Germany should recognize the facts of the present state of the world, which she has been mainly instrumental in creating, and realize that she cannot escape unscathed. The share which she is being called upon to bear of the enormous calamity that has befallen the world has been apportioned by the victorious powers, not to her deserts, but solely to her ability to bear it.

All the nations of Europe are suffering from losses and are bearing and will continue to bear burdens which are almost more than they can carry. These burdens and losses have been forced upon them by the aggression of Germany. It is right that Germany, which is responsible for the origin of these calamities, should make them good to the utmost of her capacity. Her hardship will arise not from the conditions of peace, but from the acts of those who provoked and prolonged the war. Those who were responsible for the war cannot escape its just consequences.

## The Troublous Stretch Between Constantinople and Calcutta

WE hear a great deal about Russia, however little we may know about it. But we neither hear nor know much about what has been going on in the region south of Russia. It seemed for a time that the plenipotentiaries at Paris might carry out their plans for the post mortem partition of the estate of the Sick Man of the East without outside interference, but suddenly we read of a Pan-Islam protest against the eviction of the Sultan and we perceive that the riots in Egypt and the rebellion in India are connected with Constantinople.

As may be seen from the map, the claims of the heirs to the Ottoman estate come into conflict. The various secret treaties conveyed the same real estate to divers powers, and now when they come to take possession there is trouble. France was promised a slice of Turkey extending from the Mediterranean to the Persian border, but this takes in the lower half of Armenia and cuts it off from the sea. Damascus is desired by the French, British, Arabs, Jews and Syrians. The Italians



in occupying Adalia are carrying out the program of the Pact of London, but the landing of Italian troops in Smyrna conflicts with Greek claims. The Persians and Afghans object to their territory being disposed of without their consent. The quarter from which we have heard least, and which we may therefore surmise to harbor the most significant events, is Afghanistan. Habib Ullah, the late Ameer, remained friendly toward the British in consideration of a substantial subsidy and a constant threat of intervention, so during his reign, from 1901 to 1919, there was comparative quiet along the northwest border of India. He turned a deaf ear to the call of the Calif for a Holy War, and dismissed the German emissaries who visited Kabul in 1915 to persuade him to raid the rich lowlands of the Indus, as his forefathers were accustomed to do. But on February 20 last he was assassinated, and within a month the Afghans had crossed the border at their old entrance, Khyber Pass, between Kabul and Peshawar. Both the manner and the motive of the murder are obscure, but it was reported that the late Ameer had gone on a hunting trip after grouse and was asleep in his tent, watched by four pages and surrounded by guards, when a pistol shot was heard and his brother, Nasr, and eldest son, Inayat, rushing into the tent, found him shot thru the head. Inayat Ullah Khan, it appears, resigned his claim upon the throne by right of primogeniture in favor of his uncle, Nasr Ullah Khan, but the latter failed to secure the prize, for a new claimant appeared, the son of the third and favorite of the seven wives of the late Ameer. This queen, Ulya Hazrat, is described as "a woman of ungovernable passions, wilful, domineering and capricious." Her son, Aman Ullah Khan, seems to have inherited his mother's character, for tho he is only twenty-seven years old he won over the army. He has imprisoned his uncle Nasr on a charge of instigating the assassination and has executed the colonel supposed to have committed the crime. Nasr was known to be anti-English. The attitude of Aman, the new Ameer, remains to be determined, but from the facts that he dispatched an emissary to Moscow to make an alliance with the Bolsheviki, and that eight battalions of Aghan regulars with cannon attacked the British outposts at Dakka, near Khyber Pass, on May 16, we may infer that he is unfriendly. The attacks were repulsed and the Afghan commander has asked for an armistice.

An unexplained complication of the situation is that the murdered Ameer at the time of his death was engaged in forming an alliance with the Khans of Russian Turkestan. This looks like a revival of the Pan-Turanian movement, but this time under British auspices instead of German. Russian Turkestan lies next to Afghanistan and Persia is coveted by both countries. A force of English and Indian troops was rushed to this region last winter from Quetta, conveyed across the Persian desert partly by camels and partly by Ford trucks, the new "ship of the desert." Arrived at Merv they took the Transcaspian railroad from the Bolsheviki with the aid of Mensheviki and Turcomans. But now the British have withdrawn from Turkestan and the Soviet committee in charge of the textile industries is rejoicing in getting a supply of cotton from Tashkent.

While the British on the border are being attacked by the Afghans they are further endangered by a rising in the rear. The Punjab is in a state that the Viceroy of India, Baron Chelmsford, does not hesitate to call "open rebellion." The plan drawn up by Lord Chelmsford and E. S. Montagu, Secretary for India, for the reform of the Indian administration by gradually enlarging the sphere of self-government, failed to meet the demands of the nationalist leaders. Passive

resistance soon passed into active, and the attempt to suppress the disorders by the Rowlatt acts fomented the feeling. Famine prepared the ground for the crop of violence and Bolsheviki sowed the seed. Hitherto the British have been able to rule India with a mere handful of men because of the racial and religious divisions, but now the Hindus and Mohammedans are uniting. Hindu agitators have even been invited to speak in the mosques, which they were formerly not allowed to enter. What is most serious, the Sikhs, whom the British have employed against both Hindus and Mohammedans and in foreign wars, are also disaffected. The Indian troops returning victorious from France were received at home by jeers instead of cheers. At Amritsar, which is to the Sikhs what Rome is to the Catholics, the city hall was burned down and the banks looted. Just before the war the capital of India was removed to Delhi because it was considered safer than Calcutta, but Delhi now is a center of sedition.

The Moslems of India, Persia, Egypt and Anatolia, perhaps also of Algeria and Morocco, threaten to revolt if the Calif loses Constantinople. In face of this threat the Allies are likely to revise their war aims and, instead of giving Constantinople to Russia as they had promised, they may allow the Sultan to remain.

## The Welfare of the Children

COMMISSIONS of distinguished foreigners, who come to this country to confer on army matters, on transportation, food, munitions, propaganda, almost every subject connected with the war, have followed close on one another's heels thruout the past two years. With the coming of peace it appears that these friendly visits, fruitful of understanding and of knitting up all the strands of coöperative action among allied peoples, are not to come to an end. But they are to take on an entirely new complexion. We are entertaining in the United States at the present moment ten of the most distinguished specialists in child welfare of Europe and Asia. They are Sir Arthur Newsholme, M.D., one of the world's authorities on vital statistics and a veteran champion of measures to improve the health of women and children; plucky little Eleanor Barton, of the Woman's Coöperative Guild of Great Britain, with a membership of more than thirty thousand working-class married women who know what they want and insist upon their Government's furnishing it; Dr. René Sand, of the University of Brussels; Dr. Clothilde Mulon, who had charge of the day nurseries established in the French munitions factories by the Government, and one of the ten women given the status of medical major of the second rank in the French army; Takayuki Namaye, representing the Japanese governmental department in charge of child welfare; Signor Fabio Frassetto, a professor of anthropology from Italy; Mlle. L. E. Carter, principal of a girls' school in Brussels; R. C. Davison, director of the juvenile labor exchanges in Great Britain; Sir Cyril Jackson, of the British Ministry of Labor; Dr. Radmila Lazarevitch Milochevitch, wife of the secretary of the Serbian Legation in Washington.

They are all official guests of the Government of the United States, by invitation of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of the Federal Children's Bureau, warmly seconded by President Wilson. They have spent some time in Washington conferring with American experts and are to go in a body to nine American cities to hold regional conferences and to study our methods of child care.

These meetings are called Conferences on Child Welfare Standards, the attempt being to set standards





Photographed by U. S. Signal Corps

# This is the Life In Russia Now

So far has transportation broken down under the Bolshevik regime that some of these refugees have lived for months in the railroad station at Chollarinsk. Food is scarce, disease spreads unchecked, and often sporadic fighting makes it unsafe for civilians to venture into the streets



There are thousands of Russian peasants and Czechoslovaks living as refugees in freight cars and railroad stations thruout Russia who were trying to get out of the country when the Bolshevik government gained control and threw industrial and social conditions into disorder. Of course Pullmans were never overplentiful in Russia, but now there are only freight cars—and they seldom go. The line below shows a group of passengers from one car trying to get hot water in their tea kettles at a way station



Paul Thompson



which are practical at the present time for all countries. The standards are designed to give to all children a fair chance from before the time of birth (for they include pre natal care), so that society may be assured of a coming generation which is healthy, is educated to do useful work in the world, and is prepared, in turn, to become the fathers and mothers of the generations to come.

The standards agreed upon establish sixteen as the lowest age at which a child shall go to work in any occupation. The only exception to this is that children between fourteen and sixteen may be employed in agriculture and domestic service during vacation. Children between seven and eighteen should have nine months of school, either full or part time, each year. A child must have finished the eighth grade of school as well as reached his sixteenth birthday before he may be employed. If he gets a job when he is sixteen, education must be provided for him during the next two years at daytime continuation schools.

The working day for minors should never be longer than eight hours. For children between sixteen and eighteen the working day should be shorter than for adults. Minors should be paid at a rate which, for full-time employment, would yield at least the "necessary cost of proper living." They should not be employed at night or in hazardous occupations.

In order to protect mothers and babies, the standards declare that pre-natal care, trained attendance at child-birth, and adequate nursing and domestic assistance should be available for every mother regardless of her ability to pay for them. Prompt and complete birth registration should be required. More health centers should be established, and a public health nurse provided for every 2000 of the population.

For the school child there should be better school buildings, more recreation, and better care of health. For the adolescent, in school or out, there should be advice and instruction as to health needs and ample provision for wholesome recreation.

The state was held to be particularly responsible for the welfare of its defective, dependent and delinquent children, and for the supervision of institutions caring for them. Only as a last resort, the standards hold, should a child be removed from his own home. Juvenile courts, rural social service, and the appointment of state child welfare commissions were approved.

Full copies of the standards—and they are of interest to every parent—may be had on application to the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. Their purpose is to apply the most modern of methods to one of the oldest of problems—how to make a child healthy, wealthy and wise.

## Can We Explore the Sunken Continents?

**I**F ever you get to sighing that, since both poles have been reached and man has conquered the air, the romance of the unknown is dead, just remember that considerably more than two-thirds of our planet—73.39 per cent of it, to be exact—is still to be explored. To be sure this generous half portion is very, very wet, being covered by some consistently damp water, miles deep in spots, but it offers splendid rewards for the scientist, adventurer and treasure seeker.

Man has been described as an animal that lives at the bottom of an ocean of air. He moves freely about in his appointed kingdom, but if he rises 28,000 feet above it (the record flight is 31,000 feet made by Adjutant Casale, a French aviator) he must have oxygen tanks to keep the breath of life in his body; and yet a little higher and the wings of his fast flying airplane will find nothing on which to take hold.

Lack of air halts man's explorations of the interstellar spaces, but it is too much air that checks him when he would enlarge the bounds of his knowledge in the depths of the sea. And today he is as anxious to go down as he is to go up, for not only do the ocean deeps have the lure of the unknown, but the submarine has made of them a great treasure house.

According to an official statement of the United States Shipping Board the ships sent down by the German sea wolves total 21,404,193 tons. Even tho we have become used to talking and thinking in billions the \$3,000,000,000 represented by ships and cargoes is still a sum to move the imagination. Add to them the treasure that the sea has swallowed up since the first gold laden galleon put out and you form some idea of the material gain that awaits the one who will solve the problem of transporting man from the bottom of his ocean of air to the bottom of the ocean of



G. H. Davis Service

Here is a diving machine designed to carry several men, who would do their work without leaving the steel globe. The greatest danger a diver meets is of being blown up by the increasing pressure under water

water—and bringing him safe back again.

Drowning is the least of a diver's dangers. The greatest is being blown up. It is comparatively easy to keep water at bay by opposing it with air, but the deeper the diver goes the greater must be the pressure of air within his diving suit to balance the increasing pressure of the water without.

When the first of the East River tunnels was building, a party of engineers went on an inspection tour. They took with them light refreshments including ginger ale. When they opened a bottle in the air lock where compressed air was fighting back the river they noticed that there was no "fizz" to the drink. One of the men drank a bottle of the flat stuff. [Continued on page 374]



# The Senate Versus the People

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

**I**N 1890 the Senate of the United States passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the President be and is hereby requested to invite, from time to time as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means.

This was the first time that a parliament of the world officially proposed that international differences be settled by peaceful means. It made a deep impression on men of good will everywhere. On the not unnatural assumption that the Senate would follow words with deeds, President Cleveland thru Secretary Olney negotiated a general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, and on January 11, 1897, the Olney-Pauncefoot treaty was concluded and given to the world. Immediately public interest in both countries was aroused, meetings were held, and petitions began pouring in upon the Senate. Did the Senate ratify the treaty? It did not. The treaty was rejected on May 5, 1897, by a lack of three votes of the required two-thirds majority.

But the sentiment for arbitration was not killed, and in 1904 another attempt was made to put an arbitration treaty on the statute books—this time by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay. Identical treaties with ten of our sister nations were negotiated, but the Senate, by a vote of more than five to one, substituted the word "treaty" for the word "agreement" in the preliminary special agreement or *compromis*, so that before a dispute could go to arbitration the Senate would decide whether or not it should give its consent. President Roosevelt thereupon in disgust withdrew the treaties and declined to submit them to the governments with which they were made.

In 1908-9, however, the Senate was prevailed upon to ratify a number of treaties of general arbitration. These were negotiated by Secretary Root and included agreements with France, England and Italy. But as the Senate was given the right to pass upon each *compromis* and as all questions of national honor and vital interests were excluded from arbitration, and as each nation could define as it saw fit national honor and vital interests, naturally these treaties amounted to little or nothing. I do not recall that a single dispute was ever decided under them.

**B**UT all the time the movement for the peaceful settlement of international disputes was waxing stronger and stronger. Finally, when Mr. Taft became President he made an address in New York at a dinner of the Peace and Arbitration League in which he said he did not see why *all* questions, even those involving national honor and vital interests, should not be arbitrated. This remark was instantly taken up by The Independent and other papers and individuals thruout the country, and in a few weeks it was a national slogan.

In 1912, Mr. Taft, thru Secretary Knox, negotiated two treaties of unlimited arbitration with England and France and laid them before the Senate. It was near the end of Mr. Taft's term of office and the Democrats were in full hue and cry against him, as the Republi-

cans are now against Mr. Wilson. Tho Mr. Taft stumped the country from Maine to California, the Senate was in its ugliest mood, and on a test amendment struck out, by a vote of 42 to 40, the third paragraph of Article III of the proposed treaty, which gave the Commission of Inquiry instead of the Senate power to decide when a question was justiciable. The vote was strictly on party lines, with the exception of the defection of six Republicans, four of them violent anti-Taft men and one of them the manager of the Roosevelt campaign. If one Senator had voted the other way the amendment would have been lost. After further amendments, which excluded the question of immigration, the southern bonds, and the Monroe Doctrine from arbitration, the Senate passed the emasculated treaty 76 to 3. But Mr. Taft was as disgusted as Mr. Roosevelt had been in 1904, and dropt the negotiations then and there.

The attitude of Senator Lodge during this period may be of interest today. He wrote the majority report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs favoring the amendments and made the principal speech against the treaties in the Senate. No other man, save possibly Mr. Roosevelt, accomplished so much for their defeat.

**N**OW the American people are again confronted with the question of whether a great peace treaty negotiated by their President is to be ratified by the Senate. The same old irrational attitude that confronted Presidents Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft confronts President Wilson.

It is evident that Mr. Wilson has been mindful of the fate of his predecessors while working at Paris, for all the prerogatives of the Senate and even its prejudices have been scrupulously respected in the Covenant. The right to declare war is left to the various national governments and not to the League. The Monroe Doctrine is recognized as a part of international law, and all internal questions, including immigration, are specifically reserved to the national parliaments. When I saw the President at the Murat Palace in Paris he assured me that he would sign no document to which the Senate could reasonably object on constitutional grounds. What he would do if the Senate "unreasonably" objected he did not say, but I suspect he was ready for a fight. Nevertheless, despite the conciliatory tactics of Mr. Wilson, the rumblings from Capitol Hill grow louder.

Once more Senator Lodge appears as the protagonist. In 1912 he quoted with approval the principle laid down by Daniel Webster when he said that his politics "ceased at the water's edge," and yet the other day the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate telegraphed to all the Republican Senators to keep quiet until a caucus could be held to decide what party action shall be taken.

When Senator Lodge held his debate with President Lowell on March 19, he made five suggestions for improvements of the Covenant, all of which were accepted by President Wilson and the Peace Conference. But now he says "the new form is distinctly worse than the old and more dangerous to the peace of the world and to American rights and interests."

Senator Knox says that "Congress cannot delegate to any five, nine or other number of representatives of foreign governments, powers that the people have delegated to them or reserved to themselves." And yet this



astute and experienced constitutional lawyer cannot point out a single instance in the Covenant where the sovereignty of any nation is impaired to the danger of itself or the world. Senator Knox is simply running amuck when he says America's entrance into the League would spell "national suicide."

Senator Wadsworth says that ex-Senator Root's suggested amendments have been "entirely disregarded," which is certainly far from the case, as was shown in *The Independent* of May 24. But even if true, it is hard to see what bearing such amendments had upon the merits of the specific articles of the Covenant. Any one can suggest improvements to the Covenant. But the Covenant is only what the assembled nations are ready to accept now. Shall we take it or leave it?

Senator Reed actually misrepresents the Covenant when he says it is "unamendable," that it "impairs the sovereignty of the republic and reduces us to a vassal state," and that "we must accept mandatories in Asia and Africa." Such statements can only be accounted for on the ground that he has never carefully read the Covenant, or if he has that he is incapable of understanding the English language.

Senator Borah asks "whether we shall delegate the power [to declare war] to a tribunal composed almost entirely of foreigners," when he cannot be ignorant of the fact that the Council [not Tribunal] has the power only to recommend when war is to be employed. But the Senator reaches the very nadir of ineptitude when he brings the Savior into the debate by saying that were Christ on earth and in favor of the Covenant, he, the Senator from Idaho, would not vote for it.

There can be no doubt where the American people stand on this issue. Over half of the state legislatures have passed resolutions favoring the League of Nations. Both political parties have planks in their platforms endorsing the idea. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the American Federation of Labor, the National Grange, and the Federation of Women's Clubs, and hosts of other national, state and local organizations are all on record in favor of the project. There is apparently no formidable opposition to the Covenant outside the United States Senate.

The issue then is clear and unequivocal. Will the Senate accept or defeat the greatest political document since the Declaration of Independence?

# The New Age

An Editorial

By Harold Howland

IT is trite to say that with the ending of the Great War comes the beginning of a new age. But it is true. The world will not be the same again.

It is true in the field of the relations of nation to nation. The world is determined that nothing like the Great War shall ever happen again. The nations are determined that the world shall be organized. They intend to make it impossible for any people to assault civilization as Germany did. The terms of the Great Peace are the proof of the world's determination that no people shall be permitted to put themselves above and outside the moral law and escape without paying the price.

It is no less true in the relations of man to man. Bolshevism is a proof of it. Bolshevism is but the sweep of the pendulum to the other end of the arc when the hold of Czarism was let go. Bolshevism is evil like Czarism because it is rooted in inequality. It proposes to substitute the tyranny of the workers for the tyranny of the idlers. It is a little less evil only because workers are better than idlers. But it is *evil*, for no tyranny is or ever can be good.

Bolshevism will not last. The very fiber of man's being is against it. The pendulum, shaken from the grip of Czarism, cannot be grasped and held fast by a workingman's oligarchy. Once loosed it will continue to swing. It will never reach either extreme point of its arc again. Midway of the arc lies justice.

None the less Bolshevism is a sign and a portent. It warns the world that the new age will not brook the exploitation of man by man. It demands a new statement of the relations of those who work and those who direct in industry. The formula proposed by Bolshevism is luridly wrong. But it lights up the error in the formula it seeks to replace.

It is not only Bolshevism that demonstrates that the basic problem of the new age is not political but industrial. In every country the forces of labor are making new demands for the fuller recognition of the rights of the workers. Everywhere enlightened employers and in-

telligent public leaders are giving their minds more and more to the problem of the readjustment of the relations of those in industry who supply the capital and the directive skill and those who provide the manual labor. Never before was labor so conscious of its solidarity. The consciousness is beginning to be shared by capital. It must be fully entered into and sympathized with by the whole people if the progress of the new age is to be steady and not spasmodic, constructive and not destructive, real and not illusory.

THE most striking demonstration of the new vision of the new age is the adoption by the representatives of thirty nations, assembled at Versailles, of a great charter of labor. Thru them the world has recognized the right of the workers to bargain collectively, to work but eight hours a day, to receive an adequate living wage, and to rest one day a week. It is not so long ago that the assertion of these rights was looked upon generally as arrogant presumption on the part of labor. If there were no other sign in the skies the international acceptance of these principles would be enough to mark the beginning of a new epoch in human affairs.

The task of the new age is to translate this new vision into actuality. The workers must be given a larger share in the control of industry and a larger proportion of the product of industry. The great charter of Versailles declares that the labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce. The workers are not sellers of the labor of their hands and brains. They are partners in the industry to which the labor of their hands and brains is indispensable.

Social and industrial justice must be the high goal of the age that is ushered in by the Great Peace. Where the nation, the people, the leaders in industry and the workers are wise and far-sighted, the road to the goal may be traveled in coöperation and orderliness. But blindness or self-seeking or arrogance may yet cover the path with wreckage and with suffering.



# Editorially Speaking

THERE is something uncanny about the continued criticism of the Y. M. C. A. for its work with the American army overseas. Every investigation that is made of the matter shows that the Y did splendid service. The latest report is made by a board of army officers acting under direction of the Secretary of War. The report has this to say:

The greatest source of criticism was the taking over of general canteen work. By this the Y assumed responsibility of gigantic proportions. Every organization of the A. E. F. then expected of the Y a service which would be difficult to maintain in the most excellently functioning department of the army.

Transportation was inadequate, military necessity did not permit transportation of military supplies, and the fighting man in the front lines did not receive the supplies which had been advertized and in a manner promised, and which he expected would be delivered. No such service was expected of other welfare organizations such as the Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board and Red Cross, and these organizations have avoided this general source of harsh criticism.

There can be no doubt that the Y has done a great work in the A. E. F. and that time will eliminate much of the faultfinding which at one time was prevalent. The great majority of the Y personnel have been generous, sympathetic, hard working and self-sacrificing. It is evident that much fearless, untiring work was done among the front line troops. It is to be regretted that this splendid service has been overshadowed in part by criticism for which the personnel in general are in no way responsible.

The Y made mistakes and failed of achievement at times. But so did every other organization or agency, governmental or private, that had anything to do with the war, from the President down. None of them should be judged by its mistakes, but by its accomplishments, and by the balance between them. Such a judgment the Y need not fear.

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The most recent lynching outbreak at Lamar, Missouri, permits none of the stock excuses to be offered in its defense. The victim was a white man; he had been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment; his crime was murder and not rape; his victims were men, not women.

This lynching, like most of the others, is simply the expression of a spirit which is a mixture of lawlessness and savagery.

The only remedy for such offenses against law and order is more law vigorously applied. The states in which lynchings occur have shown that they are unable or unwilling to prevent the application of "mob justice." The nation must take the matter in hand.

A Federal law making it a felony, punishable with heavy penalties, to participate in the acts of any mob which took the law into its own hands would be a good thing to try. Such a law would be enforceable by Federal officers and Federal courts. It would be a powerful deterrent; for the members of lawless mobs are generally cowards.

Lynching is not a matter which concerns only the community in which it occurs. It concerns the entire nation. Respect for law and justice lies deep at the foundation of our institutions. Once let that go and chaos and dark night come on.

If a Federal law, federally enforced, to punish the flouting of the law by mobs violates states' rights, so much the worse for states' rights. The right of the people of the United States to abolish lawlessness from the land is unimpeachable.

The age of religious martyrdom has not gone. The transport "City of Marseilles" brought to the Murmansk coast a crew of Lascar firemen. It was the month of Ramazan, during which no Moslem may eat till the setting of the sun. But the sun did not set. The Lascars came up on deck as the sun dropt toward the horizon, but instead of disappearing it turned and rose again. After a few days some of the Lascars disobeyed the Koran and broke their fast, but seventeen of them were faithful unto death.

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No reform is more resented than spelling reform. It took a Bolshevik revolution to reform Russian and the Government of Denmark has been fighting fifty years to improve the orthography of the Danish language. At the last election in Denmark the Government lost ground on this issue, and when the reform bill came up in the Storting the vote was a tie, 63 to 63, but was carried by the vote of the presiding officer.

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Dr. Leonard Williams, a London physician, has pounded the theory that high collars are the cause of high tempers. He says he has noticed "that since women have given up tight collars and are wearing garments that give complete freedom to the neck they have become sweeter tempered." But are sailors the best humored and clergymen the most ill natured men in the world?

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When it was learned in England thru the calculated indiscretion of *The Times* that there had been serious riots in Delhi nine days before, members of Parliament accused the Government of concealing the news. The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, replied naively and conclusively that nobody had asked him if there had been riots in Delhi.

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New Year's Day will come before Christmas this year in Rumania, for the State has adopted the Gregorian calendar, while the Church still sticks to the Julian. For three hundred years the Eastern Church has been open to the taunt that it preferred to disagree with the solar system rather than to agree with the Pope.

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London kept Good Friday with crowded concerts of "Parsifal" music at Queen's Hall. Arthur Guy Empey and his "Treat 'Em Rough" crowd would not permit that in America. But evidently the British believe with Wesley that the devil should not be allowed to keep all the pretty tunes.

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Every country has its camouflage. It is the camouflage of the Americans to claim that they are doing wonders when they are merely muddling. It is the camouflage of the British to claim that they are muddling when they are accomplishing a particularly adroit piece of work.

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The Presbyterian General Assembly has postponed until 1920 action on the resolutions admitting women to full equality in church affairs. This gives a chance for the United States Senate to put the State ahead of the Church.

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The Covenant is the result of a compromise. If any nation were completely satisfied it would be a bad Covenant, for each nation wants things it should not get. Here is something for the Senate to remember.



# Why I Want to Get Back on the Farm

By a Wounded Soldier

Reported by Donald Wilhelm

**T**HE fellows that knew the farm all want to get back to it, and don't you believe anything to the contrary. I read an article in a magazine here in the hospital saying that after all the other wars the farm boys went off to the city, and it said a lot of the Canadian boys want to bolt now. Well, maybe they do. But every boy in our outfit wants to get back to the farm. But just saying that my opinion doesn't count at all, go ask the Federal Board of Vocational Guidance here in Washington. Some of them were out here getting our compensation matters fixed up for us. They said, "We want you to put in a claim for compensation, if you're entitled to it, so you can get more education." I talked to Mr. Woodley, who's head of the examiners in the Washington district, and he said there hasn't been 1 per cent of the hundreds of farm boys they've encountered that want to quit farming after seeing real service in France. He said he'd found a lot more boys who'd never seen a farm and want to start farming now than boys who want to quit the farm for the city.

Maybe the boys who didn't see real action got a different result, I don't know. I can't speak for them. But they got routine in plenty, didn't they? And they got a lot of discipline.

**T**HE routine in the service gets in on you. So does the discipline. But you don't mind the discipline as much as the routine. You get used to discipline, and it did a lot for me. But the routine makes you want to express your individuality. You want to get out and lay things out for yourself. That's another reason why all the fellows who had ever been on a farm want to get back to farming. Why, I used to get to wishing with all my soul that I could get ahold of an old French hoe and dig—if I could just dig in my own way a place that was my own.

There's a lot more to it than just wanting to break away from the routine, too. It's hard to explain to a fellow outside the army. But the ones inside get it—whether they realize it or not. Something that gives you the confidence to start all over when you get out. God knows we're glad enough to get out all right, and I guess it makes some of us sort of mad to hear 'em on the outside talk about the "good things" in war. But I can't blink the fact that I'm starting over new, and most of the fellows I know are starting over new, with something they didn't take to camp with them. Yes, I'm trying to explain, but it's kind of hard. Suppose I just tell you my story.

You see we didn't make a lot of money farming. Our

place was little and stony—they called it "Pebble Hill"—and my dad tried to help out with a little grain and feed store in town. A fellow named McGrew had the other grain store, and I can't remember anything but a feeling of being the small fry in the town. You see old McGrew started out with more than my dad. He was a Scotchman with a German wife—that's a combination that's hard to beat. So pretty soon old McGrew owned the elevator and half the town, and hard as my dad and my mother tried I had to leave Agricultural School my first Christmas there. Well, I'll tell you I was proud of my dad when the war came. You see I'm the only boy; and lots like me got exemption because their parents kept them at home on grounds they needed their support. Of course I love my mother, but I'm not any better to my mother than any boy to his mother, I guess. And my mother loves me, but many a mother loves her son as well as mine does—so why should I scheme around for exemption? When I asked my dad he said—"The Gibsons are going to be 100 per cent patriotic"—and he let me go. I didn't know all he meant by that then, but I did later, when dad's letters came.

Dad wrote the grain market had hysterics. Feed was scarce up in New England. The big companies had scouts out, offering all sorts of prices, any price you wanted, and old McGrew and his boy, who'd got out of service as being necessary at home, sure were there gathering the shekels and hoarding the grain while the snow was falling and the railroads were tied in a knot and not a thing was coming out of the West for New England. Dad said he couldn't see it that way. He said if they were having a grain famine in New England because of the Kaiser and the weather, it was no time to hoard your grain even if old McGrew was doing it. He said he was taking 6 per cent profit on the

sales and letting it go at that. And while the McGrews were hoarding and filling up their elevator and profiteering, my dad had mother helping him in the store part of every day while he was out doing his bit selling Liberty Bonds, which she was doing, too. You see, that's what he had in mind when he said 100 per cent patriotic.

It was no time at all before our major was making a speech to us on shipboard and telling us: "Boys, this war is going to make you or break you." And it was no time at all till we were over in France, where I was soon seeing what a farmer could do with an acre of land, some of which wasn't much better than Pebble Hill's.

The queer thing about the French people is the way they take a lot of time and spend a lot of money  
[Continued on page 376]



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"War is a stupid business, lots of shells and gas and cooties and rats, and all that. And slaughter. I want to forget. I want to get outdoors and stay outdoors, where it's clean and fine, and I want to do some work that's fine, that I can watch grow"





Wide World Photos

Troops of the American First Division making an attack thru German gas on the Soissons front. One American already wounded has torn off his mask in his distress

# What Germany Escaped

By Edwin E. Slosson

**T**HE Germans opened the war using projectiles seventeen inches in diameter. They closed it using projectiles one one-hundred millionth of an inch in diameter. And the latter were more effective than the former. As the dimensions were reduced from molar to molecular the battle became more intense. For when the Big Bertha had shot its bolt, that was the end of it. Whoever it hit was hurt, but after that the steel fragments of the shell lay on the ground harmless and inert. The men in the dugouts could hear the shells whistle overhead without alarm. But the poison gas could penetrate where rifle ball could not. The malignant molecules seemed to search out their victims. They crept thru the crevices of the subterranean shelters. They hunted for the pinholes in the face masks. They lay in wait for days in the trenches for the soldiers' return as a cat watches at the hole of a mouse. The cannon ball could be seen and heard. The poison gas was invisible and inaudible, and sometimes even the chemical sense which nature has given man for his protection, the sense of smell, failed to give warning of the approach of the foe.

The smaller the matter that man can deal with the more he can get out of it. So long as man was dependent for power upon wind and water his working capacity was very limited. But as soon as he passed over the border line from physics into chemistry and learned how to use the molecule, his efficiency in work and warfare was multiplied manifold. The molecular bombardment of the piston by steam or the gases of combustion runs his engines and propels his cars. Cain, or whoever was the first man who wanted to kill another from a safe distance, took a stone in his hand and threw it by arm's strength. David added to his arm

the centrifugal force of a sling when he slew Goliath. The Romans improved on this by concentrating in a catapult the strength of a score of slaves and casting stone cannon balls to the top of the city wall. But finally man got closer to nature's secret and discovered that by loosing a swarm of gaseous molecules he could cast his projectile seventy-five miles and then by the same force burst it into flying fragments. There is no smaller projectile than the atom unless our belligerent chemists can find a way of using the electron stream of the cathode ray. But this so far has figured only in the pages of our scientific romancers and has not yet appeared on the battlefield. If, however, man could tap the reservoir of sub-atomic energy he need do no more work and would make no more war, for unlimited powers of construction and destruction would be at his command. The forces of the infinitesimal are infinite.

The reason why a gas is so active is because it is so egoistic. Psychologically interpreted, a gas consists of particles having the utmost aversion to one another. Each tries to get as far away from every other as it can. There is no cohesive force; no attractive impulse; nothing to draw them together except the all too feeble power of gravitation. The hotter they get the more they try to disperse and so the gas expands. The gas represents the extreme of individualism as steel represents the extreme of collectivism. The combination of the two works wonders. A hot gas in a steel cylinder is the most powerful agency known to mankind and by means of it he accomplishes his greatest achievements in peace or war time.

The projectile is thrown from the gun by the expansive force of the gases released from the powder and when it reaches its destination it is blown to pieces by



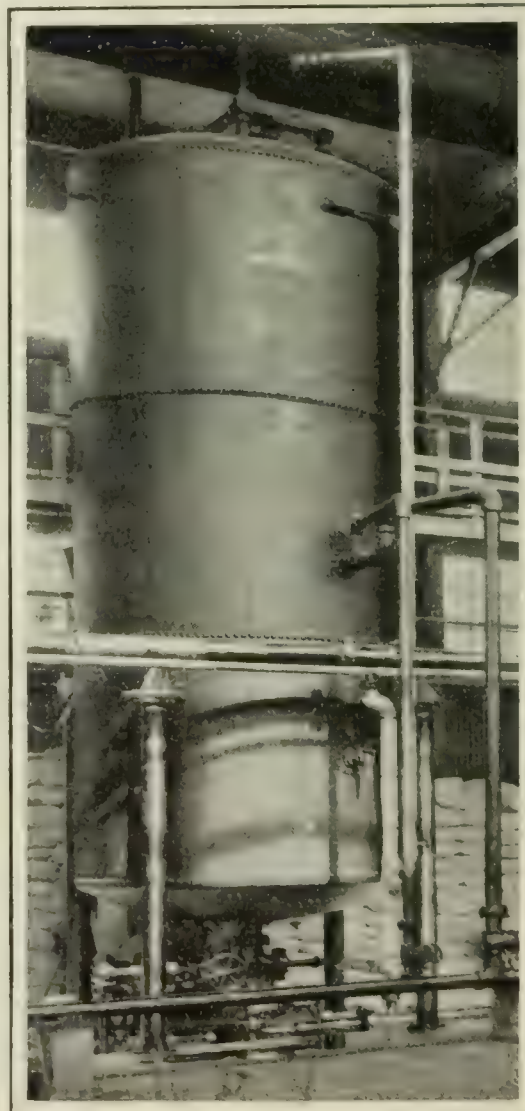


At the chlorine plant: The electric current passing thru salt water in these cells decomposes the salt water into caustic soda and chlorine gas. There were eight rooms like this in the Edgewood plant, capable of producing 200,000 pounds of chlorine a day.

the same force. This is the end of it if it is a shell of the old fashioned sort, for the gases of combustion mingle harmlessly with the air of which they are normal constituents. But if it is a poison gas shell each molecule as it is released goes off straight into the air with a speed twice that of the cannon ball and carries death with it. A man may be hit by a heavy piece of lead or iron and still survive, but an unweighable amount of lethal gas may be fatal to him.

Most of the novelties of the war were merely extensions of what was already known. To increase the caliber of a cannon from 38 to 42 centimeters or its range from 30 to 75 miles does indeed make necessary a decided change in tactics, but it is not comparable to the revolution effected by the introduction of new weapons of unprecedented power such as airplanes, submarines, tanks, high explosives or poison gas. If any army had been as well equipt with these in the beginning as all armies were at the end it might easily have won the war. That is to say, if the general staff of any of the powers had had the foresight and confidence to develop and practise these modes of warfare on a large scale in advance it would have been irresistible against an enemy unprepared to meet them. But no military genius appeared on either side with sufficient courage and imagination to work out such schemes in secret before trying them out on a small scale in the open. Consequently the enemy had fair warning and ample time to learn how to meet them and methods of defense developed concurrently with methods of attack. For instance, consider the motor fortresses to which Ludendorff ascribes his defeat. The British first sent out a few clumsy tanks against the German lines. Then they set about making a lot of stronger and livelier ones, but by the time these were ready the Germans had field guns to smash them and chain fences with concrete posts to stop them. On the other hand, if the Germans had followed up their advantage when they first set the cloud of chlorine floating over the battlefield of Ypres they might have won the war in the spring of 1915 instead of losing it in the fall of 1918. For the British were unprepared and unprotected against the silent death that swept down upon them on the 22nd of April, 1915. A deserter had come over from the German side a week before and told them that cylinders of poison gas had been laid in the front trenches, but no one believed him or paid any attention to his tale. War was then in the

Englishman's opinion a gentleman's game, the royal sport, and poison was prohibited by the Hague rules. But the Germans were not playing the game according to the rules, so the British soldiers were strangled in their own trenches and fell easy victims to the advancing foe. Within half an hour after the gas was turned on 80 per cent of the opposing troops were knocked out. The Canadians, with wet handkerchiefs over their faces, closed in to stop the gap, but if the Germans had been prepared for such a success they could have cleared the way to the coast. But after a few such trials the Germans stopped the use of free chlorine and began the preparation of more poisonous gases. In some way that may not be revealed till the secret history of the war is published, the British Intelligence Department obtained a copy of the lecture notes of the instructions to the German staff giving details of the new system of gas warfare to be started in December. Among the compounds named was phosgene, a gas so lethal that one part in ten thousand of air may be fatal. The antidote for it is hexamethylene tetramine. This is not something the soldier—or anybody else—is accustomed to carry around with him, but the British having had a chance to cram up in advance on the stolen lecture notes were ready with gas helmets soaked in the reagent with the long name. The Germans rejoiced when gas bombs took the place of bayonets because this was a field in which intelligence counted for more than brute force and in which therefore they expected to be supreme. As usual they were right in their major premise but wrong in their conclusion, owing to the egoism of their implicit minor premise. It does indeed give the advantage to skill and science, but the Germans were beaten at their own game, for by the end of the war the United States was able to turn out toxic



Eighteen steel tanks such as these were used at the Edgewood plant in the preparation of chlorpicrin, the most common of the poison gases. In these tanks the chemicals are mixed and the product is distilled over with steam to be used for filling shells

gases at a rate of 200 tons a day, while the output of Germany or England was only about 30 tons. A gas plant was started at Edgewood, Maryland, in November, 1917. By March it was filling shells and before the war put a stop to its activities in the fall it was producing 1,300,000 pounds of chlorine, 1,000,000 pounds of chlorpicrin, 1,300,000 pounds of phosgene and 700,000 pounds of mustard gas a month. The chief organizer of this enterprise was a Ph.D. from Göttingen University, Colonel W. H. Walker.

Chlorine, the first gas used, is unpleasantly familiar to every one who has en-



tered a chemical laboratory or who has smelled the breath of bleaching powder. It is a greenish-yellow gas made from common salt. The Germans employed it at Ypres by laying cylinders of the liquefied gas in the trenches, about a yard apart, and running a lead discharge pipe over the parapet. When the stop cocks are turned the gas streams out and since it is two and a half times as heavy as air it rolls over the ground like a noisome mist. It works best when the ground slopes gently down toward the enemy and when the wind blows in that direction at a rate between four and twelve miles an hour. But the wind, being strictly neutral, may change its direction without warning and then the gases turn back in their flight and attack their own side, something that rifle bullets have never been known to do.

Because free chlorine would not stay put and was dependent on the favor of the wind for its effect, it was later employed, not as an elemental gas, but in some volatile liquid that could be fired in a shell at any particular point far back of the front trenches.

The most commonly used of these compounds was phosgene, which, as the reader can see by inspection of its formula,  $\text{COCl}_2$ , consists of chlorine (Cl) combined with carbon monoxide (CO), the cause of deaths from illuminating gas. These two poisonous gases, chlorine and carbon monoxide, when mixt together, will not readily unite, but if a ray of sunlight falls upon the mixture they combine at once. For this reason John Davy, who discovered the compound over a hundred years ago, named it phosgene, that is, "produced by light." The same roots recur in hydrogen, so named because it is "produced from water," and phosphorus, because it is a "light-bearer."

In its modern manufacture the catalyzer or instigator of the combination is not sunlight but porous carbon. This is packed in iron boxes eight feet long, thru which the mixture of the two gases was forced. Carbon monoxide may be made by burning coke with a supply of air insufficient for complete combustion, but in order to get the pure gas necessary for the phosgene common air was not used, but instead pure oxygen extracted from it by a liquid air plant.

Phosgene is a gas that may be condensed easily to a liquid by cooling it down to 46 degrees Fahrenheit. A mixture of three-quarters chlorine with one-quarter phosgene has been found most effective. By itself phosgene has an inoffensive odor somewhat like green corn and so many fail to arouse apprehension until a toxic concentration is reached. But even small doses have

such an effect upon the heart action for days afterward that a slight exertion may prove fatal.

The compound manufactured in largest amount in America was chlorpicrin. This, like the others, is not so unfamiliar as it seems. As may be seen from its formula,  $\text{CCl}_3\text{NO}_2$ , it is formed by joining the nitric acid radical ( $\text{NO}_2$ ), found in all explosives, with the main part of chloroform ( $\text{HCCl}_3$ ). This is not quite so poisonous as phosgene, but it has the advantage that it causes nausea and vomiting. The soldier so affected is forced to take off his gas mask and then may fall victim to more toxic gases sent over simultaneously.

Chlorpicrin is a liquid and is commonly loaded in a shell or bomb with 20 per cent of tin chloride, which

produces dense white fumes that go thru gas masks. It is made from picric acid (trinitrophenol), one of the best known of the high explosives, by treatment with chlorine. The chlorine is obtained, as it is in the household, from common bleaching powder, or "chloride of lime." This is mixt with water to form a cream in a steel still 18 feet high and 8 feet in diameter. A solution of calcium picrate, that is, the lime salt of picric acid, is pumped in and as the reaction begins the mixture heats up and the chlorpicrin

distills over with the steam. When the distillate is condensed the chlorpicrin, being the heavier liquid, settles out under the layer of water and may be drawn off to fill the shells.

Much of what a student learns in the chemical laboratory he is apt to forget in later life if he does not follow it up. But there are two gases that he always remembers, chlorine and hydrogen sulfide. He is lucky if he has escaped being choked by the former or sickened by the latter. He can imagine what the effect would be if two offensive fumes could be combined. Now a combination something like this is the so-called mustard gas, which is not a gas and is not made from mustard. But it is easily gasified, and oil of mustard is about as near as Nature dare come to making such sinful stuff. It was first made by Guthrie, an Englishman, in 1860, and re-discovered by a German chemist, Victor Meyer, in 1886, but he found it so dangerous to work with that he abandoned the investigation. Nobody else cared to take it up, for nobody could see any use for it. So it remained in innocuous desuetude a mere name in "Beilstein's Dictionary," together with the thousands of other organic compounds that have been invented and never utilized. But on July 12, 1917, the British holding the line at Ypres were besprinkled [Continued on page 381]



Guthrie Service

Here is every type of gas mask used by America, the Allies or Germany during the war. In the top row are the American masks, chronologically, from left to right: U. S. Navy mask (obsolete), U. S. Navy mask (final type), U. S. Army box respirator (used thruout the war), U. S. R. F. K. respirator, U. S. A. T. respirator (an all-rubber mask), U. S. K. T. respirator (a sewed fabric mask) and U. S. "Model 1919," ready for production when the armistice was signed. In the middle row, left to right, are: British veil (the original emergency mask used in April, 1915), British P. H. helmet (the next emergency mask), British box respirator (standard British army type), French M2 mask (original type), French Tissot artillery mask, and French A. R. S. mask (most recent type). In the front row: the latest German mask, the Russian mask, Italian mask, British motor corps mask, U. S. rear area emergency respirator, and U. S. Connell mask



# Hitch Your Wagon to a Gas Bag

## The Next Step in Transportation

By Austin C. Lescarbours

**R**IDING without a jar yet enjoying every convenience of the Pullman car, eating meals without constant fear of *mal de mer*, and sleeping without the disturbing factors which characterize travel aboard train or steamer, the traveler of the future will make the voyage between New York and London in two days. If weather conditions are not what they should be, the journey will require a half day more. At any rate, the huge aerial greyhounds, in the form of dirigibles measuring over four city blocks in length and almost ten floors in height, will insure rapid travel between America and Europe under all weather conditions thruout the year.

Far from being the dream of Jules Verne or an excerpt from the highly imaginative writings of H. G. Wells, this trans-Atlantic service is an immediate possibility. In fact, a British firm of world-wide standing, whose name is identified with anything from a hand-grenade to a battleship, has decided to inaugurate a network of aerial lines from the British Isles to every important point. Thus New York, Cairo, Perth, Calcutta, Cape Town, and other centers will be brought to within easy reach of London. While days will be saved in the case of the New York-London service, weeks will be saved in the longer Perth, Cape Town, or Calcutta service.

The dirigibles planned are to be about 800 feet long and over 100 feet in diameter. They will be provided with a number of engines totaling somewhere between 3000 and 3600 horse power. The passenger carrying capacity will be about 150 passengers, allowing for a liberal baggage privilege for each traveler. Or the passenger carrying capacity may be reduced to fifty, thus enabling some ten tons of mail or light merchandise to be carried at a moderate rate. And with all the costs carefully figured out, including a certain rate of interest for the investment and a fair sinking fund, the promoters of this aerial service assure us that the London-New York journey will not exceed \$250 a head!

But is the dirigible safe? What of the many Zeppelins which have met a tragic end? Why take the risks of aerial travel? These are but a few of the many similar questions which greet every announcement of the coming aerial greyhounds.

An airship is as safe as a passenger train. Accidents may happen to a dirigible; but they may—and frequently do—happen to a railroad

coach. Take the British official statistics. We learn that only one airship has been lost in Great Britain owing to conflagration in the air, altho 83,360 hours have been flown and over 2,500,000 miles covered during the war! In the case referred to the flight was an experiment with a new type of airship, and the cause has since been ascertained and eliminated.

An airship can remain aloft while engine repairs are effected; she always remains on an even keel, and there is, therefore, no danger in flying at night or in fog or cloud; while the great lifting power permits of much more comfortable accommodation than one ever dreamed of. There is plenty of room to move about. The fact that the envelope is filled with an inflammable gas need cause no misgivings as to safety, for Great Britain, during the war, operated thousands of automobiles by means of coal gas stored in inflated balloons, which in no case caught fire from the engine. And every precaution is taken to prevent conflagration of the hydrogen gas aboard the modern dirigible.

However safe hydrogen gas bags may be made, there is no further need for hydrogen. One of our American contributions toward military aviation has been the commercial production of noninflammable helium gas, which can be used in place of hydrogen and which once and for all eliminates all danger of fire. Helium lifts about 65 pounds per thousand cubic feet, as against 70

pounds lifted by commercial hydrogen. In the instance of huge balloons containing millions of cubic feet of gas, this difference in lift is negligible when the absolute safety of helium is considered.

The rigid type airship is structurally a sound vehicle. Equipt with the powerful yet light-weight gasoline engines of the present, a dirigible will be able to buck the strongest winds, and to make a safe landing despite all surface disturbances.

The docking facilities of the aerial greyhounds are to be of the simplest yet most effective kind. The nose of the dirigible will be attached to the swivel top of a tall mooring tower, thru which elevators will operate to carry passengers to and from the dirigible. There will be a gang-plank from the revolving mooring tower top to the nose of the dirigible, whence a long corridor will lead along the bottom of the gas bag to several elevators which will take passengers up to the top of the gas bag to the passenger accommodations. The mooring tower will be 500 or more feet high, in order that the dirigible may ride safely thru



London Sphere, © New York Herald

The amidship section of a Zeppelin with the fabric cut away to show the structural network of steel or aluminum. A ladder enclosed in a tunnel goes vertically thru the ship from the central car to the top. The entire envelope of the Zeppelin is divided by seventeen partitions and in the case of this airship, which was adapted for warfare, the top is reinforced by steel and mounts a light, quick-firing gun to protect it from aeroplanes





Courtesy of Popular Mechanics

The docking facilities for trans-Atlantic air liners. The nose of the dirigible will be attached to the swivel top of a tall mooring tower in which are passenger elevators. A corridor will lead from the nose of the ship to other elevators, which will take passengers to their accommodations at the top of the gas bag

any wind storm. Already an airship has been moored out successfully for six weeks in a perfectly open expanse to a specially designed mast. Only two or three men are required to look after the ship, and winds of up to fifty-two miles an hour have been ridden without any damage whatever. There seems little doubt, therefore, that this system of mooring would enable an airship to live out in the open for many months at a time; and the old cry about the tremendous expense of handling and sheltering dirigibles is no longer based on facts as they exist.

For years we have been in the habit of deriding Germany's Zeppelin attempts. Every time one of the huge pencil-shaped dirigibles came to an untimely end, there was a chorus of "I told you so's" from all parts of the world. How could such a huge, ungainly, highly inflammable craft be practicable! A Zeppelin cost as much money as fifty first class airplanes. And airplanes were so much more efficient!

But old Count von Zeppelin kept on plodding year after year, turning out one Zeppelin after another. When his money gave out, because of the mishaps to his earlier airships which had consumed all his financial means, he turned to the German Government for aid—and got it. From that time to the outbreak of the Great War, and all during the world-wide struggle until almost the very end, his workshops continued to turn out Zeppelins. Many were destroyed in ordinary handling, and many more by enemy weapons. In fact, as a military weapon the Zeppelin was soon admitted a failure; and toward the final months of the war these dirigibles were no longer being built.

But why did Germany keep faith with the Zeppelin airship despite so many seemingly indicative failures? For the simple reason that for once Germany was far-sighted. She had seen enough of the dirigible to know

that it was the ultimate type of aerial carrier. True, she made a mistake in her military application of the Zeppelin; but she more than made good in the naval use of the same dirigible. Some day, when the story comes to be written in full, we may learn that on more than one occasion, and certainly at the big battle of Skagerrak, two or more Zeppelins served to protect the German fleet from the preponderant British Grand Fleet, by superior scouting.

GERMANY realized the long-range possibilities of Zeppelins. Take one concrete example. In November, 1917, the Zeppelin "L-59" flew from Bulgaria to Khartoum in Egypt, and back again, without touching land, a total distance of 7300 kilometers or something like 4600 miles, surpassing easily the crossing of the Atlantic. The object was to carry supplies to the German forces in Africa; but when the Zeppelin received word by wireless that the German forces had surrendered, it turned back with its cargo. What better proof would the Germans, or any one else, wish of the commercial possibilities of the dirigible? And didn't the Germans operate regular passenger carrying Zeppelins along the Rhine just previous to the war, without a single accident, for a long period?

The plain truth is that the dirigible has been shelved in favor of the airplane in practically every country outside of Germany. It has been looked upon as crude, lumbering, slow, unsafe—indeed, one runs out of discreditable adjectives—and a very poor second to the airplane. Yet all the while it has been gaining favor during the war, no matter what may have been the universal opinion. The development of rigid airships has been even more rapid than that of airplanes. In 1914 the average endurance of a German rigid dirigible at cruising speed was under [Continued on page 377]





# Let

## Here Are the Motor Trails from Atlanta

By A.

Field Representative of the American Automobile Association  
and Director of Transcontinental Highway

EVERYBODY with any kind of car, be it of recent or ever so ancient vintage, is planning to enjoy this summer out-of-doors. Restriction of motor car production, the necessity of checking the consumption of gasoline for pleasure uses as well as the natural patriotic desire to economize on strictly pleasure expenditures during the stress of war times, all tended to reduce motor car touring to a minimum during the last two seasons. However, now that the war is over, a reaction has set in and to judge by present indications our citizens intend fully to make up for past restraint and to make this the banner touring year in the history of motordom.

One of the most remarkable features of this revival of pleasure motoring is the fact that such a large percentage of motorists plan long distance and consequently time-consuming tours. If all the cars that were put thru their paces on a trip across the continent for the last five years were lined up, the row would fall short of matching in length the line of cars that will this year form a regular procession on any one of the three or four main transcontinental motor routes. But of the owners of the more than five million passenger motor cars in the United States the greater number, of course, will have to content themselves with shorter trips of anywhere from a few days' to a few weeks' duration. It is safe to predict that some sort of an outing trip is being planned by 90 per cent of the total number. A painstaking statistician would be able to figure out the probable number of hundreds of millions of dollars this vast army of touring motorists will spend along its routes. I am not a painstaking statistician, but am guessing that it will be more than a billion dollars, and I believe this a safe and conservative estimate.

The people of the cities of the East will flock to the White Mountains and the lakes of New Hampshire, the Green Mountains of Vermont, the woods of Maine, the New England seashore, the Adirondacks or Lake Champlain country, the Catskills, the Sullivan County hills or the famous finger lake country of central New York, the Pocono Mountains in Pennsylvania, the Berkshires of Massachusetts, the Litchfield hills of Connecticut or probably to the New Jersey or Long Island shores. Indeed there are plenty of cool and charming places near at hand.

The people of the South and the eastern part of the Middle West will also head for some of these same places in order to escape the heat of the level regions, while the citizens of the prairie states, west of the Missouri River, will pack their families and camping equipment on flivvers or five thousand dollar cars, or cars of all grades between, and hie themselves to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado or northern New Mexico, or perchance join the long caravan of motor cars heading for our wonderful chain of national parks, the nation's choicest playgrounds.

There are seventeen of these vast public recreation grounds, but the following eight

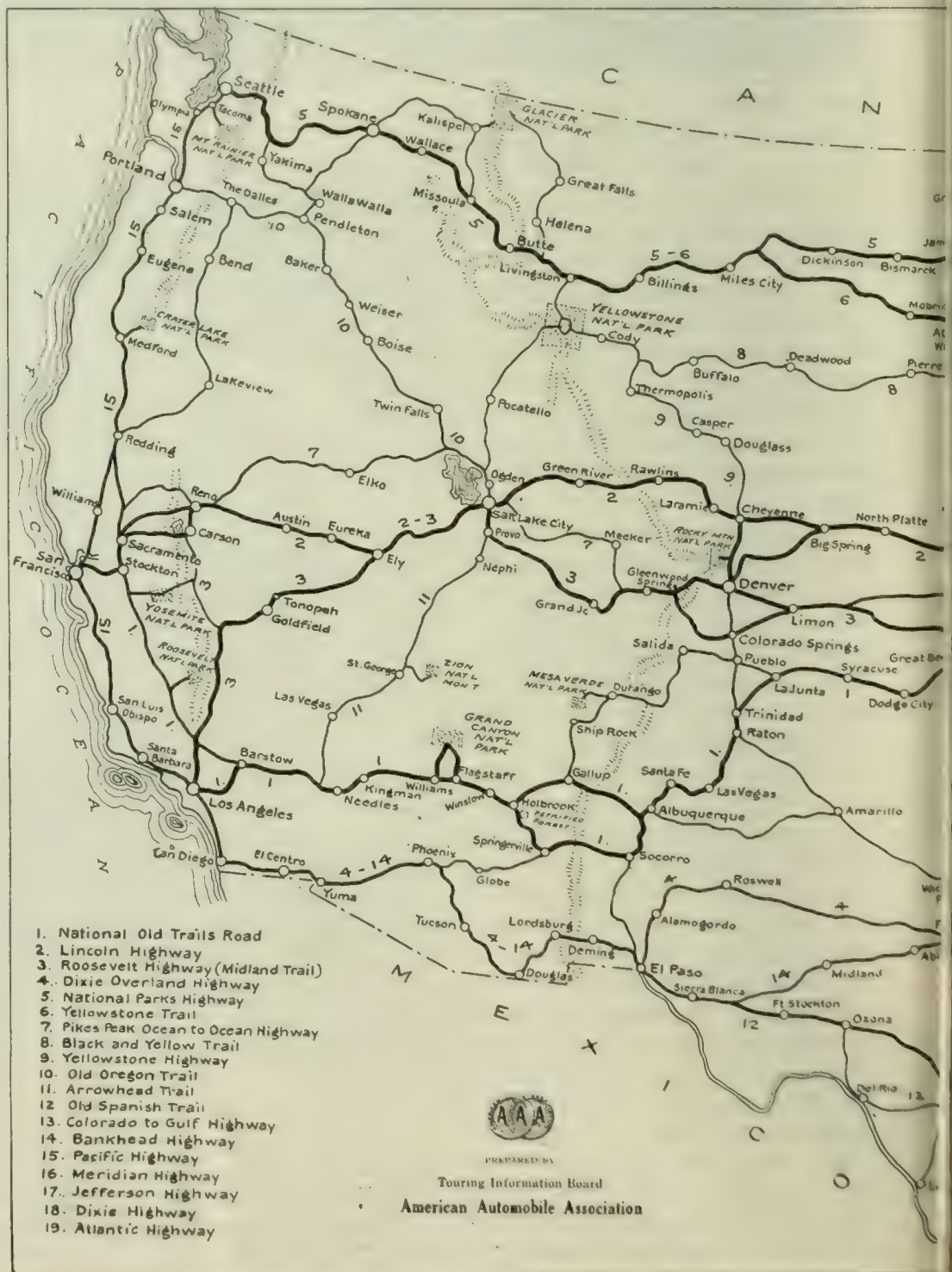
offer the greatest attractions, each containing features quite different from the others:

Rocky Mountain National Park, seventy miles from Denver and the most accessible of all the national parks of the West, located in the heart of the Rockies, with fifty-one peaks more than ten thousand feet high and remarkable records of the glacial period.

Yellowstone National Park, with more geysers than all the rest of the world, mud volcanoes and petrified forests, wonderful lakes and waterfalls and the greatest wild bird and animal preserve in the world.

Glacier National Park, with lakes and ice glaciers, not surpassed by the Alps of Europe; two hundred and fifty glacier-fed lakes and sixty glaciers; a sensational massing of extraordinary scenic elements.

Mount Rainier National Park, a splendid snow capped and flower bedecked mountain. The largest single peak glacier system with twenty-eight glaciers.







# to Pacific—and All Points Between

gard

obile Association, Vice-President  
the National Highways Association

Crater Lake National Park, a blue gem like the rarest jewel. No visible inlet or outlet. Sides a thousand feet high. "A poem in grays and greens and unbelievable blues."

Yosemite National Park, with the highest waterfall and the oldest and biggest trees in the world, and an indescribable charm all its own.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona, the most stupendous chasm on earth. "By far the most sublime of all earthly spectacles." John Muir says: "A wildness so Godful, cosmic and primeval bestows a new sense of earth's beauty and size."

Mesa Verde National Park, with well preserved ruins of a prehistoric civilization, probably ancient when the Pharaohs built the pyramids.

Besides the thousands of Easterners who will motor to these parks in the Rockies, the Cascades and the Sierra Nevadas of the West, a horde will flock there

from the hot plains of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas on vacation trips of a few weeks' length, the altitude of these mountain regions offering a welcome relief from the torrid heat of the corn and wheat belts where even the breezes often are as hot as blasts from a fiery furnace.

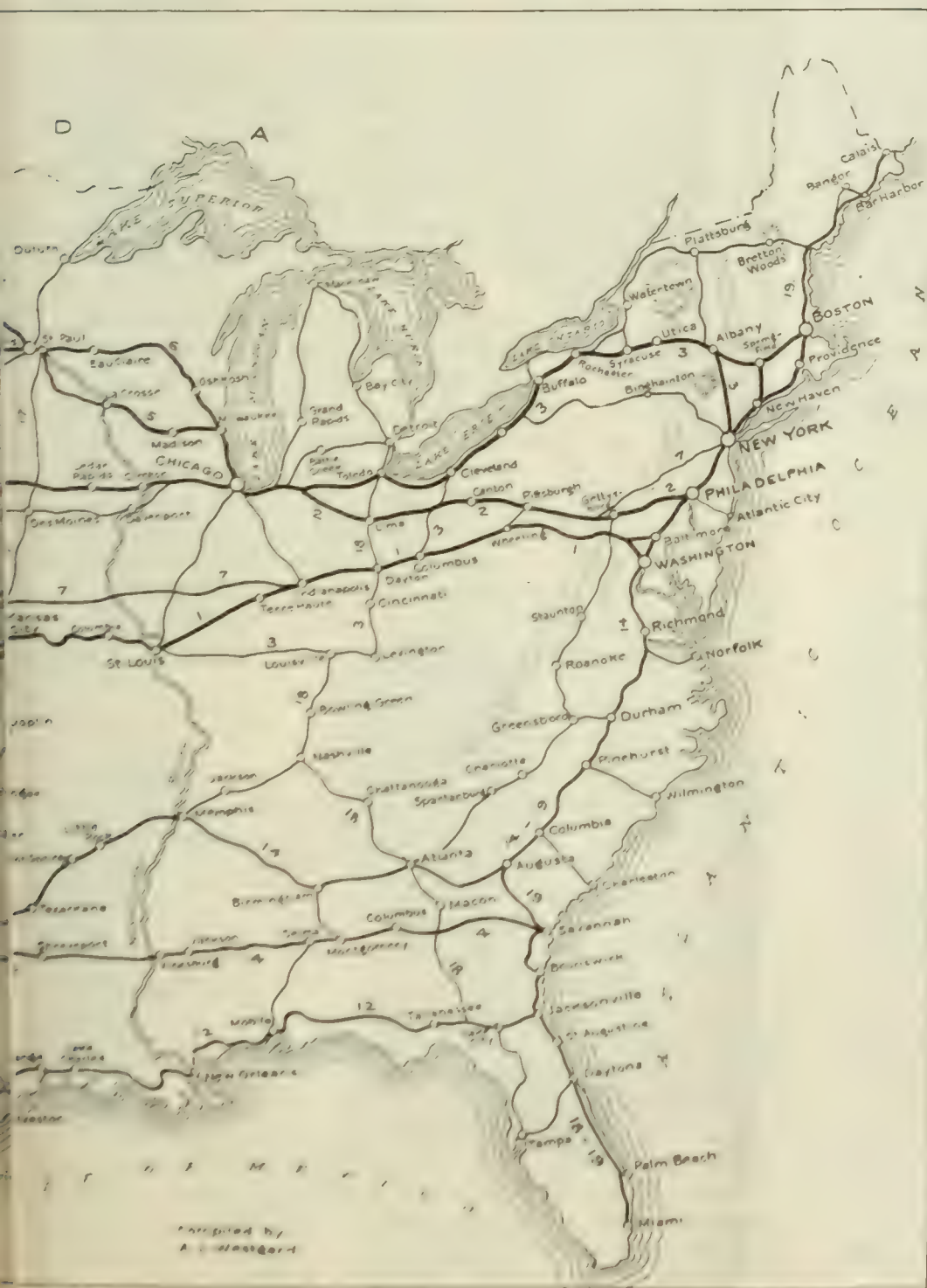
Between the Rocky Mountains and the West-coast mountain ranges of the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas lies a relatively arid territory called the Intermountain region. This more or less desert-like section varies from two to six hundred miles in width and must be crost in order to reach the Pacific coast.

The good roads movement in the United States, which now has received such a tremendous impetus in unison with and as an inevitable consequence of the growth of the motor car industry, has brought about the building of good roads thru heretofore untravelable mountain passes and has caused the establishment of standard routes across the arid intermountain region with consequent improvements that make the transit thru it comparatively easy and free from danger.

Having made eighteen trips on rubber tires across the United States east and west and more than that,

north and south, and having pioneered all of the present transcontinental standard routes, besides watching their later development, I give below a brief summary of the main features of some of the most important of them. Maps and digests of essential information of all the cross-country routes are prepared by the American Automobile Association and available at its national touring bureaus in Washington and New York.

**T**HE National Old Trails Road gets its name from following old historic trails, more or less closely, all the way across the continent. Thus it follows the National Pike, the first highway built by the nation, along a route reminiscent of the history of Washington, Braddock and of the French and Indian wars, from Washington or Baltimore to St. Louis via Cumberland, Wheeling, Columbus and Indianapolis. From St. Louis it follows the Boone Lick Road, named after the doughty Daniel Boone, to Kansas City. From Kansas City to Santa Fé it traces the famous Santa Fé trail, gory with the blood of the pioneer hunters, trappers and traders who between 1882 and 1872, when the completed railroad caused its abandonment, plodded their weary way across the plains and so often met death at the hands of marauding savages. From Santa Fé to California it trails the paths of Spanish conquistadores and the indomitable padres, who brought the gospel to the Pueblos. The length of this route is three thousand and thirty miles from Washington to Los Angeles. Everything considered, it is the most scenic and by far the most historic route, besides offering the flavor of a trip into a foreign land on account of the Mexican population and numerous interesting tribes of Indians who in New Mexico and Arizona dwell contiguous [Continued on page 379]





# Wake Up Americans

By Edward Earle Purinton

**T**HE war is not over. Instead, a new war is upon us. We didn't see it coming. Many of us don't know it's here. And we are all as unprepared for it as we were for the grapple of the Huns.

The new war may last ten years. It will if we don't wake up. Our immediate job is to arm ourselves, put up a finish fight, and knock out the enemy before he gets the start.

When the Kaiser attacked Europe, we did nothing. We were asleep as a nation, and it took us three years to wake up. Our slumber of indifference cost us heavily; it cost Great Britain, France and Italy more.

The new war, growing out of the war in Europe and now transplanted in America, is to be a fight not of soldiers but of workers. If allowed to spread, it will mean danger to every man or woman who works for a living—and there are 30,000,000 of us in this country. We are all liable to lose money, time, health, opportunity.

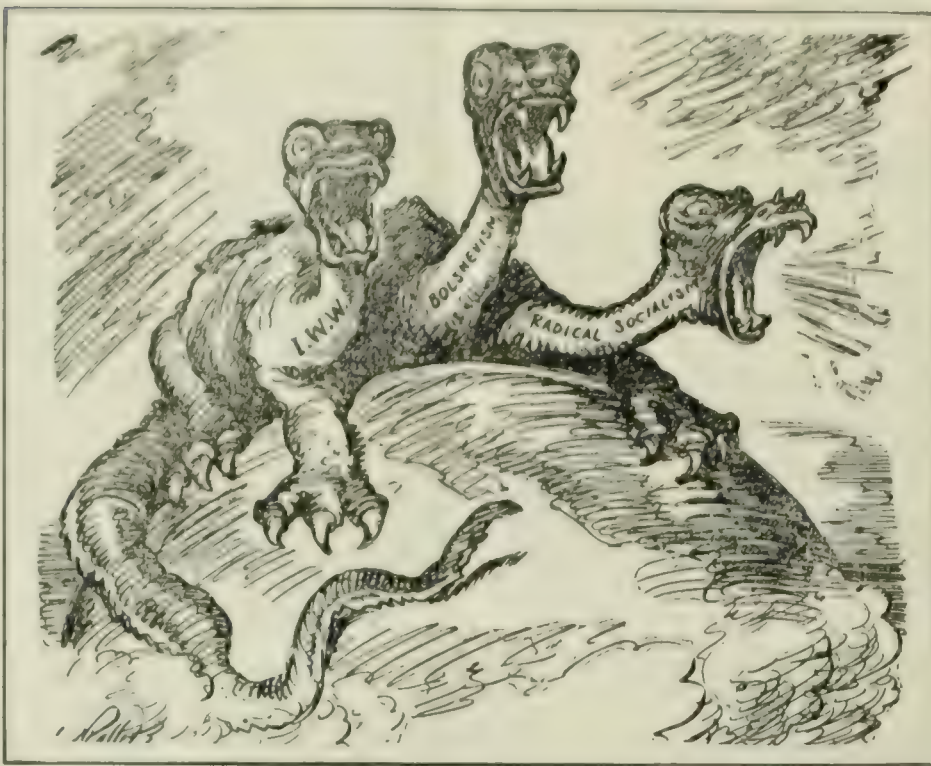
This new war in America, if it succeeds, will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It will raise the cost of living even more, and reduce wages to a minimum. It will paralyze industry, cause the discharge of thousands of employees, prevent the hiring of thousands who want a job, and create disorder if not panic.

The war in Europe was between *races*—and we knew just by looking at a Hun or a Turk that he was our foe. The new war in America is between *classes*—and we don't know how to judge the army of attack. We are fooled in their appearance. They don't look like soldiers, they look more like tramps. They include Bolsheviki; I. W. W. orators, Germans, pro-Germans and near-Germans; anarchists and socialists; grafters and profiteers; drones and failures; kickers and pessimists; idlers and men who talk instead of work; reformers drunk on a theory; fanatics who must be heard at any cost; foreigners who like our money but not our flag. These gentry form the army of attack. They are led by foreign brains and presumably fed on foreign money.

They call their new scheme a "war between Capital and Labor." They sprung it as far back as 1917; it was the largest single factor in the 8000 strikes which were organized during that year in the shops, mills, factories, and other producing concerns of the United States.

The mayors of a hundred of our largest cities were called to the White House in company with the governors of states, to consider the various labor problems of the reconstruction period, and to devise ways of "steadyding, easing and facilitating the whole labor processes of the United States." One of their findings was that "a desperate Bolshevik propaganda is actively at work to aggravate the unemployment situation."

By fostering the conditions of labor unrest, these



Memphis Commercial Appeal

The monster menace of revolutionary unrest: "There are more than 12,000 centers of Bolshevik agitation in the United States"

hidden traitors plan to hurry along the revolution against the American Government and to establish a Bolshevik republic. A high official of the Post Office Department states that such a revolution is planned by the "red" leaders in this country, who already publish twelve newspapers and a large number of free lance papers, and who conduct propaganda regularly and widely thru anarchistic, socialistic and other radical organizations, particularly the I. W. W. and their great field force known as "recruiting and subscription agents." There are more than 12,000 centers of

Bolshevist agitation in America.

Almost every large body of employees has in it a group of these lawless flingers of firebrands, these haters of America and everything American, who would immediately destroy the vast, priceless industries and institutions we have toiled so hard to build up. The "rights of the working man," the "struggle between Capital and Labor," and the "greed of the upper classes" are the gaudy-colored, sweet-tasting lollypops in the mouths of this gang.

I refuse to be bribed with a lollypop. A person who hands out bait of this kind always carries a trap up his sleeve. A fellow who seems terribly anxious to sympathize with you because you are downtrodden will bear watching—he's looking for a chance to pick your pocket while you are off your guard, listening to his mushy talk. The minute a seedy, greedy, eloquent chap starts to tell me I "ain't treated right and shouldn't stand for it," I close my fist around my pocketbook and rush a glance to my watch-pocket to see if the chain still holds. If every working man were as careful, half the strikes and other disputes of employees would never be pulled off.

I belong to the working class.

Every honest man does.

I work harder with my brain than the average day laborer, so-called, works with his hands. I use up more nervous energy than he does, I am more tired than he is at night. When I need rest, I work with my hands! That is how hard I work.

Being a toiler, I am naturally on the side of the toiler. When a group of working men start to fight to improve conditions for themselves, I want to see them win. But they cannot win by using wrong methods. They cannot win by turning Bolsheviki. They cannot win by wasting time in foolish talk, or in stirring up class hatred, or in following blind and selfish leaders, or in forcing claims that are unjust, wild and rash.

The new war in America is the war of the awakened workers of the world. It has a good side and a bad side. The good side is that the workers are awake and fighting. The bad side is that they are mostly following



wrong leaders and wrong methods. If you wake a man suddenly from a sound sleep, how he talks and acts! His words are a growl, mumble and jumble, his actions are a cross between a bear shaking itself and a bantam rooster sparring for a fight. The poor fellow is awake enough to say and do something, but not awake enough to say or do anything rationally.

Most of the workers of the human family have been asleep since the world was young. Now the workers have begun to wake to their own powers, privileges, rights, possibilities and opportunities. They are muttering loudly and striking out in all directions. Good! When they gain full possession of their senses, they will do great things wisely and well. It is good to be awake, it is better to be awake and also wise. Labor has been a sleeping giant. When Labor is roused to the point of using head, heart and hands together—civilization will be clean made over!

What now are some of the causes of the industrial strife prevailing thruout America? Charles M. Schwab, the man with the million dollar salary, voiced the opinion of most of the real captains of industry when he declared: "I seriously doubt if labor has, in the years gone by, received its fair share of the prosperity of this great country."

So employees, naturally feeling abused, cast all the blame on employers. But I asked the founder of the National Civic Federation—the organization that has probably done most to bring employees and employers together—who was to blame for the strife between Capital and Labor. He said both sides were equally to blame; the man of wealth and the man of muscle were both likely to be prejudiced, narrow, ignorant, selfish, unfair. He intimated that no strife or other serious labor difficulty ever occurred without wrong on both sides.

The conclusion seems to be demonstrated in such great industrial plants as the Edison Laboratories, the Wanamaker



Noten Kraker, Amsterdam

The characteristic attitude of Bolshevism, in a Dutch cartoon: "These are my arguments. What can you say against them?"



San Francisco Bulletin

The spreading flame of Bolshevism, with Death in its wake, kindles Europe—and sweeps on, if we permit it

Stores, the National Cash Register Company, the Ford Motor Company, the National City Bank, the United States Steel Corporation. Here Capital and Labor pull together, instead of pulling apart. Not only are dividends larger, but wages are higher, working conditions better, complaints and grievances so few as to cause no deep concern, with strikes and other conflicts unknown. Wherever employer and employee both honestly try to be fair with each other, good feeling prevails, good work results, good profits accrue. Why expect good pay if you don't do good work? A decent man always makes sure that he is doing better work before he demands bigger pay. Otherwise, he is a beggar.

Another cause of labor unrest is the persistence of the dark-age "boss" idea. Every

"boss" is a loss to the owner of the business, and a cross to the workers in it. A man has no right to give orders merely because he has a right to give them. A business must be run by military firmness, but that is based on military science and a mutual desire to conquer a common foe. John Masefield, who rose from a bartender to be a great poet, says, "The only things which matter in war are courage and love of your comrades."

If the man over you in business has in his heart no love of his comrades, you and the rest of them should have the courage to insist that he reform or resign. Obey the man's orders—then demand that he justify them. The rule of reason and of right is the only one that American workers should tolerate.

Another source of labor troubles is the foreign element. You can't mix together Jews, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Poles, Italians, Germans, Hungarians and Scandinavians with a ghost of a chance to satisfy them all. Here is a problem of the employer seldom regarded by the employee. In a western mining camp, as many as thirty-two separate nationalities have been discovered. Even the workers in highly organized city plants, such,



Morgan on the Philadelphia Enquirer

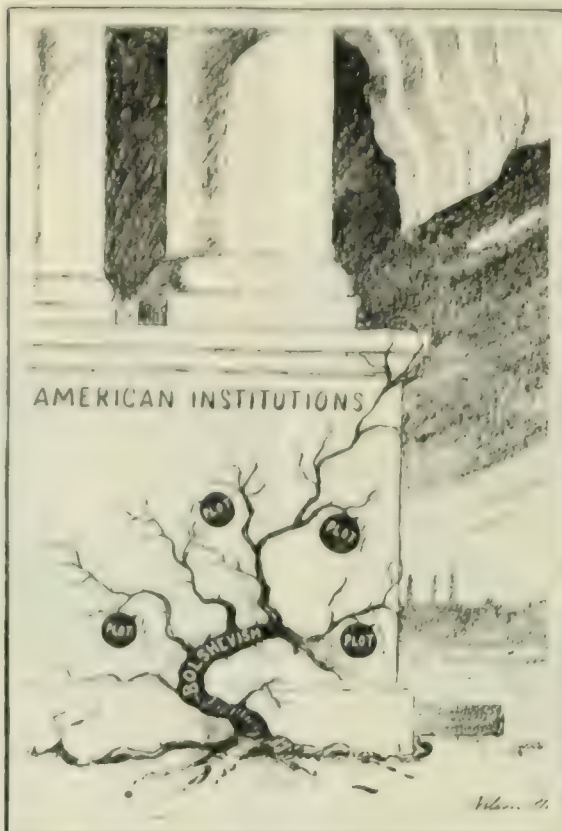
Under the Stars and Stripes: Bolshevism makes convenient camouflage of our flag to further the propaganda of destruction and to launch its firebrands against American government



for example, as the Chicago Stock Yards, may be only 10 per cent American. How is the employer to harmonize workers of a dozen races who can't even understand fully what he is talking about, and who would never want the same things in a hundred years even if he could give them whatever they all agreed on? You can't pick out a dozen straight Americans who will agree absolutely on a program for Capital and Labor to follow. Add the foreign element, and you leave the employer up a stump.

When John H. Patterson made a rule that his employees should have plenty of light, soap and water, a lot of the men in his factory put up a loud complaint, insisting that they were being insulted. They were free-born Americans, and they didn't have to take a bath. Citizens of the community sadly mourned that a good man like Patterson had gone crazy, while other manufacturers reported abroad that he had turned the National Cash Register Company into a finishing school for young ladies. When a "boss" tries to be decent, forthwith he is damned. It is no easy job to treat workers like human beings—when some of them aren't.

A big volume would be necessary to describe all the reasons for the dissatisfaction of American employees, or employers, or both. We name a few more, just to point out their variety and complexity: High cost of labor turnover; partiality in hiring and firing; difficulty in marking and eliminating "floaters"; class distinctions between heads of departments and employees; overwhelming proportion of misfits, and therefore malcontents, among workers; large increase of women applicants for men's jobs, frequently at lower wages; keener competition without finer preparation; monotony and drudgery, with no compensating future; oppression at one extreme of management, paternalism at the other; huge influx of machines to supplant men who never learned to think; false reliance on "collective bargaining" to lift workers as a class before they are ready to be lifted; assumption that all workers, good, bad or indifferent, belong on the same wage level; natural human tendency, of both employer and employee, to blame the other fellow when something goes wrong; hatred of unions by employers, and worship of unions by employees; ignorance on each side of the aims, problems,



*Handing of Branches. Do by Leaf.*

A Foreign Growth—Shall we let the weed of Bolshevism take root and grow at the cornerstone of our American institutions?

worries and difficulties on the other side; lack of common meeting ground, where trivial complaints and minor misunderstandings could be threshed out before they went beyond control.

In the majority of cases of industrial turmoil, neither Capital nor Labor is entirely to blame. The fault may be more that of Capital, or more that of Labor, or equally that of both, or equally that of neither. Trade conditions or economic fluctuations, for which no one is responsible, may lie at the bottom of the state of unrest. The point we wish to make is that no problem of employment can be settled as you would dash the scum off a stagnant pool; you have to probe to the depths of the situation before you can even locate or formulate the problem. A dispute means either disaffection or disability on both sides—and a decent man is ashamed of either. A fellow bent on loot hates light; if you aren't out on a looting expedition, you won't do any hating till

you get some light.

For years to come, the problem of the world is that of reconstruction. A large group of prominent business and professional men of our section, wanting expert advice, arranged a consultation with a high authority in the United States Department of Labor. Asked to mention the greatest peril to American interests, he replied immediately: "The economic war. This war has just begun. It started in Europe thru poverty, hunger, discontent, Bolshevism, anarchy, violence, demoralization of society. The war against these destructive elements and particularly against radical socialism, German and I. W. W. propaganda, unemployment, timidity of employers and rashness of employees, and other fatal and insidious social and economic influences, is yet to be fought. The fight is one that requires all the strength of our courage, sacrifice and preparation.

"Two hours after the armistice was signed, the German employees of the huge Krupp munition works had stopped making weapons of war to shoot us in the heart, and were making products of peace to shoot us in the purse. The close of the war came two or three years before we expected it. We had changed this country into a great war machine running full blast. Everything and everybody was thrown out of gear, as when you stop a steam engine by putting a boul- [Continued on page 372]



*Marcus in N. Y. Times*

"A cat in gloves catches no mice"—Ben Franklin's maxim finds a striking illustration today, where I. W. W. and Bolsheviki flaunt destruction in the face of law





Keep the dust mulch in perfect condition by making frequent use of the rake



One of the best of the newer cultivating tools cuts both ways at one operation



Be on guard constantly against insects and disease and spray early and thoroly

# Getting in a Few Good Digs

## The Gardener's Strategy Against Weeds and Weather

By F. F. Rockwell

**T**HE most critical time in the vegetable garden comes with the advent of the first few weeks of real hot, dry weather. The garden that is prepared to meet this emergency will go thru successfully. The garden that is not, will go under.

The first thing that should be learned in connection with the summer gardening is that plants will now succumb to injury or neglect which would hardly have affected them during the spring. While the weather remains moist and warm, it is hard to kill most vegetables. Even the attacks of many insects are withstood more or less successfully. You have doubtless seen a stray cabbage plant dropt on the surface of the ground, or a seedling thinned out of the row, take root and live.

Conditions now, however, are very different. Plants have all they can do to keep going ahead even where every possible advantage is given them. If they do not get the best of care, the results will quickly be evident in "crops that don't grow as they ought to," and a harvest of disappointments in lieu of vegetables.

One of the things which frequently cuts down the yield to a large extent, destroying some plants outright and injuring others to a great degree, is allowing big weeds to develop in the garden. A row of radishes, lettuce, spinach or some early stuff that has "gone by" is neglected. Before the gardener realizes what is happening, some weeds that have escaped earlier notice have shot up into the air, giving the entire garden a neglected appearance. But the appearance is not the worst of it. Try to pull up one of these big fellows, and you find that half a dozen vegetable plants come up with it. A couple of dozen more are so loosened in the soil that they are injured seriously. Furthermore, each of these big weeds in growing has robbed a large area of moisture and of plant food which your vegetables sorely needed, for the roots usually extend laterally at least as far as the weed has grown up into the air.

Of course, no one likes to spend time, money and energy keeping the weeds out of the crops that have "gone by" and from which no further benefit is to be derived. So the answer is: remove at once the remains of every crop just as soon as the last "mess" of vegetables is picked or pulled. Every day you delay means just

that much soil moisture and plant food wasted; just that much less chance of succeeding with the new crops that should be planted where the first one has been removed.

What can be planted for second crops? Almost anything that will mature in your locality before danger of frost. You know—or any of your gardening friends can tell you—about when the first killing frost is to be expected.

The table herewith shows the approximate dates for planting different kinds of vegetables for different purposes. Of course many of them can be planted as late as the last date mentioned, but the dates suggested are based on bringing the stuff to maturity when it can most conveniently be used for the purpose indicated. The last column shows the latest date when you can sow with reasonable assurance of the plants "coming thru" all right in your locality. In planting near the late date limit, always use an *early* variety.

**S**UCCESS with the late planted crops depends to a great extent on getting a good strong start. Whenever possible, plant just *after* a good soaking rain. Planting before a rain is not desirable except in a loose, sandy soil, because a heavy rain beats and packs down the surface, forming a crust thru which small seedlings cannot easily force their way up.

But good soaking rains are likely to be conspicuous by their absence at about the time of the year you want to make these late plantings. If you have not got an irrigation system (which automatically solves all problems of this kind, as well as many others) there are two things you can do. The first is to *pre-sprout* the seeds before planting, that is, soak them in lukewarm water (twenty-four to forty-eight hours is generally sufficient) so that they are just about ready to sprout before you plant them. After soaking, if the seeds are rolled in sifted dry soil or in wood ashes, the surplus moisture will be absorbed and they can be handled and planted readily without sticking together.

The second thing to do is to firm the seeds in the soil. The importance of doing this when planting in dry weather can hardly be overemphasized. Peter Hender-



son, one of the pioneer seedsmen of this country, used to tell the story of one of his customers who sowed a large field of turnips near his melon patch. Dry weather followed, and the only turnips which came up were those in the number eleven footprints of a couple of colored night operators who were scared out of the melon patch.

All seeds depend for germination upon absorbing a sufficient amount of moisture from the soil to cause them to swell and crack. Soil that is firmly prest down will soak up moisture from the moist soil below, while soil that is left loose will not do so. Soak your seeds before planting, and then when sowing press the soil down firmly over them—either by tamping them in with the back of the hoe, or pressing along the row with the ball of the foot, or firming it down with the edge of a board—and you are not likely to have trouble in getting a good “stand” of seedling even in dry weather.

Of course, it is just as important to keep already growing plants strong as to start new ones. About this time of year a new difficulty in the gardener's way is almost certain to be encountered. That difficulty is a lack of moisture. Without moisture in the soil, growth must be slowed down and gradually cease altogether. It does not reach the latter state except as the result of a prolonged drought. But the extent to which an ordinary amount of dry weather cuts down the garden's products is not realized by most gardeners. To be fought off as successfully as possible, this condition must be provided against *in advance*.

Maintaining a mulch of fine dry soil is the first thing to be done. As soon as you stop working the soil or right after a rain, the surface will settle and gradually form a crust. If this surface crust is allowed to remain, the moisture from the lower layers of the soil will work up to it and be evaporated rapidly from the surface. This can be prevented to a very great extent by keeping the surface of the soil continually stirred, so that it is kept dust dry.

You have probably noticed how moist the soil will remain beneath a piece of board or a flat stone. This dry surface mulch acts in the same way. Below the dry soil the moisture is retained. It may seem to you time-wasting, unprofitable work to go over your garden every week or so during dry weather, when not even weeds are growing, to keep the surface well stirred up and loose, fine and dry. But the results will pay you amply for your efforts.

To do this important work successfully make use of the best tools you can get. For the large garden, of course, the single or double wheel hoe, with suitable attachment, should be used. For the small garden the slide or “scuffle” hoe should be employed. There are two kinds on the market, which are much easier to use than the old type. One of these has two guides or runners of heavy, stiff wire, which holds the blade in position, making it possible for an inexperienced operator to do good work; and permitting more rapid work. Where there is room the ordinary hand rake is one of the most effective mulching tools that can be used.

Where they can be obtained, a mulch of fine manure, grass clippings, or some similar material, is even more effective than the dust mulch. A watering applied thru a mulch of this kind will be more effective than one put on uncovered ground. Use all the old manure you can find anywhere for mulching such things as egg plant, cauliflower and celery, which are particularly insistent upon having plenty of moisture to produce a satisfactory crop.

The art of watering is not as simple as it may seem to the beginner.

In fact, water applied frequently in limited quantities to the surface, as is often done, may do more harm than good. Observe the following simple rules, in using hose or watering can: Water toward evening or on a cloudy day. Give a thoro soaking that will wet the soil clear down to the roots. [Continued on page 369]

### When to Plant Vegetables for Winter Use

Vegetables	For Drying	For Canning	For Storing (dry)
Beans, bush.....	May 15-July 1	May 15-August 1	May 5-June 15
Beans, lima.....	May 15-June 15	May 15-June 15	May 15-June 15
Beans, pole.....	May 15-June 15	May 15-June 15	May 15-June 15
Beets.....	April 15-June 1	April 15-July 15	June 15-July 1
Brussels Sprouts.....	April 1-May 15	April 1-June 15	June 1-July 1
Cabbage.....	April 1-June 1	April 1-June 15	June 15-August 1
Carrot.....	April 15-June 1	April 15-July 1	June 1-15
Cauliflower.....	April 10-June 1	April 10-July 10	June 15-July 20
Celery.....	April 15-May 15		May 15-July 15
Corn.....	May 1-June 15	May 1-July 1	
GREENS			
Chard.....	April 1-June 1	April 1-July 1	
Spinach.....	April 15-July 1-10	April 15-July 1-Aug. 15	
Beets (small).....	April 15-June 1	April 15-August 1	
Mustard.....	April 1-May 1-July 1-10	April 1-15-July 1-Aug. 15	
Okra.....	June 1	June 1	
Onions.....	April 1-May 15		April 1-15
Parsnips.....	April 1-15		May 15-June 1
Peas.....	April 15-May 15	April 15-June 1	July 15-August 15
Peppers.....	May 15-June 15	May 15-June 15	
Salsify.....	April 1-May 15		May 15-June 1
Squash.....	May 15-June 15	May 15-July 15	May 15-July 1
Tomato.....	May 15-June 15	May 15-July 15	
Turnips.....	April 1-May 15	June 15-August 1	June 15-July 15

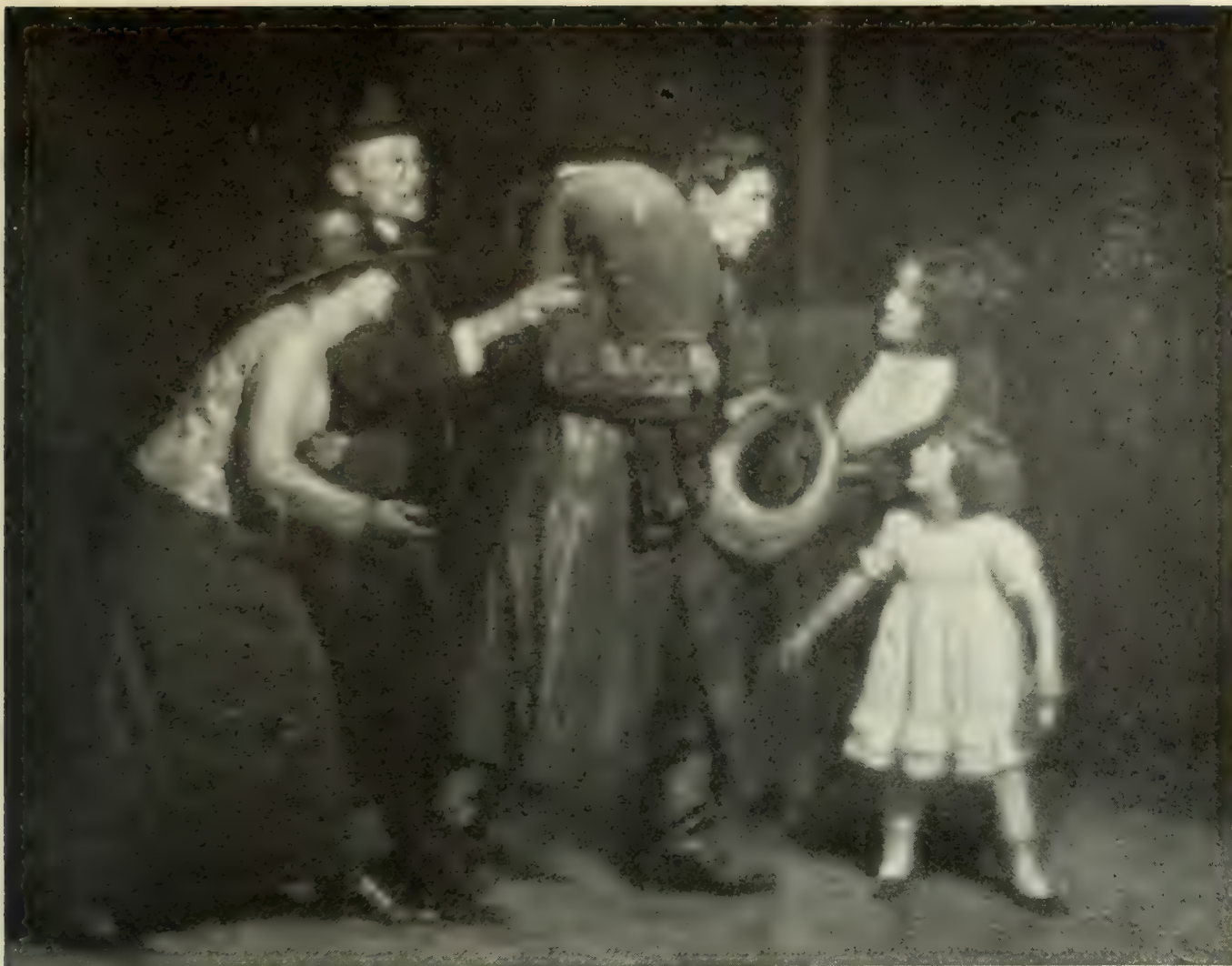


Save all the waste vegetable matter, grass clippings and similar material for the compost heap. They make “humus” for next year



Conserve as much moisture as possible by mulching in dry weather, and spread the “spent” manure along the rows





FIRE drills are good, but not infallible. In spite of the drill, when a real fire burst out, this little boy, stricken with senseless panic, hid in a dark cloakroom.

## Who is supposed to guard the lives of school children anyway ?

"NOW, Willie, be careful when you cross the tracks."

Mother stands in the doorway, watching her little boy running down the street.

And then, turning to father she says, "I always worry till I think he is safe inside the school-house door."

But once safely inside that door, Willie is supposed to be out of danger for the next six hours at least. Unthinking parents never stop to consider the daily fire menace that exists in school buildings.

You have a hazy idea that school buildings are safe because somebody told you so. "Fire drills" and "fire escape" sound safe enough—fine—until the flames are leaping through the window.

### *Take these Plain Facts*

Some five billion dollars of business property has been protected from fire by automatic sprinklers.

State Industrial Commissions are guarding the lives of factory employees by requiring this same unfailing protection in business property.

The United States Government insisted on war industries being so protected.

School fires start in mysterious out-of-the-way places, and smolder along unnoticed in a vacant room or

closet. Then suddenly there comes a terrible roaring and in a few moments the whole building bursts into flame.

Investigate conditions in your school yourself. Don't let anyone assure you that your school is safe enough till you understand what that safety means. Don't fool yourself because the doors open outward and the stairway is of iron.

You could provide a dozen, yes fifty minor "safeguards" and only find when the schoolhouse is burned up, that all these superficial methods of protection will never accomplish one-tenth what the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System will. The Automatic Sprinkler System equals a hundred firemen right there, always on the job.

As soon as a fire starts in any place in the building, these automatic firemen come into action and drown the fire before it becomes a menace.

### *Read—"Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy"*

Any individual, trustee or official will find in "Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy" the unvarnished truth and a path of imperative social service. Write for it today. Address General Fire Extinguisher Company, 286 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

# GRINNELL

## AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

When the fire starts the water starts



# What's Happened

The Austrian peace terms were completed on May 27. The Austrians will be required to pay a billion dollars toward reparation within two years. The army is reduced from a million to 16,000. All warships are surrendered. America will keep the interned ships.

Prince Edward has asked the Paris Conference to admit the Principality of Liechtenstein, area 65 square miles, in order that it may conclude peace with Germany, with which it has been technically at war since 1866.

British railway, coal mine and transport labor unions, numbering 1,500,000 men, demand abolition of conscription, withdrawal of troops from Russia, lifting of blockade against Germany, release of conscientious objectors and income tax exemption of \$1200.

The Chinese Government has authorized the signing of the peace treaty, but with reservation in regard to the Shantung Peninsula, which was delivered to Japan.

Ten thousand former soldiers and sailors paraded the London streets and approached the House of Parliament, demanding work and a minimum wage. The police dispersed the mob with difficulty.

Polish atrocities are being reported to the Paris Conference. At Pinsk thirty-five young Jews who were distributing the Passover bread were shot in the presence of their families. At Vilna 200 men, women and children were massacred in a synagogue.

The Council of Four has agreed to recognize the Siberian Government of Admiral Kolchak at Omsk on condition that he calls a genuine constituent assembly and accepts the League of Nations covenant.

The Estonian army of 20,000 men has taken Pskov, 170 miles southwest of Petrograd, and is reported to be rapidly advancing on that city, while General Maynard, in command of British and American troops, is approaching from Lake Onega on the north.

Fifty-seven food merchants—all one variety—were marched to a gallows erected by the infuriated populace in Prague and given their choice between being hanged as profiteers and signing a solemn oath that they would sell their goods at reasonable prices. They signed.

Lieutenant Roget, the French aviator, has established a world's record for distance covered in sustained flight. He flew 1361 miles in twelve and a half hours, without stopping: an average speed of about 114 miles an hour. The flight was from Paris to Kenitra, twenty miles from Rabat, in Morocco.

An eruption of the volcano of Kalut, or Klut, on the Island of Java has wiped out 31 villages and killed 15,000 people. In May, 1901, this volcano also caused wide devastation.



London Opinion

A dangerous weapon

The Poles are driving the Ukrainians out of Galicia and have taken Lutsk with 10,000 Ukrainian prisoners.

One million dollars saved on steel rails by the recently dissolved Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce is one answer given by Chairman George N. Peek to Director General of Railroads Hines, who complained that the \$47 per ton price was unreasonable. This price was \$5 lower than the Railroad Administration was able to get in independent negotiations.

Director General of Railroads Hines has asked Congress to appropriate \$1,200,000,000 in addition to the \$500,000,000 already provided, to meet deficits and to continue government operation of the railroads. The loss up to April 30 was \$486,000,000. General trade depression and extraordinary operating expenses during the severe 1917-18 winter are given as causes.

Republican women will henceforth share all party privileges and responsibilities. Party chairmen from all States decided the question in conference at Washington. Fifteen million women, at least, will vote in 1920. If the Federal Amendment passes, there will be more.

Two thousand civilians and five hundred military German nationals who have been interned during the war will be deported. The conduct of these has been satisfactory; those who are regarded as dangerous enemy aliens are not to be released. Still others, who have expressed a desire to become citizens of the United States, will be honored if their declarations are sincere.

Secretary Baker will ask Congress for appropriations to maintain an army of 500,000 men for 1920. This does not affect the consideration to be given later to the question of a permanent military establishment.

The American Defense Society has started an intensive movement in favor of universal military training. Presidents of colleges where students' army training corps were in operation, and

other national societies interested will be invited to join the movement.

Tho the Federal amendment for woman suffrage passed the House, 304 to 89, Southern Democrats still voice States' Rights doctrines in opposition. The point was stressed by nearly all orators who argued against suffrage.

Neurologists of the New York Academy of Medicine assert that inevitably with liquor prohibition will come a tendency on the part of former drinkers to indulge unduly in certain foods. Dr. A. A. Brill cites an instance of an ex-alcoholic who periodically went on a prodigious "roast beef jag."

The end of the fifteen-week strike of the Lawrence textile mill operatives was marked by lack of jobs for those who wished to return to work. Many of the strikers are idle, but no further measures for their financial relief by the strike committee of the Amalgamated Textile Workers are announced.

A record week for homecoming American troops brought 74,598 fighting men to New York alone. Twenty-seven troopships entered that port, while many thousands of men were landed at Newport News, Boston and Charleston, South Carolina.

No contribution over \$1000 will be received to finance the coming Republican national campaign. Chairman Hays plans country-wide organization to obtain hundreds of thousands of contributions from \$1 up. With the new plan passes the old idea of great corporation contributions.

The status of 2.75 per cent beer has been determined judicially by a preliminary injunction granted by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer. If the injunction stands the war-time prohibition law effective July 1 will not affect the manufacture of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol.

Any woman who has the physique, the ambition and can pass the civil service examination can become a regular "cop" in New York City. Women are no longer excluded by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. A night-stick and a regular beat go with the job.

In Henry Ford's million-dollar suit against the Chicago *Tribune*, the sociological department of the Ford plant is to the fore, producing officials testifying that health and service records are kept of all employees, and that National Guardsmen who went to Mexico got their jobs back.

Casualties in the American expeditionary forces now total 282,549. Of these 32,869 were killed in action, 13,507 died of wounds, and 23,145 of disease. Of 204,828 men wounded in action, over 85 per cent returned to active duty.

The Victory Loan was oversubscribed by nearly \$750,000,000. There were 12,000,000 subscribers, and nearly 60 per cent of the total subscriptions came



in sums of \$10,000 or less. The New York district led, with 2,482,932 individual buyers.

The Friends of Irish Freedom in New York have inaugurated a nationwide campaign to raise \$2,000,000 for the cause of Irish independence. New York City's quota will be \$150,000.

## Getting in a Few Good Digs

(Continued from page 366)

Examine carefully after watering to be sure that enough water has been used to moisten the soil six or eight inches down. To save time with watering, open up a trench with hoe or wheel hoe along the row and let the hose run into this till it is full. After the water has soaked away turn the earth back over the trench. This gets the water down around the roots, and covers it with dry soil, thus preventing rapid evaporation. Be sure to apply the water as evenly as possible.

**A**LONG with dry weather, trouble may be expected from the various insects and diseases which are pretty sure to put in an appearance in any garden. The only way to control these successfully is to be everlastingly on the look out for them, and to be prepared to fight them immediately.

These injurious insects belong chiefly to two distinct types—those which chew or eat portions of the leaves or stems of fruit, and those which suck the plant juices. Potato bugs, cabbage worms, etc., are examples of the former class; the various aphids, plant lice and scales are examples of the latter.

Against the eating insects it is possible to use a stomach poison, such as arsenate of lead or Paris green. In the great majority of cases arsenate of lead is the most satisfactory thing to use. It can be obtained in paste or powdered form, and applied dissolved in water or in the form of dry dust.

For the sucking insects, a "contact" poison, like nicotine or extract kerosene emulsion must be used. To be effective, these must come in contact with the insects. Forty per cent nicotine sulfate is the most effective and convenient thing to use under most conditions.

**T**HE diseases attacking vegetables are more difficult to control than the insects. In fact, they cannot be cured, so the only safeguard is prevention. The standard spray against fungus plant diseases is Bordeaux mixture. For the small garden this is most conveniently used in combination with arsenate of lead, making a two purpose spray. There are several brands of arsenate of lead Bordeaux mixture on the market. When sucking insects are present, add to this spray a suitable quantity (usually about one teaspoonful to the gallon of liquid) of nicotine sulfate. This combination spray will control eating insects, sucking insects, and diseases. Get into the habit of spraying your garden just as regularly as you cultivate it.

Brooklyn



## The Ideal Floor Covering

What could be more appropriate for summer than CREX grass rugs?

Their well-known sanitary qualities, durability, attractiveness and low cost stamp them at once as ideal for the Hall, Living-Room, Dining-Room, Bedroom, Sun Parlor and Porch.

CREX rugs do not absorb the dust and dirt which even screened windows and doors invite. Easily cleaned with damp cloth and light shaking.

The natural grass blending with soft neutral color-designs tends to virtually link indoors and outdoors as one.

Three weaves—De Luxe, Herringbone and Regular—in wide variety of patterns and colorings to choose from.

All grass rugs are not CREX. Don't be deceived by imitations. Insist on the genuine.

### Free Color Catalog

Write for beautiful color-reproductions of all CREX patterns. Room treatments and rug sizes also shown.

### WHEN BUYING GRASS RUGS BE SURE THE NAME

**CREX** IS WOVEN IN THE SIDE BINDING  
ITS YOUR PROTECTION AND OUR GUARANTEE

**CREX CARPET COMPANY**  
212 Fifth Avenue New York

### Your Dealer

If your dealer hasn't in stock the pattern, size and color you want, notify us, giving full particulars.

## BUY W. S. S.

# Apollo

## ROOFING

Formed from Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets. Full weight.

These are the most satisfactory roof roofing galvanized sheets manufactured for Roofing, Siding, Tanks, Silos, Flumes, Culverts, etc. The Keystone added to regular brand indicates that Copper Steel brand. Sold by weight by leading metal merchants. For fire residences and public buildings use KEYSTONE Copper Steel Roofing Tin Plates. Write for free "Better Buildings" booklet containing building plans and valuable information.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.





# *A Startling Memory Feat That You Can Do*

**How I learned the secret in one evening. It has helped me every day**

**W**HEN my old friend Faulkner invited me to a dinner party at his house, I little thought it would be the direct means of getting me a one-hundred-and-fifty per cent. increase in salary. Yet it was, and here is the way it all came about.

Toward the close of the evening things began to drag a bit, as they often do at parties. Finally some one suggested the old idea of having everyone do a "stunt." Some sang, others forced weird sounds out of the piano, recited, told stories, and so on.

Then it came to Macdonald's turn. He was a quiet sort of chap, with an air about him that reminded one of the old saying that

"still waters run deep." He said he had a simple "stunt" which he hoped we would like. He selected me to assist him. First he asked to be blindfolded securely to prove there was no trickery in it. Those present were to call out twenty-five numbers of three figures each, such as 161, 249, and so on. He asked me to write down the numbers as they were called.

This was done. Macdonald then astounded everyone by repeating the entire list of twenty-five numbers backwards and forwards. Then he asked people to request numbers by positions, such as the eighth number called, the fourth number, and so on. Instantly he repeated the exact number in the position called.

He did this with the entire list—over and over again, without making a single mistake.

Then Macdonald asked that a deck of cards be shuffled and called out to him in their order. This was done. Still blindfolded, he instantly named the cards in their order backwards and forwards. And then to further amaze us he gave us the number of any card counting from the top, or the card for any number.

You may well imagine our amazement at Macdonald's remarkable feat. You naturally expect to see a thing of this sort on the stage, and even then you look upon it as a trick. But to see it done by an everyday business man, in plain view of everyone, blindfolded and



under conditions which make trickery impossible, is astonishing, to say the least.

\* \* \* \* \*

ON the way home that night I asked Macdonald how it was done. He said there was really nothing to it—simply a memory feat, the key to which anyone could easily learn in one evening. Then he told me that the reason most people have bad memories is because they leave memory development to chance. Anyone could do what he had done, and develop a good memory, he said, by following a few simple rules. And then he told me exactly how to do it. At the time I little thought that evening would prove to be one of the most eventful in my life, but such it proved to be.

What Macdonald told me I took to heart. In one evening I made remarkable strides toward improving my memory, and it was but a question of days before I learned to do exactly what he had done. At first I amused myself with my new-found ability by amazing people at parties. My "memory feat," as my friends called it, surely made a hit. Everyone was talking about it, and I was showered with invitations for all sorts of affairs. If anyone were to ask me how quickly to develop social popularity, I would tell him to learn my memory "feat"—but that is apart from what I want to tell you.

The most gratifying thing about the improvement of my memory was the remarkable way it helped me in business. Much to my surprise I discovered that my memory training had literally put a razor edge on my brain. My brain had become clearer, quicker, keener. I felt that I was fast acquiring that mental grasp and alertness I had so often admired in men who were spoken of as "wonders" and "geniuses."

The next thing I noticed was a marked improvement in my conversational powers. Formerly my talk was halting and disconnected. I never could think of things to say until the conversation was over. And then, when it was too late, I would always think of apt and striking things I "might have said." But now I can think like a flash. When I am talking I never have to hesitate for the right word, the right expression or the right thing to say. It seems that all I have to do is to start to talk and instantly I find myself saying the very thing I want to say to make the greatest impression on people.

It wasn't long before my new-found ability to remember things and to say the right thing at the

right time, attracted the attention of our president. He got in the habit of calling me in whenever he wanted facts about the business. As he expressed himself to me, "You can always tell me instantly what I want to know, while the other fellows annoy me by dodging out of the office and saying 'I'll look it up.'"

\* \* \* \*

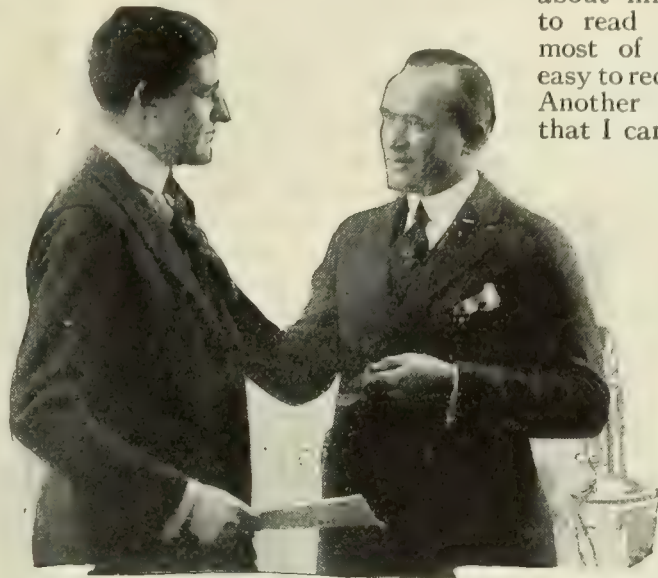
I FOUND that my ability to remember helped me wonderfully in dealing with other people, particularly in committee meetings.

When a discussion opens up the man who can back up his statements quickly with a string of definite facts and figures usually dominates the others. Time and time again I have won people to my way of thinking simply because I could instantly recall facts and figures. While I am proud of my triumphs in this respect, I often feel sorry for the ill-at-ease look of the other men who cannot hold up their end in the argument because they cannot recall facts instantly. It seems as though I never forget anything. Every fact I now put in my mind is as clear and as easy to recall instantly as though it were written before me in plain black and white.

We all hear a lot about the importance of sound judgment. People who ought to know say that a man cannot begin to exercise sound judgment until he is forty to fifty years of age. But I have disproved all that. I have found that sound judgment is nothing more than the ability to weigh and judge facts in their relation to each other. Memory is the basis of sound judgment. I am only thirty-two, but many times I have been complimented on having the judgment of a man of forty-five. I take no personal credit for this—it is all due to the way I trained my memory.



DAVID M. ROTH



"Our president complimented me on always being able to tell him instantly facts he wanted to know."

THESE are only a few of the hundreds of ways I have profited by my trained memory. No longer do I suffer the humiliation of meeting men I know and of not being able to recall their names. The moment I see a man his name flashes to my mind, together with a string of facts about him. I always liked to read but usually forgot most of it. Now I find it easy to recall what I have read. Another surprising thing is that I can now master a sub-

ject in considerably less time than before. Price lists, market quotations, data of all kinds, I can recall in detail almost at will. I rarely make a mistake.

My vocabulary, too, has increased wonderfully. Whenever I see a striking word or expression, I memorize it and use it in my dictation or conversation. This has put a remarkable sparkle and

pulling power into my conversation and business letters. And the remarkable part of it all is that I can now do my day's work quicker and with much less effort, simply because my mind works like a flash and I do not have to keep stopping to look things up.

All this is extremely satisfying to me, of course. But the best part of it all is that since my memory powers first attracted the attention of our president, my salary has steadily been increased. Today it is many times greater than it was the day Macdonald got me interested in improving my memory.

\* \* \* \* \*

WHAT Macdonald told me that eventful evening was this: "Get the Roth Memory Course." I did. That is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about. The publishers of the Roth Memory Course—the Independent Corporation—are so confident that it will also show you how to develop a remarkable memory that they will gladly send the Course to you on approval.

You need not pay a single penny until you have examined the Course and found that it fully lives up to all the claims made for it. Send no money. Merely mail the coupon, or write a letter, and the complete Course will be sent to you instantly, all charges prepaid. If after examination you decide that you do not want to keep the Course, then return it and you will owe nothing. On the other hand, if you find, as thousands of others have found, that the Roth Memory Course will do wonders for you, then merely send five dollars in full payment.

You have always wanted a good memory. Now you can have it. Remember, you pay no money until you have proved that the Course will benefit you. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by taking immediate action. So mail the coupon NOW before this liberal offer is withdrawn.

#### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

#### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Publishers of The Independent Weekly  
Dept. R., 119 West 40th Street, New York.

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either return the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5. in full payment of the Course.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



# Wake Up Americans

(Continued from page 364)

der on the track. Millions of war workers went up in the air. They blamed their employer or the Government, when neither was to blame. And such misunderstandings still prevail.

"The United States had about 6,000,000 men under arms, including soldiers, sailors, experts of all kinds, and civilian draftees or volunteers. In addition, a million or two women specially trained for war activity were thrown out of a job. Here we have about one-fourth of the entire adult working population of the United States hunting jobs, all at the same time. This fact alone would tend to produce a war of industrial relations. A man with a job of any kind at a living wage ought to be mighty grateful, and decent enough to avoid making trouble over small matters. There are 500,000 unemployed American workers who would be glad to have his job, and the number is increasing by 20,000 every week.

"The men out of work are mostly heroes of the war. They are sacrificing money waiting for work, as they were willing to sacrifice blood, fighting for us and the world. The man who growls or loafes on the job he never had to give up is not only a slacker and traitor—he is a fool. If he lets that job go or works so poorly as to be discharged, he will soon learn for himself how grave the unemployment problem really is. Hundreds of thousands of returned soldiers could tell him that one of the greatest blessings of life is a chance to do a full day's work."

SO much for the results of the war. But they do not explain fully the situation, the fundamental reasons for which are as old as life on this planet. Struggle is the law of Nature. Life means strife or it means nothing. From the worm to the god, every being has to fight for existence. And the weak goes to the wall. The lion devours the lamb. The big fish swallows the little ones. The bird of prey rules the heavens. The bold man takes the cowardly man a captive and makes him a slave. The richest country dominates the world. Everywhere the rule is the same—power controls destiny.

God made the universe that way. In the realm of Nature, might rules. In the realm of God, right rules. We human beings are halfway between the realm of Nature and the realm of God, so it takes might plus right to rule in the end. The man who becomes and remains a leader is the man who having might adds right, or the man who having right adds might. And the very hardest human fight is the fight to harness right and might up together and then to make them work as a combined force.

Every man who attempts to do anything worth while has a fight on his hands. The moment you try to emerge from the crowd you will find yourself a target. Missiles of hate, envy and jealousy will be flung at your head. People

will damn you for no reason at all. Some of those you held your truest friends will betray you. The devils, the fates and the gods will seem to conspire against you. You will have to fight back or go under. The fighting habit, the conquering habit, must be a part of the training, the method, the equipment, the character, the very life, of the man who succeeds.

I am not going to be fool enough to ask any worker to stop fighting and relax into a weak-nerved, soft, spined, faint-hearted, mushy-mouthed apology for anybody. All that I ever got worth while was got by fighting. A thing not worth fighting for is not worth having.



Orr in Chicago Tribune

They are all out of step but me

But there are wise ways and foolish ways, good ways and bad ways, sure ways and feeble ways, of fighting for the things you want.

I would like to suggest a few practical lessons that have come thru an experience of twenty years in battling with men, conditions, organizations, surroundings, handicaps, limitations and worries that made trouble for me and blocked the line of advance. I fought the same things you are fighting—and I won by using the right methods.

I FOUGHT poverty. A mere living wage was not enough. The chance to save money for old age was not enough. I wanted to found enterprises that would take several small fortunes to operate. The people who had money were not interested in the life purpose of an exceedingly young man. So I fought the idle rich. But that got me nowhere. I studied the methods of the producers of wealth, and I found they were all manufacturing an article, supplying a need, rendering a service, that the public wanted. I resolved to make my productions equal a quality and quantity standard of service to the public. Then large corporations sought those produc-

tions, institutions were formed to deliver them to the public, the demand grew and grew. The poverty I had fought as a young man was nothing more than my own stupidity and inability. The poor need only to be sure of themselves. Where futility objects, utility obtains.

I fought necessity. Routine was hateful and monotony maddening. The idea of being forced to work all day for any kind of "boss" got on my nerves. I wanted to smash the face of the clock that told me when it was time to go to work. Fearful oppression was the lot of employees, I decided in the feverish outlook of early youth. But later, on meeting some of the millionaires I had envied, I found they worked longer and harder than I did. They were tied up with a dozen obligations where I had only one. Most of them had even to place their spare time at the disposal of the corporations they served. I stopped fighting necessity and began shouldering responsibility. Today my time is my own; some days I work fourteen hours—other days I work only three hours. But before I could earn and use properly the freedom to work only three hours, I had to wind up my will so that I could and would gladly work fourteen hours if necessary. And now if the day were a hundred hours long, I could not begin to get done all the things that I want to do! Men are not slaves to their working hours—they are slaves to their idle inclinations.

I fought society. Nothing seemed fair. The rich were too rich and the poor too poor. Inequality and injustice abounded. I listened to the arguments of socialists, anarchists and other impossible reformers. They sounded very comforting. But I soon learned that if I joined one of these discontented brotherhoods, and ever accomplished or accumulated anything, immediately they would take my possessions and distribute them to the fellows who had done nothing but talk! They were just plain robbers in the guise of reformers. I learned also from a study of human psychology and the divine laws of the universe, that a man gets what he earns and earns what he gets. Justice always prevails in the end. By working as hard and as well as I could, taking pleasure in the process, and trying to be fair and friendly to everybody, I outgrew a sickly state of chronic pessimism and built myself a platform of sound optimism and storm-proof enthusiasm on which I now stand.

I fought enmity. I fought frailty. I fought obscurity. I fought adversity. And I found at the end of each fight merely a repetition of this unwelcome but undeniable truth: A man's real foes are in himself. The man who faces this truth and follows the light he gets from studying it has won beforehand the hardest part of any battle with Fate.

This chapter from my own experi-



ence would be out of order, in this or any other public place, but for the fact that suggestions have grown from it leading to a possible solution of most of the problems of the worker in relation to his work and to his employer. I have been thru the mill. I have worked as hard, fought as long, endured as much as any man who reads this article. And I have won out by doing precisely those things to be suggested later on. The same principles of economics, ethics and industry apply to all kinds of work and all classes of workers. I have helped thousands of workers in hundreds of different occupations to demonstrate this fact. The science of personal efficiency is as universal as the science of mathematics. Your product may be anything from shoes to sermons—if you know how to get the most and best out of yourself, you will get the most distribution and the best reward out of your production.

The man who fails is always a man who could not or would not fight. He lay down and gave up. But the man who fails worst is the man who fights wrong. He wastes and weakens himself, so that when hit and knocked out he cannot come back.

What is the American employee fighting for? Better wages, shorter hours, easier conditions, fewer obligations, wider opportunities, quicker promotions, larger powers. Granted that these objects are desirable, how is he fighting? Mostly by following leaders who are themselves failures and whose only hope of success lies in destroying other people's property and running off with a portion of the swag. Much of the serious trouble between Capital and Labor is started by men with a personal grievance or temperamental grouch, who can't get what they want unless they have a gang behind them. It is the strength of might, and not the strength of right, they depend upon. If a man urges you to go on strike or neglect your work, or emits angry, envious words, or otherwise acts like a Bolshevik, ask yourself if you would lend this man money, take his advice on how to succeed, or indorse his personal note.

Is the man you follow most eagerly a thoroughbred—or a mongrel? A real American worker is a thoroughbred—a fake Bolshevik talker is a mongrel.

**T**HE typical Bolshevik, wherever you find him, is always destructive—never constructive. He is sick in body, or mind, or both. He is utterly selfish. He is immoral—openly or secretly. He is devoutly in favor of mob rule. He is hopelessly prejudiced. He is constitutionally lazy. He is indifferent to the rights and wishes of others. He is ignorant of science, art, philosophy, ethics and economics. He is atheistic, or at best irreligious.

On the other hand, a good American worker is shrewd, healthy, honest, clean, strong, fair, energetic, loyal, ambitious, reliable. Do you tolerate Bolshevism or cultivate Americanism in your personal habits of thinking, talking, working and living?

(To be continued)

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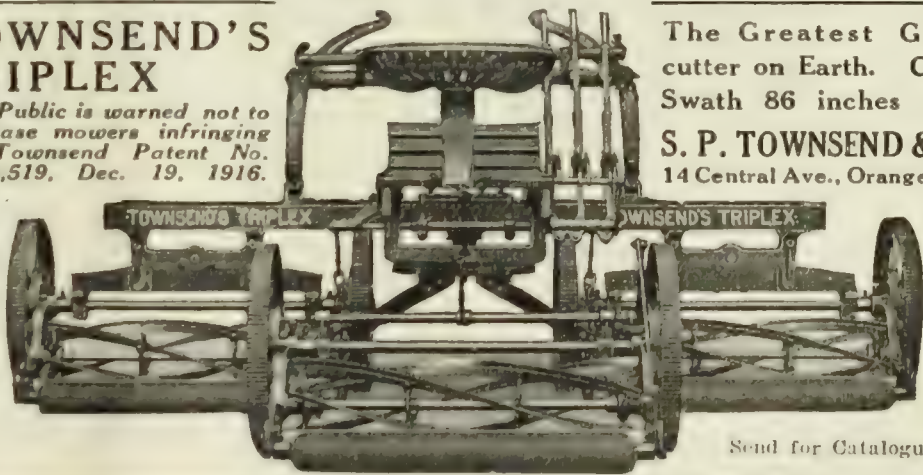
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## Can We Explore the Sunken Continents?

(Continued from page 350)

When he emerged into the outer air he was made aware in a most unpleasant way that the "fizz" had been present—plenty of it—but kept quiet by the air pressure in the lock. Something similar happens to the man who braves the deeps. The constituents of the air we breathe are, by volume, 78.1 per cent nitrogen, 20.9 per cent oxygen, and 0.03 per cent carbon dioxide. Down 100 feet the terrific pressure of air necessary to counteract the water pressure that would otherwise crush a man to death forces the nitrogen into the blood. It does not combine chemically with the blood as is the way of oxygen, but charges fluid and tissues, ready to fizz out again, much as did the engineers' ginger ale, if the diver is suddenly returned to the normal pressure at the surface. Working at depths below sixty feet the diver becomes charged with nitrogen very much as a seltzer bottle is charged, and, just as your thumb on the valve reduces the pressure and causes the liquid to bubble forth, so the nitrogen bubbles from the blood when nature puts the thumb of reduced pressure on the diver's system. The result is the agonies of "caisson disease," or the "bends."

To avoid this danger it is necessary to bring the diver up gradually, letting the nitrogen free itself slowly from his blood. Tables have been prepared which give the time necessary for a safe ascent from various depths and lengths of stay at the bottom. For instance, if the diver has been down sixty-six feet and at work over three hours he must be held for ten minutes at a twenty-foot depth and for thirty minutes at a ten-foot depth before being finally drawn to the surface. If he should descend as far as 200 feet and stay over an hour, his stages of rest on the way up would be every ten feet from eighty up and the whole ascent would occupy three hours and fifty-eight minutes.

The greatest depth to which men have descended is in the neighborhood of 300 feet, the record made by United States Navy divers in raising the submarine "F-4." That is probably the limit of human endurance with the equipment in common use, for so great is the air pressure at that depth that the divers could remain down only a few minutes.

It is evident, then, that the problem will have to be met in some other way than by opposing air to water pressure. It has been suggested that the present diving dress be replaced by a suit of steel strong enough of itself to resist the enormous pressure of the water of the deep sea levels—the pressure increases half a pound to the square inch for every foot below the surface. Thus protected the diver could breathe air at ordinary pressure, could ascend and descend quickly, and remain indefinitely at the bottom. Of course he would have to be equipt with artificial hands, or claws, directed from within the armor, for if he should protrude his naked hand at a depth of several hundred feet

it would be at once crushed into a jelly. Inventors have already been at work along these lines. Many ingenious ideas are on file at the Patent Office and suits of diving armor of quite wonderful ingenuity have actually been made, but the men who risk their lives in exploring the drowned continents are a conservative class and inclined to look with scorn on the ideas of the surface-keeping inventor. But the inventive genius, ingenuity and daring that have added the air to man's domain will not long be turned back by the sea: some day we shall be able to defy the crushing weight of tons on tons of water and make the deep our own.

## Christian Unity at Work

While church unity is being discussed by certain denominations in both America and England, and some people are prophesying that it "won't work," Sherman, a town of about a thousand people in western New York, is successfully maintaining a Community church, three of its denominations having combined in one working unit. This Community church is really the result of the war, for while it had been talked of for four years, it took the war to bring definite action. When coal conservation was a patriotic necessity some of the business men said, "Why use coal for four separate churches to warm four separate congregations and all of them so small that one church could easily accommodate them all and still have room to spare? Why can't they worship together?" "Why not?" was the general reply; and soon the town agreed that the present system was an economic waste.

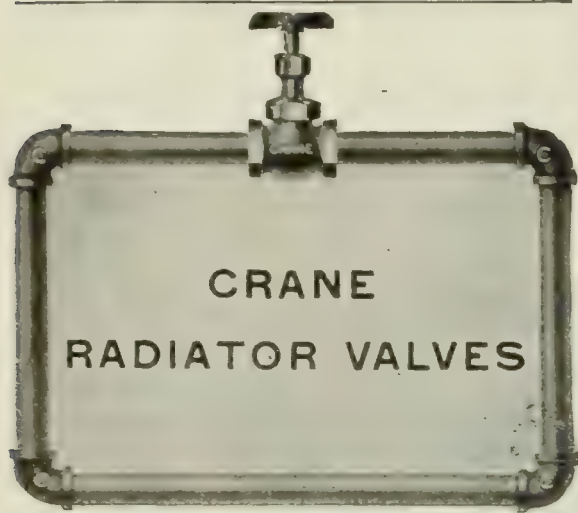
There were four churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Universalist. Hitherto the Universalists had been excluded from union meetings because some ministers had always objected to their presence on the ground that they were not orthodox. When they began taking stock of their community assets they found that the business and educational enterprises of the town were largely carried on by Universalists. The best farmers in the section, the highest officials in the bank and post office, proprietors of nearly all the largest business places, the head of the telephone system, the owner and editor of the local paper, the supervisor of the town, the president of the village, the member of the state legislature, the principal of the school and a large proportion of the members of the literary and benevolent societies, were Universalists. And in moral character they measured up to the highest standard. So they were included in the invitation to consider the Community church plan.

A general meeting was held in the Presbyterian church in September, 1918, where a joint committee of twelve, three from each denomination, was appointed to formulate a plan of union. The committee drew up articles of agreement which in the minds of all



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covered the case, and the articles were accepted by all the churches except the Baptist.

When it came to a choice of a pastor both the Presbyterians and Methodists offered to send one of their best men, but the committee voted to select a man from a denomination not represented in the union. They decided on the Congregational and called Rev. George Wilson from a Congregational pastorate in the Middle West.

Previous to the union the average combined attendance at the Sunday services of all three churches was between 100 and 120. The average attendance at the Community church is about 300. Previous to the union the Universalists had no mid-week meeting and the average combined prayer meeting attendance at the other two churches was about 18. Now the average attendance is over 80 and runs up to nearly 200 on Church Home Night, held once a month, when a picnic supper precedes the prayer meeting. Before the union one pastor received a salary of \$800, one \$1000, and another by combining two charges, from \$600 to \$800. The Community church is paying a salary of \$2100, plus moving expenses from the West, and is not only talking of an increase in salary but of engaging an assistant pastor. The church holds its Sunday services in the Methodist building, which has the largest auditorium. The Sunday school is distributed in all three buildings. The classes are growing so rapidly that even the church kitchens are requisitioned as class rooms. The Presbyterian church is being used as a social center; it has excellent temporary equipment for that purpose.

The Sunday Schools in Sherman have been poorly attended for years. Since the union the attendance has been steadily increasing. Formerly adults seldom, and in some of the churches never, attended Sunday school; now the new adult class expects a membership of 200 shortly.

In speaking of the new undertaking, Mr. Wilson, the pastor, said:

It would take the average church two years to get into as good a condition as this one has in about three months. And we have had to work out our problems week by week because the project is so new. The people have caught the vision of a church as the center out of which come the powers for community betterment; a church which is the servant of the community, not a parasite; an institution giving out a center of interest for every department of life. At present we are distributing our work in the various buildings. We intend to make the auditorium of one of them into a gymnasium, with reading room and rooms for games. This will answer for the present, but we shall soon enlarge these accommodations.

Our plan is to erect a church, large enough for all activities, under one roof and with enough land so we can have a baseball diamond, football field and tennis court, and the various activities necessary to answer the needs of the town. Our people have learned that in Christian work as well as any other, well-directed, concentrated energy will bring results, but scattered energy accomplishes nothing.

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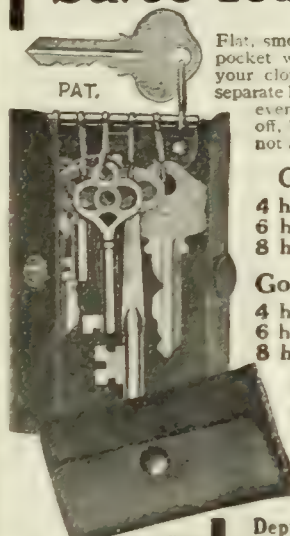
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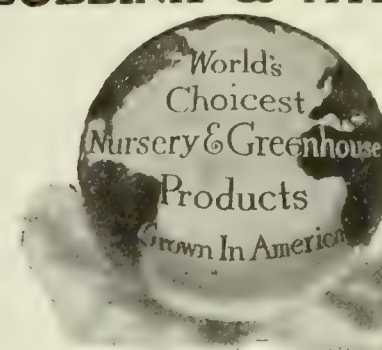
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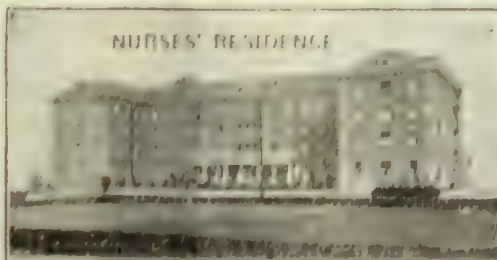


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## Why I Want to Get Back on the Farm

(Continued from page 354)

for things that wouldn't get by the town council at home—and yet on top of that they can get more out of an acre of ground than I ever saw in the States in my life. An engineer in our outfit was saying one day that when we build a bridge here it's a lot of steel and planks that looks so ugly the rich folks all move to the other side of town. But of course it will get you across a river, and that's what a bridge is supposed to do. But in France they build any little old bridge and you want to get a picture postcard of it to send home, it's so pretty. And my, wasn't our town proud of its reservoir! It was a black stand-pipe, and you always looked around it without seeing it if you could. But people over there use their holidays to take trips to see their reservoirs, they are so beautiful. Of course, our stand-pipe back home holds water all right, and that's what it's for. But the French do that way all the time. They seem to know that a thing can be pretty and useful at the same time. It's really queer, they take more time to look at pretty things and they work an acre harder than we do.

And horses—you know in France the state owns the stallions and in the winter brings them in and keeps them in stud and in the summer sends them out again. I went to one of the horse shows, but I'm for the American breeds. The French often drive stallions. They don't leave them standing in the stalls. Sometimes you see 'em driving a horse in a two-wheel cart. They are slow in lots of ways. Once in a while you see a four-wheel wagon and the horses ahead of one another. Same way plowing sometimes. But you ought to see the results they get. They make you think that we American farmers are about 30 per cent efficient.

Well, sometimes I wanted to quit the service and help 'em and find out how, tho I'd rather farm on a big scale and make a lot or lose a lot at once.

Is that what I meant when I spoke of learning something new? No, sir—I'm getting to it. But of course I'm glad I saw the French people farm, too. I'm aching to see how pretty I can make some little place now, and try to make the most out of my land in more ways than you can count by the bushel. But the biggest thing I got—the other fellows will tell you the same—we've talked about it—is knowing that I'm as good as the next man. No better, I don't say that, but just as good. And believe me, there are a lot of rough diamonds in the world. But when you've been up against things with a lot of 'em and you hear your officers saying that the worst enemy a man ever had is lack of confidence, well, you get over a lot of notions, and you see that it's the work you do that counts. I'm not afraid to start over right next to McGrew, now.

We had to dig in one afternoon. Blamed quick. It was like digging your own grave on a hillside, with hell breaking loose in the bargain. Right next to

me, on my right, was a boy named Leonard. I spoke to him. He didn't answer. He'd bumped off without a kick—bullet right thru his forehead. I said to the boy on my left, "Jim, Leonard's dead." He didn't believe it. He rolled him over to look, himself.

Well, it made you think, when the day's work was over. You bet it made you think.

But the hardest thing was when you were lying there to hear the fellows you loved crying out for help, out there screaming, "For God's sake, help me." And you knew that if you went out there two men would die instead of one. And then, when it was dark, you went out and found 'em dead. Fellows you'd lived with and talked with—pals. God, I wake up nights hearing those fellows hollering.

Well, you try to forget it and you can't, and the more you think the oftener you say you'll do, if you live, as much as you and one of those boys would have done, put together.

One night, going toward St. Mihiel—it was the kind of night the major spoke of on the ship—a night that makes or breaks a man. We were going along a road. The orders were to keep that road clear for the trucks and wagons. It was storming and pouring rain and so dark you couldn't see your hand before you. We stumbled along in the mud and the shells were coming so thick every now and then you'd hear a horse go down screaming. Did you ever hear a horse scream? Well, I didn't blame them for screaming that night. They had cause to scream. There'd be one shell here and one shell there, and now and then they'd dump a truck over into the ditch and bump off a man or two. It was pretty bad and we went so slow you got the feeling of something over you and around you giving you a helping hand. Believe me, it was God.

Well, it's in the big places like that that you find God, if you want to know it. God gets to be a reality, as you say. Yes, and he straightens out the kinks in your thinking. You get all straightened out inside.

Now maybe you'll say—"What's that got to do with the price of seed in Minnesota?"

Well, it's got a lot to do with everything, because you can take it from me that the fellows that did the digging and the fighting over there are the fellows that'll do the digging and the fighting over here. It's as a young millionaire, who was a private in our outfit, said one night in a dugout, "Over there you get a lifetime of growth in a month of hell."

Well, believe me, sitting on the world over there with the squareheads a few hundred yards in front of you and the birds singing on the barbed wire in No Man's Land, you do a lot of thinking, and the more you think the more you want to get back on the farm. You hear a lot about the glory and all that, and when the band plays you swell up with it. But all the same, war is a



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stupid business, lots of shells and gas and cooties and rats, and all that. And slaughter. I want to forget. I want to get outdoors and stay outdoors, where it's clean and fine, and I want to do some work that I can watch grow.

I remember so well how it was going over on shipboard. The fellows were all swearing and making a lot of noise, and bragging about what they were going to do to the Kaiser. None of us were thinking very far ahead of that. But coming back it was all different. The men were set. They were stern. I came back on a hospital ship, but the fellows on a ship make a lot of noise sometimes, as they do here, but I could see that we were all squaring off, you might say. Everything they said meant something. I guess every fellow had been brought up straining against things, and was wise to knowing that he had something to fight for at home, something to live for. And the important thing is that they all thought that they could do what they wanted to do when they got home. I feel as if there was nothing too big to try. I want to get outdoors and do my bit with the plow and raise a family and make some farm the finest farm on earth.

So you see I've got some things to start with that no man can take away. I got them fighting with the A. E. F. Washington, D. C.

## Hitch Your Wagon to a Gas Bag

(Continued from page 359)

one day, and the maximum speed about 50 miles per hour. In 1918, taking the German "L-70" class as an example, with 2,195,000 cubic feet capacity, the endurance at 45 miles per hour had risen to 177.5 hours, or 7.4 days, and the maximum full speed to 77 miles per hour. The ceiling, or height to which the dirigible can readily climb, had been increased from 6000 feet to 23,000 feet. The present British "R-38" class, with 2,720,000 cubic feet capacity, has an estimated cruising endurance at 45 miles per hour or 211 hours, 8.8 days, or 34 hours greater than the German "L-70" class.

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New York



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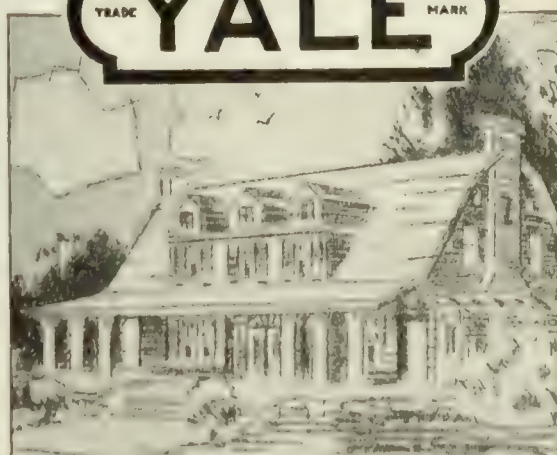
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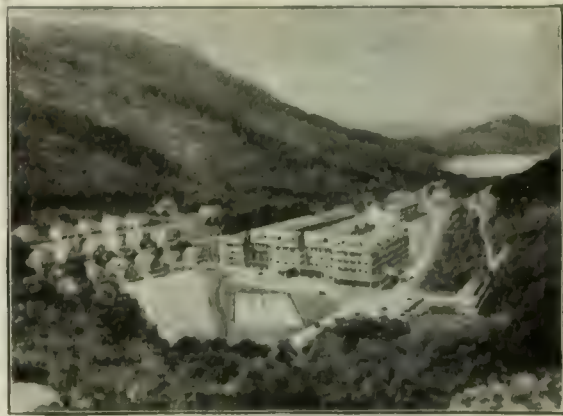
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## Let's Go

(Continued from page 361)

to the route. Hard-surfaced roads will be found as far as Terre Haute in a continuous ribbon. While most of the balance of the route is financed for improvement, it is, aside from occasional stretches of macadam, a dragged dirt road, good in dry weather. Substantial bridges and culverts are found along the entire route even in sparsely settled sections of the Southwest and it is well sign-posted. This route is provided with excellent hotel accommodations at most of the natural night stops. Tho open for traffic practically the entire year, except during January, February and March, the best time to travel this route is in the early autumn, leaving the East between September 1 and October 7.

THE Lincoln Highway received its prominence principally thru the fact that it was conceived and developed by some of the big men in the motor car and motor accessories industry. Thru a live campaign of publicity propaganda it is thought by many people that this route is a paved boulevard thruout its length. This is, however, far from being the case. It is hard-surfaced from New York almost to the Mississippi River with various kinds of pavements and stretches of graveled road, but many rough miles occur even on this part of the route. Thru Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming it is graded dirt and the going depends altogether on the weather. Extensive improvements are going on in Utah and Nevada and these improvements will rob the desert region of its dangers. The main handicap of the Lincoln Highway is the fact that it is closed for more than one-half of the year by snow in its crossing of the Sierra Nevada Mountains near Lake Tahoe. However, it carries a great percentage of the summer traffic. It is 3389 miles long and well sign-posted. It may be said of the Lincoln Highway that as regards improvements it does not surpass but merely averages well with the other routes, while scenically it is inferior to them. On the other hand, it offers the least physical resistance.

The Roosevelt National Highway, "the great Midland Trail," has recently acquired its name in memory of our late "foremost citizen" and was formerly called the Midland Trail. Stretching from Oyster Bay to California with two terminals, one at Los Angeles and the other at San Francisco, it is 4100 miles long. It is hard-surfaced practically all the way to Cincinnati, from which point thru Lexington and Louisville and on to St. Louis and Kansas City it is a mixture of graded dirt, gravel and macadam. Across the plains of Kansas and thru the Colorado Mountains it is graded or graveled dirt and quite rough with few improvements from western Colorado to Salt Lake City. It coincides with the Lincoln Highway from this point to Elly and crosses Nevada on a good, natural gravel road leading thru the mining towns of Tonopah and Gold-



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New York



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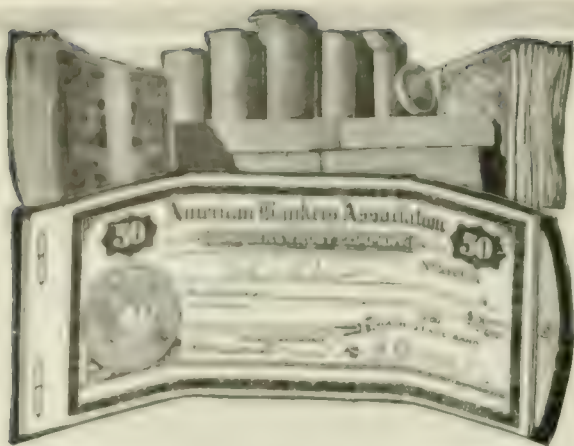
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field. Its entrance into California is thru one of the most impressive gateways into the golden state, Westgard Pass, named after myself. Emerging from this pass, with the towering Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, and the solid wall of the Sierra Nevadas dead ahead, it branches to the south for southern California and to the north for central California. It is the intention eventually to cross the Sierras thru Piute Pass and traverse the former Sequoia National Park, renamed the Roosevelt National Park, into San Joaquin Valley before branching to the south and north. At its eastern end as well as in Colorado and California this route has extraordinarily beautiful scenery.

The National Parks Highway and the Yellowstone Trail are really competing rivals thru practically the same country. They start at the same point and end at the same point. While deviating at various places they cross each other and coincide at many points. The country they traverse is of the same general character and they are both well marked along their respective alignments. Leading from Chicago to Seattle they both provide side spurs to Yellowstone Glacier and Mount Rainier national parks and cross the mountains thru the same passes. Also both follow graded dirt roads with substantial permanent improvements only near the large cities, a relatively small percentage of the whole. Their length from Chicago, which is 1050 miles from New York, to their terminus, is 2422 miles. They are strictly midsummer routes only, taking in charming lake regions in Wisconsin, traversing the wheat belt of Minnesota and the Dakotas and the Yellowstone River Valley in Montana. They are both very interesting and exceedingly scenic thru western Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The main cross connections between these routes are the Yellowstone Highway from Denver to Yellowstone Park, 638 miles, and the Old Oregon Trail from Salt Lake City to Portland, 908 miles, with extension to Seattle.

OF the routes further south, such as the Bankhead Highway, the Dixie Overland Trail, the Southern National Highway and the Old Spanish Trail it may be said that they are still in an embryonic state of development and while undoubtedly travelable cannot be characterized as standard until substantial improvements will have made them dependable for fall, winter and early spring routes.

All the transcontinental routes are tied together at their terminals by a north and south route, thus the Atlantic Highway serves as a main artery for Florida travel and the Pacific Highway as the standard route along the Pacific Coast. Besides these a half dozen north and south routes tie the Canadian and Mexican boundaries or Gulf points together. The most conspicuous in their claim for recognition among these are the Dixie Highway, the Jefferson Highway, the King of Trails and the Meridian Highway. The

Dixie Highway organization is very active and this route will eventually be the thorofare from the Middle West to Florida. However, all these routes are in their present stage of development mostly dirt roads and thus too much influenced by the varying climatic conditions prevailing between their terminals.

Truth compels me to say that as yet there is no route East and West or North and South across the United States that does not depend upon weather conditions. All indications point to rapid betterments on all the main routes and it is hoped that within five years we shall have a system of national highways so far along that at least these main arteries of traffic may be safely and comfortably traveled all the year around.

WHILE hotel accommodations are improving along most routes in proportion to the increase of traffic it is a remarkable development connected with present day long distance touring that more than 50 per cent of the travelers equip themselves more or less elaborately for camping out. Tents, gasoline cook stoves, cots, stools and tables are now made light and compact especially for the use of motorists, and are obtainable in most of the larger cities. Trailers equip for camping are frequently seen along Western roads. It has been my personal experience with trailers that they are an impediment to free locomotion, liable to breakages and that they require brakes to be in first class condition on the car going down hill while on up-grades they are a drag and require a further reduction of gearshift than would otherwise be called for. Personally I prefer a tent that can be erected speedily and the rest of the camp equipment snugged by in duffle bags, easily stowed away in any available space inside or outside the body of the car.

Repair shops and supply stations are everywhere at convenient intervals on all the standard routes, so that there is no need of carrying extra gasoline and spare parts. Every motorist into the West should, however, be equip with a desert canvas water bag and fill it at every opportunity where the water is palatable and not too hard.

New York

General Pershing tells the story of a volunteer battalion of rough backwoodsmen that once joined General Grant. He admired their fine physique, but distrusted the capacity of their uncouth commander to handle troops efficiently, so he said:

"Colonel, I want to see your men at work; call them to attention, and order them to march with shouldered arms in close column to the left flank."

Without a moment's hesitation the colonel yelled to his fellow ruffians: "Boys, look wild thar! Make ready to thicken and go left endways! Tote yer guns! Git!"

The maneuver proved successful, and the self-elected colonel was commissioned.—*Carry On.*



# What Germany Escaped

(Continued from page 357)

with this villainous substance. Its success was so great that the Germans henceforth made it their main reliance and soon the Allies followed suit. In one offensive of ten days the Germans are said to have used a million shells containing 2500 tons of mustard gas.

THE making of so dangerous a compound on a large scale was one of the most difficult tasks set before the chemists of this and other countries, yet it was successfully solved. The raw materials are chlorine, alcohol and sulfur. The alcohol is passed with steam thru a vertical iron tube filled with kaolin and heated. This converts the alcohol into a gas known as ethylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>). Passing a stream of chlorine gas into a tank of melted sulfur produces sulfur monochloride and this treated with the ethylene makes the "mustard." The final reaction was carried on at the Edgewood Arsenal in seven airtight tanks or "reactors," each having a capacity of 30,000 pounds. The ethylene gas being led into the tank and distributed thru the liquid sulfur chloride by porous blocks or fine nozzles, the two chemicals combined to form what is officially named "di-chlor-di-ethyl-sulfide" (ClC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl). This, however, is too big a mouthful, so even the chemists were glad to fall in with the commonalty and call it "mustard gas."

The effectiveness of "mustard" depends upon its persistence. It is a stable liquid, evaporating slowly and not easily decomposed. It lingers about trenches and dugouts and impregnates soil and cloth for days. Gas masks do not afford complete protection, for even if they are impenetrable they must be taken off some time and the gas lies in wait for that time. In some cases the masks were worn continuously for twelve hours after the attack, but when they were removed the soldiers were overpowered by the poison. A place may seem to be free from it but when the sun heats up the ground the liquid volatilizes and the vapor soaks thru the clothing. As the men become warmed up by work their skin is blistered, especially under the armpits. The mustard acts like steam, producing burns that range from a mere reddening to serious ulcerations, always painful and incapacitating, but if treated promptly in the hospital rarely causing death or permanent scars. The gas attacks the eyes, throat, nose and lungs and may lead to bronchitis or pneumonia. It was found necessary at the front to put all the clothing of the soldiers into the sterilizing ovens every night to remove all traces of mustard. General Johnson and his staff in the 77th Division were poisoned in their dugouts because they tried to alleviate the discomfort of their camp cots by bedding taken from a neighboring village that had been shelled the day before.

Of the 925 cases requiring medical attention at the Edgewood Arsenal 674



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were due to mustard. During the month of August 3½ per cent of the mustard plant force were sent to the hospital each day on the average. But the record of the Edgewood Arsenal is a striking demonstration of what can be done in the prevention of industrial accidents by the exercise of scientific prudence. In spite of the fact that from three to eleven thousand men were employed at the plant for the year 1918 and turned out some twenty thousand tons of the most poisonous gases known to man, there were only three fatalities and not a single case of blindness.

Besides the four toxic gases previously described, chlorine, phosgene, chlorpicrin and mustard, various other compounds have been and many others might be made. A list (*Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, March, 1919) of those employed in the present war enumerates thirty, among them compounds of bromine, arsenic and cyanogen, that may prove more formidable than any so far used. American chemists kept very mum during the war but occasionally one could not refrain from saying: "If the Kaiser knew what I know he would surrender unconditionally by telegraph." No doubt the science of chemical warfare is in its infancy and every foresighted power has concealed weapons of its own in reserve. One deadly compound, whose identity has not yet been disclosed, is known as "Lewisite," from Professor Lewis of Northwestern, who was manufacturing it at the rate of ten tons a day in the "Mouse Trap" stockade near Cleveland.

**THRUOUT** the history of warfare the art of defense has kept pace with the art of offense and the courage of man has never failed, no matter to what new danger he was exposed. As each new gas employed by the enemy was detected it became the business of our chemists to discover some method of absorbing or neutralizing it. Porous charcoal, best made from such dense wood as coconut shells, was packed in the respirator box together with layers of such chemicals as will catch the gases to be expected. Charcoal absorbs large quantities of any gas. Soda lime and potassium permanganate and nickel salts were among the neutralizers used.

The mask is fitted tightly about the face or over the head with rubber. The nostrils are kept closed with a clip so breathing must be done thru the mouth and no air can be inhaled except that passing thru the absorbent cylinder. Men within five miles of the front were required to wear the masks slung on their chests so they could be put on within six seconds. A well made mask with a fresh box afforded almost complete immunity for a time and the soldiers learned within a few days to handle their masks adroitly. So the problem of defense against this new offensive was solved satisfactorily, while no such adequate protection against the older weapons of bayonet and shrapnel has yet been devised.

Then the problem of the offense was

to catch the opponent with his mask off or to make him take it off. Here the lachrymators and the sternutators, the tear gases and the sneeze gases, came into play. Phenyl-carbylamine chloride would make the bravest soldier weep on the battlefield with the abandonment of a Greek hero; Di-phenyl-chloro-arsine would set him sneezing. The Germans alternated these with diabolical ingenuity so as to catch us unawares. Some shells gave off voluminous smoke or a vile stench without doing much harm, but by the time our men got used to these and grew careless about their masks a few shells of some extremely poisonous gas were mixt with them.

The ideal gas for belligerent purposes would be odorless, colorless and invisible, toxic even when diluted by a million parts of air, not set on fire or exploded by the detonator of the shell, not decomposed by water, not readily absorbed, stable enough to stand storage for six months and capable of being manufactured by the thousands of tons. No one gas will serve all aims. For instance, phosphene being very volatile and quickly dissipated is thrown into trenches that are soon to be taken while mustard gas being very tenacious could not be employed in such a case for the trenches could not be occupied if they were captured.

**THE** extensive use of poison gas in warfare by all the belligerents is a vindication of the American protest at the Hague Conference against its prohibition. At the First Conference of 1899 Captain Mahan argued very sensibly that gas shells were no worse than other projectiles and might indeed prove more merciful and that it was illogical to prohibit a weapon merely because of its novelty. The British delegates voted with the Americans in opposition to the clause "the contracting parties agree to abstain from the use of projectiles the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases." But both Great Britain and Germany later agreed to the provision. The use of poison gas by Germany without warning was therefore an act of treachery and a violation of her pledge, but the United States has consistently refused to bind herself to any such restriction. When the gas was first used at Ypres The Independent on May 10, 1915, called attention to these facts and in consequence suffered considerable opprobrium at the time. But the facts reported by General Amos A. Fries, in command of the overseas branch of the American Chemical Warfare Service, give ample support to our attitude:

Out of 1000 gas casualties there are from 30 to 40 fatalities, while out of 1000 high explosive casualties the number of fatalities run from 200 to 250. While exact figures are as yet not available concerning the men permanently crippled or blinded by high explosives one has only to witness the debarkation of a shipload of troops to be convinced that the number is very large. On the other hand there is, so far as known at present, not a single case of permanent disability or blindness among our troops due to gas and this in face of the fact that



the Germans used relatively large quantities of this material.

In the light of these facts the prejudice against the use of gas must gradually give way; for the statement made to the effect that its use is contrary to the principles of humanity will apply with far greater force to the use of high explosives. As a matter of fact, for certain purposes toxic gas is an ideal agent. For example, it is difficult to imagine any agent more effective or more humane that may be used to render an opposing battery ineffective or to protect retreating troops.

#### REFERENCES

A full account of the development of the American Warfare Service has been published in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* in the monthly issues from January to May, 1919, and an article on the British service in the issue of April, 1918.

Lieutenant Colonel S. J. M. Auld, Chief Gas Officer of Sir Julian Byng's army and a member of the British Military Mission to the United States, has published a volume on "Gas and Flame in Modern Warfare" (George H. Doran Co.).

*This is the eleventh article in the series on Creative Chemistry, of which the first, "Nitrogen—Preserver and Destroyer of Life," was published October 13, 1917.*

#### Remarkable Remarks

NIKOLAI LENIN—Civil war writes its own laws.

LINA CAVALIERI—Consult your mirror frequently.

SECRETARY DANIELS—The German fleet should be sunk.

SENATOR LODGE—I am unable to deal in hypothetical problems.

PRESIDENT EBERT—Our Fatherland must not be brought to ruin.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—Eighty-five is a very jolly time of life.

UNCLE JOE CANNON—I would let the Socialists emigrate to Russia.

MARY GARDEN—Without music people would go back to the stone ages.

PRESIDENT MCCracken OF Vassar—Beautiful girls are sometimes brainy.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—Staid, old-fashioned, self-satisfied Presbyterian that I am.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN—The League of Nations is the greatest step toward peace ever taken in 1000 years.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—One of my recent pictures has earned more than \$1,000,000, yet all I received was \$140,000.

THE POPE—It would be a great grief to the Holy See if in Palestine the preponderating position were given to infidels.

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY—If you feel like fighting go out and smash a Red—it is a great sport knocking them off soap boxes.

Mrs. COL. FRANK WHITE—The girl who jilts a soldier while on overseas duty for a slacker at home is the meanest slacker of all.

THOMAS JAY—Silk hats have their uses. I had filled mine with mold, planted a few ferns in it and hung it up in the conservatory.

## You can learn a lot from ADVERTISING

The main thing an advertiser wants to do is to tell you plainly just how and why his goods are worthy of your consideration. You can learn a great deal from that alone, because many things you see advertised are the things you buy and use in your regular daily life. By reading the advertisements, you can learn the names and read descriptions of the things that are best and most satisfactory.

But advertising teaches even more than that. All advertisers try to make their advertisements themselves valuable to you.

A good many people have learned a whole lot about good music, good books, good food, good clothes, ways to keep healthy, ways to live comfort-

ably, ways to keep the house and grounds looking well—they've learned all these things and many other things just by reading advertisements.

Read the advertisements right along, and you will learn a great deal that will be helpful and valuable to you as you go through life.



## DIVIDENDS

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Thirty Year Five Per Cent Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

Compans from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1919, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 46 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 20, 1919.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## MERGENTHAUER LINOTYPE COMPANY.

New York, May 29, 1919

## DIVIDEND 94

A regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1919, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 4, 1919. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKAY, Treasurer.

## MEETING

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY  
Stockholders Meeting

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 27, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

1850 THE 1919

## UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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Write W. E. Underwood, Director of The Independent Insurance Service, to secure free and confidential information in regard to your insurance problems.

119 WEST 40th ST. NEW YORK

## How to Study This Number

## The Independent Lesson Plans

## ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

## I. Wake Up Americans. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Define the term "Bolshevism" as it is used in the article.
2. Give a patriotic talk in which you explain why Bolshevism "means the destruction of both the liberty of the nation and the prosperity of the individual."
3. Name and define the types of persons allied in the Bolsheviki movement.
4. Write a character sketch of any one type of person allied with the Bolsheviki movement.
5. Give a spirited speech in which you point out the seriousness of the Bolshevist agitation in the United States.
6. Explain clearly why the expression, "War between Capital and Labor" is misleading and unjustified.
7. Ruskin, in "Sesame and Lilies," calls certain words "masked words." Define a "masked word." Explain why the following expressions are "masked expressions": "The rights of the working man," "The struggle between Capital and Labor," "The greed of the upper classes."
8. By means of specific instance develop the following topic sentence: "No strife or other serious labor difficulty ever occurred without wrong on both sides."
9. "Another source of labor trouble is the foreign element." Give a talk in which you suggest methods for reducing or Americanizing the foreign element in the United States.
10. Write an original short story in which you show the experiences of an employer who endeavors to provide for the comfort, safety and happiness of his employees.

## II. What Germany Escaped. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Point out the use of contrast in the beginning of the article.
2. Point out and explain every figure of speech in the first two paragraphs.
3. Explain by what means the writer makes his exposition of a technical subject entirely clear.
4. Imagine that you are speaking in your school assembly in the interests of a chemistry club. Tell your hearers why the study of chemistry is important.
5. Write an original short story in which you show how the British Secret Service obtained the lecture notes of the German staff.
6. Give a clear explanation of the following sentence, defining the logical terms: "They were right in their major premises but wrong in their conclusion, owing to the egoism of their implicit minor premise."
7. Give a short talk in which you name and explain the various types of gas employed during the war.

## III. Hitch Your Wagon to a Gas Bag. By Austin C. Lescarbours.

1. Write a short story embodying a prophecy concerning future methods of travel.
2. Prepare and present to your class a report concerning "the highly imaginative writings of Jules Verne and H. G. Wells."
3. Give an oral exposition on "Methods of Overcoming Difficulties of Air Travel."

## IV. Why I Want to Get Back on the Farm. Reported by Donald Wilhelm.

1. What advantages did the reporter gain by writing the report in colloquial language?
2. When is it appropriate to use colloquial language? When is it not appropriate?
3. Assume that the article came to you as a letter from a soldier. Write a letter in reply.

## V. News Interpretation.

1. Write a contrast between the voyage of Columbus and the recent air voyage across the Atlantic.
2. Write a paragraph of emotional and rhythmic prose—or write verse—expressing delight at the rescue of Hawker.
3. Explain to your class the importance of the recent air voyages.
4. In a single paragraph summarize the recent action of the Peace Congress.
5. Give a clear oral explanation of the present relation of the Allies and Russia.
6. Write a letter in which you imagine yourself to have been a participator in some important event of the week.
7. Write a brief of Mr. Holt's editorial article, "The Senate Versus the People."

## HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

## I. Industrial War or Coöperation—"Wake Up Americans."

1. "The new war in America is between classes." Does the author use the word classes in this paragraph in the same sense as the Socialists?
2. What, according to his analysis, is the weakness of the doctrine which the revolutionists preach?
3. "What now are some of the causes of the industrial strife prevailing thruout America?" What answer is made to this question?
4. What lesson does Mr. Purinton draw from conditions which exist in the Edison Laboratories and other similar plants?
5. What methods does he advocate for settling industrial unrest?

## II. Aerial Transportation—"Hitch Your Wagon to a Gas Bag."

1. What advantages will result if regular aerial transportation is established?
2. What are the difficulties still to be overcome before aerial transportation can be regularly established?
3. Why does the author pin his faith to the airship rather than to the aeroplane?

## III. Problems of the Near East—"The Troublous Stretch Between Constantinople and Calcutta."

1. Mark on a map lands inhabited by the different races of Turkey, such as Arabs, Syrians, Armenians, Greeks, Georgians, Turks and Kurds.
2. Mark on a map the territory claimed by England, France, Italy and Greece.
3. Give the grounds for the claims of each of these powers.
4. It is proposed that the United States become mandatory for Armenia while that nation is being organized. What special interest have Americans taken in Armenia? State reasons for and against an American mandatory.
5. Why should the Egyptians, Persians and Afghans take an interest in the fate of the Sultan of Turkey?
6. Prepare an argument in favor of making Constantinople a free city under the League of Nations.
7. Look up former wars between the Afghans and British.
8. How does the present condition of India compare with the great mutiny of 1857?

## IV. "Peace Negotiations at Versailles."

1. Draw up in parallel columns the opposing arguments of Brockdorff-Rantzau and Clemenceau and see how they balance.
2. Will Germany gain or lose by the abolition of compulsory military training? Would the same arguments apply to the proposed compulsory military training in the United States?
3. Will Germany be able to pay the indemnity imposed with her commerce curtailed and her territory reduced?
4. In what form must the German indemnity be paid since there is not enough gold in the world to cover it?
5. Debate the question: It is "an economic fallacy that the political control of a country is essential in order to procure a reasonable share of its products."
6. In the case of the Sarre valley, the population is German, but France claims the coal to cover the destruction of French coal mines by the Germans. How would you reconcile these conflicting claims? What compromise is proposed in the treaty?

## V. "European Industry Is Paralyzed."

1. Are Mr. Vanderlip's apprehensions of famine and disorders in Europe justified?
2. What is fiat money? What are the dangers of a large issue of paper currency? What was the effect in the United States after 1865?
3. Discuss the statement that England gained her supremacy in world commerce by underpaying labor. How have wages in England compared with those of Germany, United States or Japan?
4. What, according to your own observation, are the difficulties in the way of returned soldiers getting promptly down to work?

## VI. "The Senate Versus the People."

1. What has been the attitude of the Senate in regard to previous treaties?
2. Do the changes made in the peace treaty meet the objections of the senators?



HAMILTON HOLT  
Editor

HAROLD HOWLAND  
Associate Editor

EDWIN E. SLOSSON  
Literary Editor

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Secretary

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Treasurer

## The League and the Senate

**E**NEMIES of the covenant of the League of Nations as framed by the Paris Conference are having their innings in the Senate. Under pressure of their speeches opposition to the League apparently has reached flood tide in the body that will be called upon to ratify the treaty of peace.

There are those in Washington who count the League of Nations already lost. Admittedly the morale of Senators supporting the League is at its lowest ebb. Just how public opinion out in the country stands it is not so easy to judge. Politicians returning to the capital bring contradictory reports and predictions. Letters to Senators and Representatives are about evenly divided in support of and in opposition to the League.

Calculations now being made on the chances of ratification of the treaty unamended by the Senate generally fail to reckon with President Wilson. Friends of the League look to him and to Mr. Taft with almost pathetic faith to rally the country to the support of the League when the treaty is placed before the Senate, but the enemies of the League almost wholly discount the President's influence. In the offices of all opposition Senators it is said the President has lost his former support among the people, because of his failure to use the advantage of America's position at the peace conference to confine the treaty more closely to the fourteen points.

Within each political party there is an element that is anxious to see the League of Nations made a partizan issue. Democratic spokesmen outside of Washington, believing the League certain of success, are captivated by the idea of using it as a medium of vote-getting in 1920. Senator Borah and his associates in opposition to the League are seeking to compel the Republican party to take a stand against the League, as a means of strengthening their position.

It is perhaps signifi-

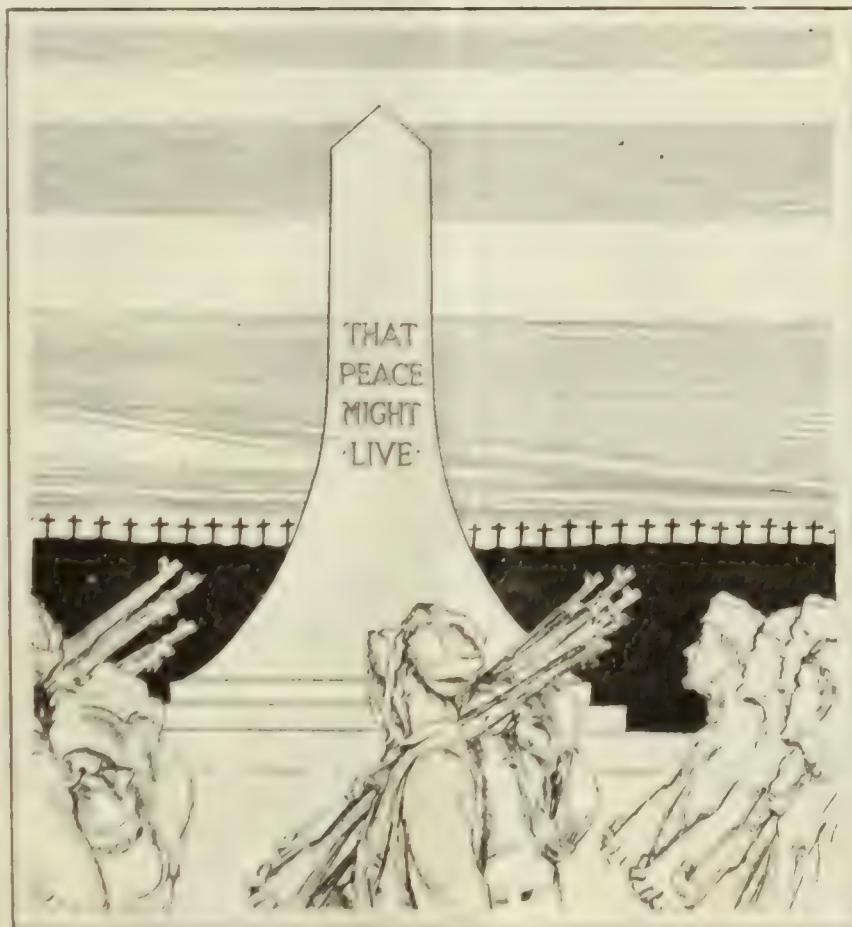
cant that Senators who have been closest to the President are deploring this effort in both parties. Even more significant is the attitude of such Senators as Lodge, Penrose, Brandegee, Knox, Watson and Smoot. These men, altho solidly against it, are making no public statements on the League. Nor will they make any formal statements, they say, until the text of the treaty is in hand and they know exactly what it contains. Even at that time they will have nothing to say until Senator Knox, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Taft, has minutely studied the treaty from the standpoint of international law, and other Senators have considered the whole situation from the viewpoint of political expediency.

Senator Lodge has publicly stated that he believes the League of Nations is an issue rising above all questions of partizanship, but it is certain that it would be seized upon as a political issue for the 1920 campaign by which ever side could be certain that the cat would jump in conformity with its wishes.

The peace treaty will start on its way toward ratification in the Senate with a tremendous handicap. The Foreign Relations Committee, to which it will first be referred, and the Senate both are controlled by the President's political opponents. An unwavering two-thirds majority in the Senate must be in hand before the treaty can be ratified without amendment.

Underground efforts by friends and opponents of the League to clear and to obstruct the way of the peace treaty thru the Senate have been under way ever since the session opened. This would seem to indicate that neither side is so sure of its position as to believe that jockeying for advantage is unnecessary.

In the organization of the Senate the League of Nations issue played a dominant, but silent, part. Opponents and supporters of the League both sought to use the contest



Balladeers in Blues and Stripes

Homeward bound Yanks—Eyes Right!



of Senate Progressives against the nomination of Senator Penrose for the chairmanship of the Finance Committee to their advantage.

Senator Borah, leader of the Progressives, likes the ideas of which he regards Senator Penrose as the symbol not at all, but he likes the League of Nations even less. When Senators Harding of Ohio, New of Indiana, Moses of New Hampshire and Johnson of California were named for membership on the Foreign Relations Committee on the basis of their rock-bottom opposition to the League, the Progressive opposition to Penrose dissolved. It was a later incident that forced the Progressives to active support of Senator Penrose.

Senator Gilbert Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee during the last session, has presidential aspirations. He has calculated that the President will not run for a third term, but that the candidate favored by the President will get the Democratic nomination. Senator Hitchcock lost the President's favor thru his activities in investigations conducted by the Senate Military Affairs Committee while the war was in progress. The best way to regain and forever hold the President's favor, he believes, is to be the man who puts the League of Nations covenant thru the Senate. Accordingly he has pickt himself for that job.

Believing the Progressives were unalterable in their opposition to Senator Penrose, Senator Hitchcock went to Senator Lodge with a proposal to insure the success of Senator Penrose's candidacy in spite of them by Democratic votes, if in exchange Senator Lodge would agree to increasing the membership of the Foreign Relations Committee to eighteen, making room for one more Democrat.

The situation in the Foreign Relations Committee on the League of Nations was: Nine Republicans against; one Republican (Senator McCumber) for; seven Democrats for—giving a majority of one against. If another Democratic member was added to the committee, Senator Thomas, an opponent of the League, was in line for the place. But if, instead of Senator Thomas, Senator Robinson, an ardent supporter of the League, could be

given membership on the committee, the vote on separating the covenant from the treaty proper or upon radical amendment of the treaty would stand 9 to 9. On a tie vote in committee, as in the Senate, a proposition to alter fails.

Senator Borah was told of Senator Hitchcock's proposal. Accordingly, when Senator Hitchcock forced a separate vote on the chairmanship of the Finance Committee in the Senate the Progressives voted with wry faces for Senator Penrose.

In spite of the success of League opponents in packing the Foreign Relations Committee against the League, and in spite of Senate polls which show that they control well over one-third of the Senate membership at present, unbiased observers, who have considered all the facts, are of the opinion that these men are engaged in a losing fight.

The "signature" clause of the peace treaty, reported to provide that when three nations have approved the treaty with Germany they shall be considered at peace with that country gives a stronger lever for coercion of the Senate by business and industrial interests. Long debate in the Senate after three of the Allied nations had signed the treaty and resumed commercial relations with Germany would cause immediate pressure to be brought against the Senate to ratify the treaty at once, without change.

While unwilling as yet to bank upon it, far-sighted men are making the prediction that opposition to the treaty and the covenant will collapse when apparently at its maximum strength, and that the treaty will be ratified without radical amendment.

## The German Protest

ON May 29, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau delivered a general reply, declaring that the peace terms proposed are not in accordance with the principles agreed upon, but represent "the victorious violence of our enemies." The exactions are more than the German people can bear. The indemnity demanded would exceed many times over the total amount of Ger-



Thomas in Detroit News

If they had lived in Noah's time



Thomas in Detroit News

If they had fought with Lawrence in 1812



# With Medals On



Press Illustrating

Mme. Sklodowska Curie, the French professor and scientist who discovered polonium and was co-discoverer with her husband of radium, has just been decorated again for her success in research. Mme. Curie has twice won the Nobel Prize for chemistry. Her latest honor is the Great Cross of the Civilian Order of Alfonso XII



© Western Newspaper Union

The Distinguished Service Medal, even pinned on by the Secretary of War, probably did not thrill Dr. Anna Howard Shaw half as much as the passage of the woman suffrage amendment. The medal is in recognition of Dr. Shaw's work during the war as head of the Women's Service League. But Dr. Shaw has worked nearly forty years for suffrage



Press Illustrating

The Belgian medal of Queen Elizabeth has just been given to Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan of the Civil War, in appreciation of her work as chairman of the Washington, D. C., Belgian Relief Committee. Mrs. Logan's father was a general in the Mexican war; her son was killed fighting in the Philippines; her grandson served in this war with the A. E. F., and her grandson-in-law in the Belgian army



© Harris & Ewing

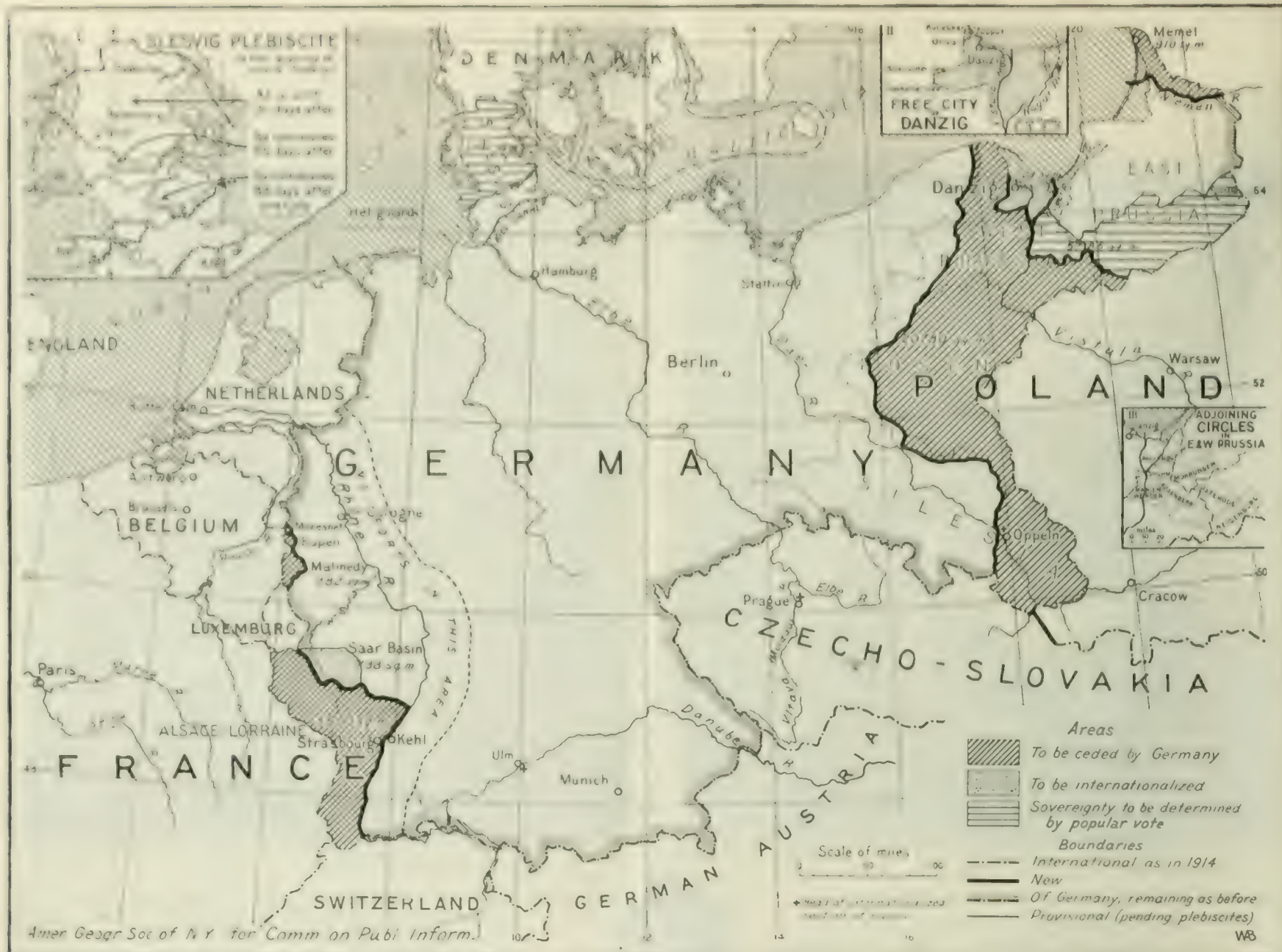
Cho-Cho, the most medallion clown in the United States, is now a Government employee helping the Department of the Interior teach children how to keep well



Press Illustrating

The Edison Medal, awarded annually by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers "for meritorious achievement in electrical science," went this year to Benjamin G. Lamme, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Company. Mr. Lamme is the man who "harnessed Niagara" and who designed the equipment used in the electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad and some of the other railroads in the United States





THE NEW MAP OF GERMANY

This is the official map showing the changes proposed by the terms of the treaty dictated to Germany. Alsace-Lorraine is to be ceded to France, Malmedy and Eupen are to be ceded to Belgium. The Sarre Valley, containing coal mines, is to be administered by France for fifteen years under supervision of the League of Nations. Danzig is to be made a free city under Polish administration to provide an outlet for Poland. The territory of Posen and West Prussia, largely peopled by Poles, is to go to Poland, and the inhabitants of the southern part of East Prussia are to vote on joining Poland. Schleswig is to vote in three zones successively as to annexation to Denmark

man state and private assets. No limit is fixt and the German people would thus be condemnd to perpetual slave labor.

In spite of the exorbitant demands, the reconstruction of our economic life is at the same time renderd impossible. We must surrender our merchant fleet. We are to renounce all foreign securities. We are to hand over to our enemies our property in all German enterprizes abroad, even in the countries of our allies. Even after the conclusion of peace the enemy states are to have the right of confiscating all German property. No German trader in their countries will be protected from these war measures. We must completely renounce our colonies, and not even German missionaries shall have the right to follow their calling therein. We must thus renounce the realization of all our aims in the spheres of politics, economics, and ideas.

Even in internal affairs we are to give up the right to self-determination. The International Reparation Commission receives dictatorial powers over the whole life of our people in economic and cultural matters. Its authority extends far beyond that which the Empire, the German Federal Council and the Reichstag combined ever possest within the territory of the Empire. This commission has unlimited control over the economic life of the state, of communities, and of individuals. Further, the entire educational and sanitary system depends on it. It can keep the whole German people in mental thralldom. In order to increase the payments due, by the thrall, the commission can hamper measures for the social protection of the German worker.

Her chief waterways are subjected to international administration; she must construct in her territory such canals and such railways as her enemies wish; she must agree to treaties, the contents of which are unknown to her, to be

concluded by her enemies with the new states on the east, even when they concern her own functions. The German people is excluded from the League of Nations, to which is intrusted all work of common interest to the world.

Thus must a whole people sign the decree for its own proscription, nay, its own death sentence.

The German delegation protests against the cession of territory in West Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia which has been inhabited by Germans for hundreds of years. The Sarre valley is to be detachd and the way preparad for annexation to France, "altho we owe her debts in coal only, not men." The Rhenish territory is to be occupied for fifteen years and even then not restord unless the Allies wish it.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau asks for oral discussion of the terms according to the promise of "open covenants of peace openly arrivd at," and presents nine counter-proposals as the utmost that Germany can concede:

1. Germany offers to lead in disarmament by abolishing universal service and reducing her army to 100,000. But she stipulates that a genuine League of Nations come into being with power to enforce its will and protect the frontiers of its members and that Germany be admitted to the League with equal rights.

2. In territorial questions Germany takes her position unreservedly on the Wilson program. She renounces sovereignty over Alsace-Lorraine, but asks a plebiscite. She will give up such part of Posen as is Polish and grants to Poland free access to the sea. She will give the Danish districts of Schleswig on the basis of a plebiscite, and asks for the same right of self-determination for the Germans



of Austria and Bohemia. She will subject her colonies to the League of Nations if she is made the mandatory.

3. Germany will pay \$25,000,000,000; one-fifth of it in five years, the rest in annual instalments.

4. To make good the destruction of mines in France, Germany will deliver 20,000,000 tons of coal annually for the next five years and up to 80,000,000 tons in the next five. Germany will also deliver dyes and other coal tar products.

5. Germany offers to put her entire merchant tonnage into a pool of the world's shipping and will build more than the tonnage demanded.

6. Germany will replace river craft destroyed in Belgium and France.

7. Germany will concede participation in industrial enterprises, especially coal mines.

8. Germany wants the equal rights of workers of all countries recognized in the treaty.

9. Germany asks for a neutral and impartial inquiry into the responsibility for the war and culpable acts in conduct.

## The Austrian Peace Terms

**T**HE first step in the dissolution of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was taken on Monday, June 2, when the representatives of the new Austrian Republic received the treaty dictated by the Allied and Associated Powers. The scene was the museum of prehistoric relics in the ancient castle of Francis I at St. Germain-en-Laye, thirteen miles from Paris. Red-covered tables had been arranged in a rectangle, with Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George at the head, the other delegates seated on either side of the lateral tables, the six Austrian delegates at

the foot, and the numerous secretaries and attachés crowded in wherever they could find standing room. Mr. Wilson was a few minutes late because the tire of his automobile was punctured in passing thru St. Cloud and he had to commandeer a passing army car.

It was then a little after noon when the Austrian plenipotentiaries were ushered in. The Allied delegates rose to receive them and Premier Clemenceau, without preliminary or commentary, told them that the treaty was not entirely completed, but that he would deliver for their consideration such sections as had been prepared and should expect their reply in writing within a fortnight.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, then rose and spoke in French in a very conciliatory manner, beginning with an appeal for a peace of right and justice on the principles of President Wilson and expressing gratitude for the generosity of the Hoover Commission, which had saved the Austrian people from starvation. The new republic, he said, was free from the unfortunate tradition of the Hapsburg monarchy and "from the horrible crimes of 1914," and desired to take her modest part in the League of Nations. Chancellor Renner created a more favorable impression than Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau when the German peace terms were delivered, for the German delegate remained seated, spoke in German, and accused the Allies of sharing in the guilt of the war.

Only a very brief abstract of the Austrian treaty has been given out, but its terms seem to be similar to those



THE DISSOLUTION OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY

The heavy dotted line bounds the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The light dotted lines show the several provinces. The heavy solid lines bound the new states formed by the Paris Conference as follows: 1. The Republic of Austria. 2. The Republic of Hungary. 3. The Republic of Czechoslovakia. 4. Austrian territory annexed by Poland. 5. Hungarian territory annexed by Rumania. 6. The Serbo-Croat-Slovene State (Yugoslavia). 7. Austrian territory annexed by Italy.

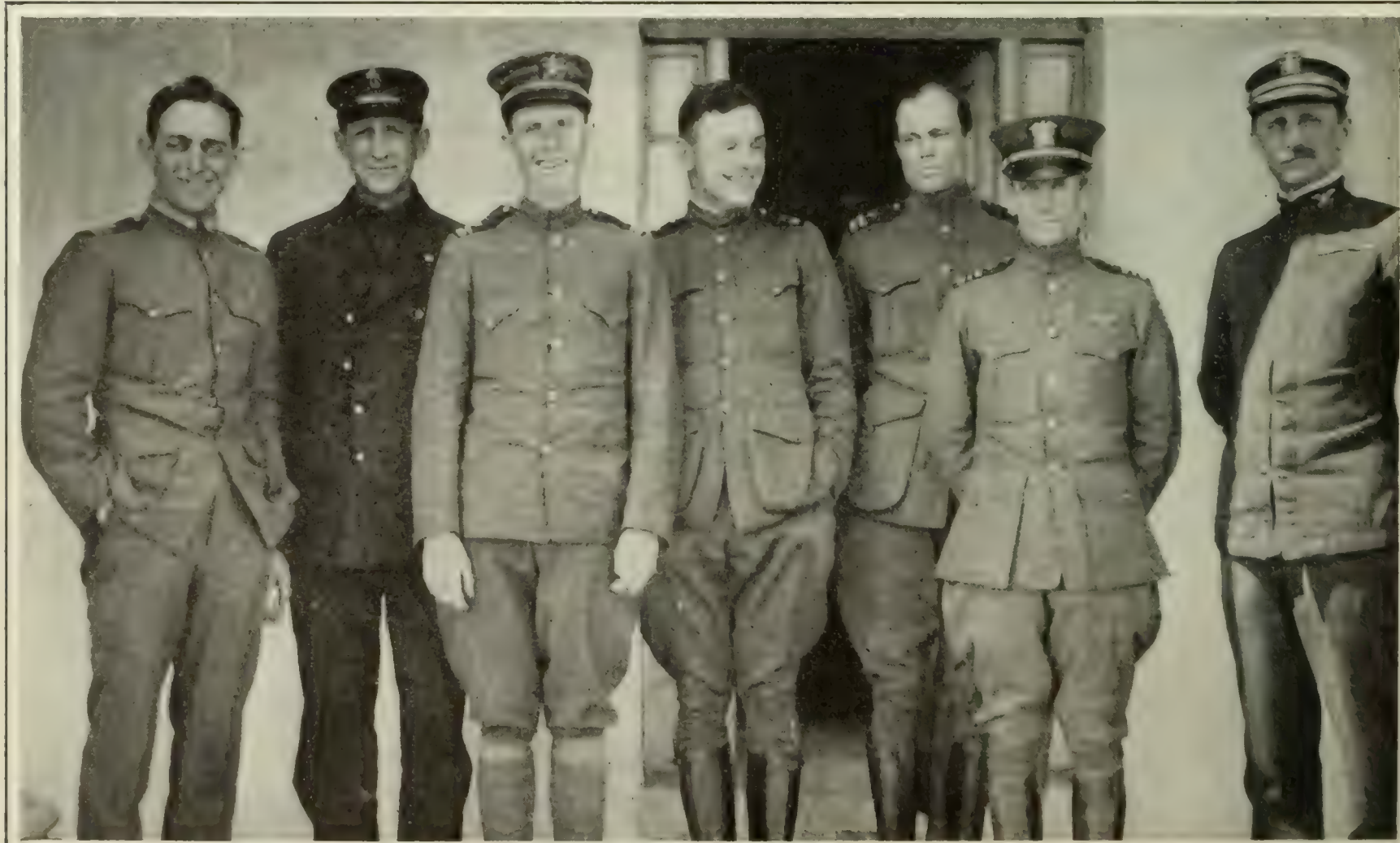


# The Nancies at the Azores



*U. S. Naval Air Service, from Central News*

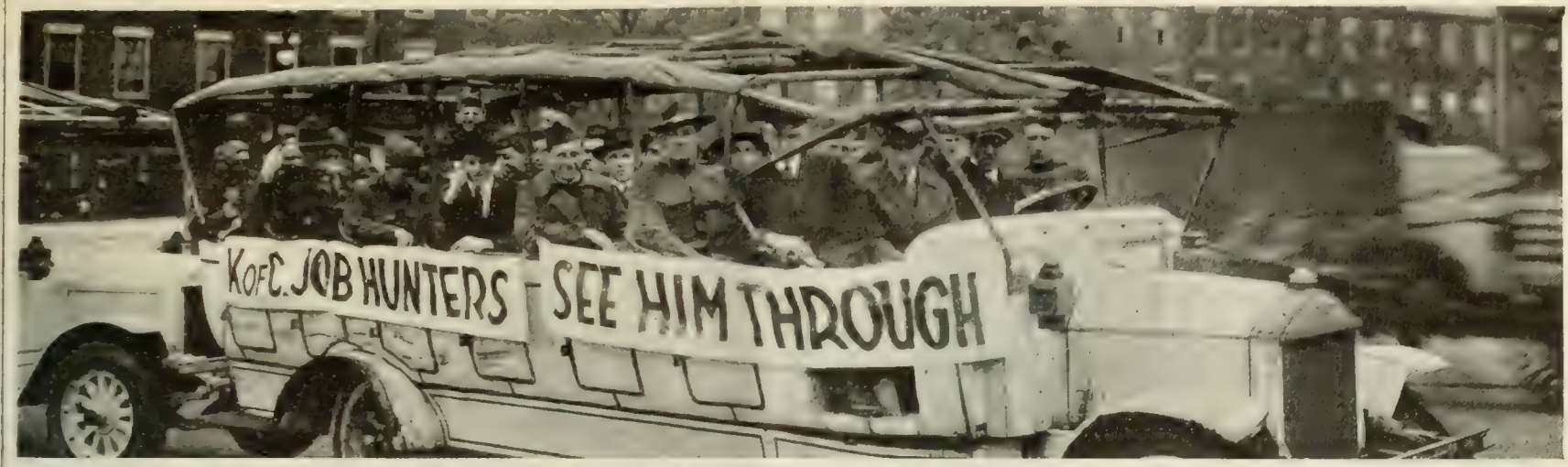
Badly battered by taxiing thru heavy seas the "NC 3," flagship of the Nancies, finished her flight to Porto Delgada on the surface of the water, trailing her broken wing behind her. But the trip was valuable to aviation in proving the safety of the crew in spite of serious accident to the plane



*Photographs from Levick*

Champion trans-Atlantic flyers of the world, the crew of the "NC 4" reporting to Admiral Jackson at the Azores. Left to right they are: Lieutenant Stone, Chief Rhoades, Lieutenant Hinton, Ensign Rodd, Lieutenant Breese, Commander Read and Admiral Jackson. In the photograph above is Commander Towers, chief of the Nancies, telling Captain Wortman of the fight to bring in the "NC 3"





*Press Illustrating*

Paying discharged soldiers and sailors to find jobs is the ingenious scheme worked out by the Knights of Columbus to relieve the unemployment situation in New York. The men, arranged in teams of ten, each with a captain, set out to interview employers and make a systematic survey of possible jobs thruout the city

of the German. The preamble to the treaty recognizes the Republic of Austria as a new and independent state and declares that from the moment when the treaty comes into force official relations will exist between the Republic and the Allied and Associated powers. As in the case of Germany, the treaty comes into force when signed by Austria and any three of the five principal powers.

The frontiers of Austria are to remain substantially where they were on the Bavarian, Bohemian and Hungarian sides. On the south a new line is drawn from Reschen Pass on the Swiss frontier, following the watershed thru Brenner Pass and eastward to the Hungarian frontier north of Marburg. This gives the Trentino and southern Tirol, Carinthia and the lower part of Styria to Italy and to Yugoslavia. The map on page 391 shows the probable outlines of the new states, tho the boundaries are not all defin'd. The province of Salzburg in western Austria asserts its independence of Vienna and the Crownland of Vorarlberg, comprizing a thousand square miles, next to the Swiss frontier, has voted by 45,500 to 11,000 in favor of annexation to Switzerland. But both of these are included by the treaty in the Austrian Republic.

All the Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and river gunboats are to be surrender'd, together with all naval arms and ammunition. Austria is not allow'd to buy or build any submarines, even for commercial purposes, or to possess any naval or military air forces.

Since it is impossible to dissect Austria-Hungary in any way so as to segregate its entangld nationalities, the provisions for the protection of the rights of minorities are made especially definite and stringent:

Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed. All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law.

No restrictions are to be impos'd on the free use of any language in private or public and reasonable facilities are to be given to Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language before the courts. Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular in regard to schools and other educational establishments and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident; facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose.

These provisions do not preclude the Austrian Government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They

are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a bill of rights and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations.

It will be observ'd that the Austrian, like the German treaty, postulates the existence of a League of Nations to carry out its provisions.

## A Rhine Republic

THE movement for the alienation of the Rhenish provinces from Germany has suddenly, on June 1, culminated in a declaration of independence. At Wiesbaden, now occupied by French forces, a meeting of representatives of Rhenish Prussia, Old Nassau, Rhenish Hesse and the Palatinate was held and a Rhenish republic proclaim'd. Dr. Dorten, a former state's attorney, assum'd the office of provisional president and telegraph't to Paris the decision of the delegates, adding:

They do not propose to shirk the obligations connected with the work of restoration in Belgium and northern France. They implore the protection of the French authorities against their opponents and beg the privilege of coming to Paris for negotiations. The majority of the population is with us.

Attempted rebuttals of this last statement were suppress'd by the French and American military authorities. A German delegation waited upon Colonel Pinot, the French commander at Wiesbaden, asking for an opportunity to demonstrate to the French Government that the entire population of the provinces was oppos'd to the secession. But Colonel Pinot declar'd that it was too late for such a procedure and that any cities that did not conform with the new order would be cut off from food supplies. In Coblenz, which is under American rule, the railroad and street car employees struck as a protest against the movement, but the American military authorities notified the strikers that unless they return'd to work at once they would all be deported, consequently the strike was called off. The *Coblenz Volkzeitung* was suspended for two days for publishing an article asserting that the French had a hand in the secession movement.

The German Chancellor, Philipp Scheidemann, has declar'd all official acts of the new government void and order'd the prosecution of Dorten and other members of his government for high treason. The German Armistice Commission has handed Marshal Foch a note complaining of the threats and actions of Colonel Pinot, saying:

This action on the part of the French occupation authorities is in sharpest contradiction to the armistice conditions and represents the grossest violation of obligations legally undertaken. The German Government makes the sharpest protest against this behavior.

Altho no evidence has been produced that the French Government is aiding the movement, it is no secret that



Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

This is all that we'd need in the way of a calendar if the American Equal Month Calendar Association accomplishes its plan of having thirteen months in the year, and all the months exactly alike. Wouldn't it be convenient to know that the first is always Monday?

the French sympathize with it. One of their aims in the war was to secure control of all the territory on the left or western side of the Rhine River and a secret treaty was concluded with Russia, without even the knowledge of the British Government, by which this territory was to be taken from Germany and placed for an indefinite period under French military rule. In exchange for this the Czar was to remain ruler of Poland. With the collapse of Russia this scheme fell thru. Poland then got a chance to become free, while France was deprived of support for her "buffer state" plan. Foch was grievously disappointed when even Clemenceau refused to back him in this project, and he voiced a protest against the eventual evacuation of the Rhine valley in the plenary session of the Conference. It is probably on account of the disappointment of the French over the Rhine question that Wilson and Lloyd George were induced to promise to get thru Parliament and Congress a special agreement to defend France against future invasion from this quarter.

The territory over which the French, according to secret treaty with Russia, planned to extend their control, is now occupied only in part by French troops, for American and British forces hold other sectors, and in any case the occupation is intended to be only temporary. But if the Germans of this district voluntarily secede the aim of the French for a buffer state may be achieved.

## The Need of Europe

**D**ETAILS of the picture of want and suffering which Mr. Vanderlip painted in his frank statement reported in these pages last week have been filled in by two other returning travelers. Colonel Homer Folks has been in charge of civilian relief work for the American Red Cross in France for the past two years and has recently taken a trip thru all the Mediterranean countries, and Barry C. Smith has been the director of the National Investigation Bureau, which has been a clearing house of information for the millions of Americans who have given hundreds of millions of dollars for the relief of Europe since 1914. Mr. Smith brought back with him a detailed report of a survey of conditions which has been made for his bureau during the past three months by W. Frank Persons, formerly director-general of civilian relief for the Red Cross in Washington. His report sums up the whole situation as showing that the need for food will continue everywhere in the devastated area until next fall; the necessity for health work much longer. Just now there is the gravest apprehension of a great outbreak of typhoid fever. The familiar impression in America that needs have decreased is so inaccurate as to be tragic. As a matter of

fact, American relief will be needed in almost every country of continental Europe until next spring; in some cases it will have to be more generous than during the war; in some countries the need will continue for several years. "It is imperative that the American people realize the duty that lies before them."

The report finds that in France food and clothing will be needed for the devastated area until fall, and in some localities for several years to come. But a beginning has been made in selling the necessary articles as the people gradually recuperate. This policy is recommended as being more considerate of the self-respect of the peoples aided, and because it makes the relief funds go farther.

In Belgium the situation is much the same as in France, special food for undernourished children being especially needed. The great problem in Belgium lies in the reestablishment of the manufacturing industries without which its people cannot even make a beginning at self-support.

Poland is hardest hit of all the countries studied. It has been difficult of access thruout the war, so that comparatively little relief has gotten thru, and the resulting suffering is said to be beyond description. Out of a population of thirty-eight million, one-third are reported to be sick. There are 250,000 cases of typhus fever and four million of tuberculosis.

In the Balkans the description is described as similar to that in Poland, tho the food situation should be in hand by next fall. Serbia has been particularly hard hit and has lost half its population. In some communities no children under three years of age are to be seen.

In Italy the special need is for milk, of which the whole country has practically no supply, and of care for great numbers of war orphans.

As to Russia, little information was obtainable beyond the general understanding that there is widespread and acute suffering, complicated by the difficulties of transportation, and, of course, by the political situation.

## The Liberty Calendar

**N**OTHING is sacred to the reformer. Having tampered, apparently successfully, with the rising of the sun and the going down thereof, he now proposes to reorganize the years, the months and the weeks. A group of fifty business and professional men of Minneapolis have organized an association whose purpose is to bring about the adoption of what they call the Equal Month Calendar. There is a certain poetic justice in the plan that they propose, since the effect of it would bring the poor, despised little month of February into its own. If the Liberty, or Equal Month Calendar were to be substituted for the Gregorian calendar as that was substituted for the Julian calendar in the middle of the eighteenth century, the year instead of being composed of twelve months of varying lengths, would be composed of thirteen months of precisely equal length.

Each month would contain twenty-eight days. Each month would commence on Monday and contain precisely four calendar weeks. Under the new plan there would be one extra day in the year. Instead of adding that to any month, it would stand by itself as New Year's Day. In each leap year there would be another additional day which would be called "Correction Day" and be placed between December 28 and New Year's Day. The new month which would have to be added to make thirteen would be placed after January and February and be called Liberty. Since it is impossible to make four equal seasons out of thirteen months the summer season would be given four months and the other seasons remain as before. It is proposed that



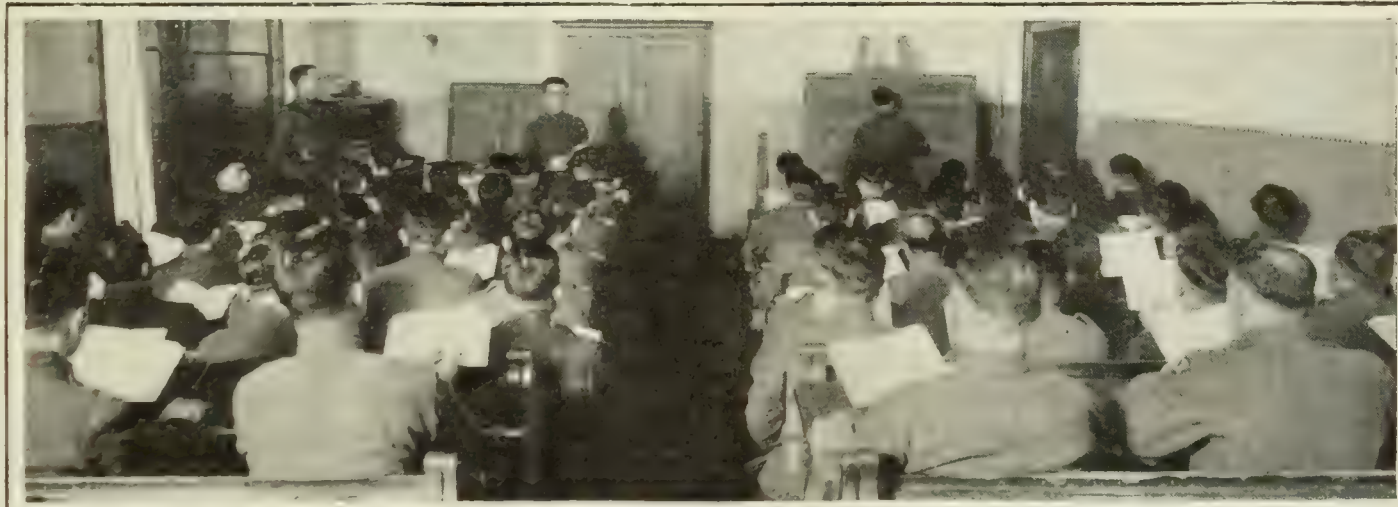
# The American University on the Rhine



Education, it seems, follows the flag. For the largest American university is not in this country at all, but in Germany, where 20,000 soldiers of the American Army of Occupation are attending classes in everything from the A. B. C.'s to *nouveau art*. Colonel W. C. Short is the army head of the university. The preliminary work of its organization was done by the Army Educational Commission of the Y. M. C. A.



Evidently it wasn't fraternizing to borrow this sedate German youngster as model for one of the art classes at the American University on the Rhine. The university curriculum holds the record for distance; it tries to give the men an opportunity to learn anything they need for civil life. The only compulsory classes are in English for illiterates and for foreigners.



Photograph from "Caption Dispatches," A. E. P.

An idle tractor becomes a classroom in the A. E. F. system of education. "Gas engines" is one of the most popular electives. In one district, fairly average, the enrollment showed the following distribution: gas engines, 199; journalism, 19; electricity, 52; art, 55; public speaking, 17; economics and civics, 68; agriculture, 36; English, 119; modern history, 51; languages, 207; mathematics, 171; commerce, 510; elementary grades, 477.



A German school by day and an American university by night. This is one of the chief buildings in Coblenz where classes are held under the joint administration of the army and the Y for soldiers of the American Army of Occupation. The classes are strewn out all along the valley of the Rhine, all thru the bridge-head country, wherever troops are billeted. In the smaller villages any available hall or tavern is made to do service.



Easter Sunday shall be observed on a fixed date instead of as a movable feast, as is now the case.

A bill for the adoption of the Liberty Calendar was introduced in the last Congress and is to be re-introduced at the present session. The bill provides that the change to the new form shall take effect on the first day of the year 1922. This would make the transition easy, as that day is Sunday. Under the new calendar it would be made New Year's Day and the next day would be Monday, January 1. Thereafter, at the end of each four weeks a new month would begin, and this would continue to be the regular order, except for the Correction Days, which would come in every leap year until the end of time.

Under the Liberty Calendar one would be able to tell in an instant on what day of the week any future date would fall, whether that date were a week hence or a thousand years hence. Under the new form there would never be five Sundays in a month, nor five pay days in a month, nor five publication days in a month for a weekly periodical. Every holiday and every anniversary would always fall on the same day of the week in each year. The Fourth of July, Victory Day, which is of course November 11, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas would all come on Thursday.

A promissory note given for any specified number of weeks, months or years, would always mature on the same day of the week on which it was given. Computation of interest would be immensely simplified. The wage relation of employers and employees would be made vastly easier.

These are some of the contentions of the group of hard-headed practical men of Minneapolis who are pushing this startling reform, which has been proposed before in this and other countries, but never taken seriously. Like all good reformers they do not set forth with equal prominence the disadvantages which will promptly

appear to any one who is interested to think about the matter. They do contend, however, that most of them are merely sentimental and that they would soon disappear from the public mind if the new plan were to be adopted.

## A Mysterious Proposal

FROM a bankrupt corporation with its stock selling at less than a dollar a share, the International Mercantile Marine Company during the war years grew to a most prosperous enterprise with the same stock selling at over fifty dollars. This is the corporation in whose ownership and operation were combined a group of old steamship lines, including the American Line, the Red Star Line, the White Star Line, the Atlantic Transport and the Dominion Line. Now—after so much has been said and printed about maintaining the position of the United States as a maritime power, about increasing our merchant fleet in order to compete with the British trade interests—the directors of our largest marine company are quite willing to sell out to a British syndicate for approximately \$125,000,000.

At the end of 1914 the common stock of this company sold on the New York Stock Exchange at 62½ cents and the preferred at \$3; this year, the same stocks sold, at their highest point, for \$58.37 and \$128.50 respectively. In the middle of 1915, when the stocks were still selling at nominal prices, a statement was issued by the company setting forth that in the six months ended June 30 of that year its net earnings had been \$11,000,000, as compared with a deficit of \$1,000,000 in the eight months ended August, 1914.

In April, 1915, following a default in the payment of interest on the company's bonds, a receiver was appointed for the company and a plan of reorganization projected for the benefit of the bondholders. If the plan had been adopted, it would probably have destroyed the equity which now remains for the stockholders. However, after the earning capacity of the company became apparent, a syndicate secured control of a large part of the stock with the result that the reorganization as originally planned did not materialize. The stocks remained in their original status and the company continued to prosper thru the transportation of munitions and food to our allies.

The president of the company recently announced that the directors had adopted resolutions to sell the company's British subsidiaries, to dissolve the company and to distribute its assets. It seems perfectly clear that the company is to go out of business. The resolution must, of course, be ratified by the stockholders. There may be little hesitancy on the part of those who paid a few dollars for their stock except for the fact that they will have to pay a large income tax on the profit. Those who paid high prices on the assumption that the company was to continue in business, and that dividends might be paid on the common stock, may take a different view of the situation. They may desire to ask why the company should be dissolved at a time when everybody is expecting so much from foreign trade.

Aside from the ships owned by the British subsidiaries, the company owns nine steamers under the American flag and two under the Belgian flag, of an aggregate of 130,000 tons. The president of the company is reported to have said that in view of the national character which shipping had attained during and since the war, it may be found undesirable for an American company to operate ships under a British flag or thru a British company. If the British ships must be sold, stockholders will naturally wonder why an American company which has made such a signal suc-



Western Newspaper Union

A league of all the Red Cross Societies, except those of the Central Powers, was formed recently and chose as its Director-General Sir David Henderson, of the British army.



cess from a bankrupt structure should not continue in business with its common stock capitalization and such other securities as might be issued, and perhaps be able to pay dividends in the near future. This would be better than liquidating at fifty dollars a share.

## After Forty-One Years

**T**HE adoption by the United States Senate of the resolution submitting the woman suffrage amendment to the states for ratification ends a Congressional fight for the recognition of the political equality of women that has lasted forty-one years. The Susan B. Anthony amendment was first introduced in 1878. It reads now as it did then:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

At the last session the Senate refused to pass the resolution by a single vote, altho the House adopted it by precisely the two-thirds vote necessary.

The final vote in the Senate was 56 in favor and 25 against. The upper house therefore gave two more than the required two-thirds vote, while in the House the other day there were 42 votes to spare.

The Republicans have the honor of having given the preponderance of support to the suffrage resolution in both houses. In the Senate 36 Republicans voted for it and 6 against it; while 20 Democrats voted for it and 17 against it.

The next problem that confronts the cheerfully indefatigable suffrage leaders is that of ratification. Thirty-six state legislatures must give their approval before the amendment becomes effective. The suffragists are naturally anxious that all the women of the country shall be able to vote at the Presidential election next year. Whether that will come about or not will depend on whether enough states will have special sessions of their legislatures to make up the necessary total.

In any case a vigorous campaign is to be undertaken by the suffragists with the slogan, "Extra sessions and immediate ratification." Except in the minds of some case-hardened opponents of any extension of political equality to women there is no question that ratification will come ultimately. The tide is setting that way with an irresistible sweep. Already in twenty-eight states women vote either for state officers or for President or for both. The forward charge is over; the enemy's main trenches are taken. It only remains to "mop up."

## A Church Without a Theology

**A**N interesting experiment, to say the least, in church development has been undertaken by the congregation of the Church of the Messiah in New York City. Under the leadership of Rev. John Haynes Holmes, its pastor, it has ceased to be an exclusively Christian church—Unitarian church would perhaps be a designation more satisfactory to the unorthodox—and becomes a community church. In fact, that is its new name—the Community Church of New York. The new name was chosen by a referendum vote of the members of the congregation.

The change is more than an alteration of name. It is the sign of a wide variation in method and purpose from the rank and file of the churches of Christendom. Dr. Holmes has set forth the facts frankly. He could not have done otherwise, for frankness and fearlessness are bred in his bone. He speaks thus of the new venture:

The old name had long since lost its meaning, at least



© Clinedinst, from Central News

School teachers all over the United States are forming trade unions chartered under the American Federation of Teachers of which Charles B. Stillman, of Chicago, is president. The teachers' unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with the National Woman's Trade Union League and they are demanding fair working conditions and fair salaries for teachers

for our people. To many it had a sentimental value, made precious by long and tender association, but it meant nothing to any of us in terms of spiritual thought and work of our time, and to the public at large it was a source of confusion and error. The change to the Community Church of New York is simply an endeavor to interpret the free, democratic, social religion to which we are committed, and to give public guarantees of our determination to live out the consequences of this religion to the very end.

By this action this church has now completed a great work of reorganization. I have left Unitarianism, cut myself off from all denominational connections of every kind, that I may preach a universal, humanistic religion which knows no bounds of any kind, not even Christianity.

We have done away with assessments, pew rents, etc., and thus placed the support of the church on the absolutely democratic basis of free voluntary subscriptions. We have rewritten our covenant, eliminating every last vestige of theology, thus relegating all matters of belief to private individual opinion and putting membership in the institution on an out-and-out citizenship basis. Any person who is a part of our great American community is welcome to our church, whether he be rich or poor, black or white, Christian, Jew, Hindu, or Parsee.

By adopting finally this new name, we put the social democratic stamp indelibly upon our work. We now belong to the community, to take rank with the school, the library, the community center, as a public institution for public service. Our work of reorganization complete, we now turn to the greater task of making our church effective in the democratic life of America.

There need have been nothing startling in the action. This is the final logical phase in the evolution of the church over which Dr. Holmes has exercised a powerful leadership. It is several years ago that he said publicly, "We need a new church, a church that shall be devoted to truth and not to tradition, that shall be moved by a spirit of freedom and not of authority, and that shall be dedicated to justice and not to charity."

The experiment of this nearly century old congregation cannot be dismissed with an anathema or put out of court with a gesture. Its leader is too sincere, too ear-



nest, too intelligent, however misguided he may be felt to be in this extremist venture of his. It would be the part of broad-minded wisdom to wait and see what the fruits will be.

## Why Is a Volcano?

EVERY so often we are reminded by the bursting forth of a volcano that peace is no more permanent inside than outside our globe. Recently two peaks on opposite sides of the world declared war at almost the same time. First, Kalut in central Java let go with a terrific blast (on May 20) that laid waste twenty villages and piled up a death list of 15,000. Two days later Stromboli, off the Italian coast, erupted, but fortunately the casualties were few.

Volcanoes are one of the things concerning which our knowledge is conspicuous by its absence. In fact, we have yet to learn most of the secrets concealed in the earth's interior. We do know that the globe is not, as the schoolbooks of our father's day taught, "a molten mass," but is undoubtedly a very dense solid, more rigid than steel. We know it because of the earth's calculated weight, the effect on it of the pull of sun and moon, and in various other ways.

No, our interior is not a molten mass, but it is sizzling hot in spite of the years it has had in which to cool off, and when by any chance the tremendous weight of the upper crust is lessened the solids below the spot change quickly to liquids and even to gas.

What causes eruptions? As in most things about volcanoes, we have to answer that we don't know exactly. The best accepted theory is that, as the earth's surface wrinkles in response to the shrinking effect of cooling age and warps to the "earth tides" which cause a twice-a-day rise and fall of about twelve inches in the surface beneath our unconscious feet, the pressure on certain spots is lightened enough to cause great masses of the interior rock to melt. Then, of course, we have the in-



International Film

Our only volcano going into action—Lassen Peak in the eruption of 1915. This photograph was taken from a point five miles distant

gredients of a volcano ready to go to work.

How the liquid rock (magma) gets out is another of the things we do not know. Probably it is squeezed up thru a fissure in the brittle crust—there are many of them—and at the top of the magma column great masses of gas collect, becoming very hot under the pressure below and above.

These hot gases eat thru the adjacent rock and form a vent for the magma. It may flow out quite peaceably, as in the volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa in Hawaii, or burst forth in great explosions such as those which took place recently at Kalut and Stromboli.

Most of our small store of volcanology we owe to the studies made at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory by Dr. T. A. Jaggar and his assistants.

They have carried on an extended series of observations at the lava pit of Maelmaumau, and by charting the lava tides there Dr. Jaggar was able to predict the eruption of Mauna Loa three years ago. It is possible that in time man will surprise all the secrets of the earth's volcanoes and that with volcanology ranking as an exact science much loss of life and property will be averted.

In this country we have only one active volcano, Lassen Peak, southernmost of the Cascade Range in California. After sending up warning vapors in 1914 Lassen produced two very respectable eruptions in 1915, and over 200 lesser bursts have been reported since. But now Lassen seems to be losing its grip, and some observers predict that it will soon retire to the inactive list.

During its period of most intense activity Lassen had the somewhat unusual distinction among volcanoes of being reported by forest rangers as guilty of setting two forest fires, and in the great eruption of 1915 a sudden blast of burning gas melted the deep snow on the northeast side of the peak, causing a flood that destroyed everything over a mile-wide path extending ten miles down the mountain slope.

## Remarkable Remarks

ELSIE FERGUSON—I shrink from publicity.

ACTRESS GLORIA SWANSON—I am always broke.

THOMAS JAY—No man looks a hero in a silk hat.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—I'm not crazy about money.

JAMES M. BECK—The American spirit is changed.

CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER—There has long been a friendly rivalry between St. Thomas' Church and St. Bartholo-

mew's as to which is the more popular edifice with the exclusive brides.

REPRESENTATIVE GILLET—President Wilson is an egoist.

ROBERT LYND—Bernard Shaw is the pickpocket of illusions.

MARY GARDEN—Every one should have an ethical point of view.

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE—Our most clearheaded men are vegetarians.

LUKE MCLUKE—Any man who has tried to split kindling wood with a hatchet can tell you that George Wash-

ington was a wall-eyed liar when he claimed that he chopped down a cherry tree with one.

MARSHAL JOFFRE—Without America as an essential part the League would have no serious results.

E. T. RAYMOND—There are certain things that England does very well and Mr. Asquith is one of them.

ADMIRAL SIMS—If I believed everything that is said about me, I would be bound to consider Nelson, John Paul Jones and Decatur small potatoes when compared to me.



# The United States Among the Nations

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

THE "Big Four" is the phrase that has appeared in newspaper headlines more often than any other since the peace deliberations at Paris got fairly under way. In view of all the proclamations and protestations of the democratic peoples, whose prowess dethroned the emperors and put their militarism out of business, it is a bit odd, as we all admit, that the phrase refers primarily to four individuals, rather than to four governments, not to mention four nations or peoples. However, the four nations whose plenipotentiaries the big four individuals are, are taken for granted in the proceedings, and they will have something to say and to do when the difficult task of ironing out a world that has been blistered and corrugated by war is taken up as a steady business. The question is worth asking, therefore, whether the United States will then be one of the four, or three, or two great powers upon which responsibility for results will rest, and how her people may be expected to acquit themselves.

So far as world recognition is concerned, the United States became one of the great powers dramatically and with startling suddenness. So the earth bursts into leaf and blossom in the first warm days of spring, but the preparation of leaf and bud and sap has been long and adequate. Actually America had been one of the great powers since the Spanish War, but her resources, her strength and her ideas had not been fully organized and her own people did not fully know for what achievements she was ready. Now that our relative rank is apprehended by all the world, it is important to understand better than we did, better even than we understand now, just what the elements of our strength are and just how in our majesty of drive and purpose we are likely to behave in our new and fateful role.

Our war activities and achievements unerringly pick out our chief assets and expose our deficiencies and weaknesses. The experiences of war have not greatly altered the schedule nor to any important extent changed the relative positions of the items.

OUR enormous resources stand at the head of the list. They will continue to stand there and to back up our purposes thru the years of political and social reconstruction upon which the nations are entering. Uncle Sam had the accumulated funds to pull the world's finances thru the most terrific economic cyclone of history, and he has enough left in his pocket to guarantee a sane reorganization and adequate repairs of the machinery.

Our second element of strength was our man power, meaning by the term not merely so many millions of individuals, or even merely so much human physical strength, but meaning also the will power, the grim determination, the clearness of perception and the teachableness which made possible the swift organization of our human material into effective armies. Our man power in this sense the European peoples had not discerned until the reality was deployed on the battle fields of France. Germany, to her ruin, sneered at our military potentiality and left it out of her reckoning.

The third constituent of our strength at the beginning of the war and thruout its continuance was the mobility of our popular intelligence. There is no comparable instance in history of so swift an awakening and organization of thought upon the causes and bear-

ings of a great crisis in human affairs as we witness in America after the sinking of the "Lusitania." There is no comparable instance of a popular decision involving so many individual wills so nearly unanimous and so spontaneously arrived at as the American decision to get into the war and to see it thru.

These three factors of our strength as a great world-power have not been strained in a perceptible degree by our efforts hitherto. They will become greater and their momentum more resistless for years to come, but in the tasks which the world now faces a fourth factor will play a relatively larger part than it could play during the continuance of the war and certain elements of weakness and disability, which in a measure were kept out of sight during the years of the war, will call for vigorous watch and ward.

THE further element of strength is our rich heritage of political habit and tradition. No intelligent observer of what is happening in Russia can fail to see that the tragedy of that unhappy land has its deeper explanation in the political helplessness of the people. They have never acquired the ideas or the habits of actual republicanism. Such self-government as they are capable of is little more than the inertia of men and women, normally friendly and honest, who instinctively refrain from disorder under ordinary circumstances. Generations must experiment and slowly learn before a working democracy, competent to safeguard and sustain prosperity, can lift the Russian state to the position of a world power. The American people do not fully understand democracy and its problems, but they have acquired its essential habits. Easily, on the whole, they work their somewhat complicated political machinery, maintaining public order, taxing themselves in peace and in war, conscripting themselves if necessary, and, above all, cherishing, maintaining, organizing and reorganizing, interpreting and reinterpreting that body of common and statute law which, with all its imperfections and not infrequent injustices, all in all, adjusts the relations of men and renders possible the smooth running of an elaborate social machinery as no other invention of man has approximated. That our democratic habit and tradition will dominate, focus and direct the influence of America in world affairs from this time forth is a reasonable inference from facts.

THE weaknesses and defects, which in a measure will hamper our efforts, limit our achievements and impair our influence, are many and varied. Mankind is far from perfection and America shares the universal frailties. The two or three really dangerous shortcomings happen to be those that attract the attention of other peoples and irritate them.

Perhaps it is a failing of youth, but unhappily we are still, as in the days when Charles Dickens and other early critics wrote about us, much too addicted to talking about our prowess and our achievements in boastful terms. The war has taught us some sharp lessons, but we yet have need to learn. *Noblesse oblige*. As one of the great powers of the earth we must become courteous, considerate and modest. Under no circumstances can we swagger.

Yet self-assertion after all is but a frailty, while the habit of trusting to inadequate means to accomplish our



purposes, impatience of slow and thoroughgoing preparation, and irritable eagerness for quick returns, a perilous faith in short cuts, these are worse than frailties. They are a species of insincerity, which we must chastize sternly and correct if we are to play our part worthily in the world. When P. T. Barnum said that the American people liked to be humbugged, he might well have added "because too many of them believe in humbug and too many of them are accomplices in humbugging practices." Other peoples have been more superstitious than Americans, but probably no other has had such faith in quacks and promoters, or has flocked in such multitudes to new and silly religions. These insincerities

are, in the language of St. Paul, the old Adam of our inheritance, and must be put off. It is not unreasonable to expect that our new and larger responsibilities will prove to be a regenerating pressure. Whatever the reason for it may be, neither the individual nor the community, the executive nor the parliament, the citizen nor the nation, is so prone to play the fool when bearing responsibility and observed of all the world as when foot free and vagabond. Thinking soberly, and not more highly of ourselves than we ought to think, let us enter upon our larger obligation as we entered into our struggle for independence, with "a decent regard to the opinions of mankind."

# Nation Making and Nation Breaking

An Editorial

By Edwin E. Slosson

**P**UBLISHERS who have been holding up their geographies until boundaries are settled will find map-printing more expensive than formerly because it will take more colors. The new map of Europe will look more like that of the seventeenth than that of the nineteenth century. The Paris Conference, with only half its work done, has put seven new nations upon the map and may have to add at least as many more. Poland, Finland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Hedjaz and Palestine have already been recognized. A chain of border provinces extending from the Baltic to the Caspian are striving to split off from the Russian empire, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Crimea, Georgia and Armenia. The Syrians, Assyrians and Siberians are talking independence. The Rhineland and Bavaria may secede from Germany. Free cities may be set up like Fiume and Constantinople. India, Ireland, Korea, Catalonia and the Philippines are clamoring to cut loose. A democratic President, true to the traditions of his party in this respect at least, has exalted secession into a universal principle, and all subordinated nationalities want to take advantage of it.

But President Wilson is not responsible for the movement toward regionalism. He and his colleagues of the Conference are merely trying to guide into peaceful channels a force that otherwise might disrupt the world. It is only under a strong and just national government that the rights of individuals receive recognition. It is only under a strong and just international government that the rights of nationalities will receive recognition. The object of the League of Nations is to make association voluntary rather than compulsory.

Fear and not friendliness is still chiefly the motive that draws people together. The frightened nations snuggle up to one another like children in the dark. Alliances are defensive when they are not offensive, that is, they always are formed with reference to some external force. The American tourist visiting a European village calls it cozy and companionable. He assumes that the houses are crowded so close together because the people liked each other so much. When he has lived there awhile he discovers his error. Folks were forced to huddle together in village slums because of foes in the fields. The streets were narrow because they were dangerous. The towns were walled in. Agoraphobia was an epidemic disease in the Middle Ages, for all open spaces were to be feared. When folks are free to scatter out as in our western states they settle each family on its own farm a quarter mile apart, or if they choose to congregate

they still keep a spacious yard between the dwellings. On the other hand, those of us who are gregariously inclined gather together by the million or more, and pile our habitations on top of one another to the height of thirty or forty stories.

If now there could be a world organization affording the freedom and security of the national government then the two opposing tendencies could find natural adjustment. As we look back over history we see that the centripetal and centrifugal forces have alternately prevailed. The nineteenth century was an age of integration, of imperialism. The unification of Italy and of Germany, the expansion of England, Russia, France and the United States were its characteristic features. But before the close of the last century the contrary trend became evident. Obsolescent tongues were revived and dialects developed into languages. Czech, Provençal, Ukrainian, Irish, Catalan, Norwegian, Hebrew, Slovenian, Polish, Finnish, Lithuanian and Basque were taught as a basis of nationalistic aspirations. Peasant costumes became fashionable and primitive customs came into vogue. National churches were championed by those who had no faith in their creeds. Antiquated ceremonies were resurrected. Local handicrafts were encouraged and local legends disinterred or invented. Folksongs and dances were cultivated and historic pageantry became popular. Everywhere the spirit of particularism grew and patriotism was narrowed and intensified.

**I**T was this spirit that precipitated the Great War and the war in turn has intensified the spirit. The Peace Conference could not check or control it if it wanted to. It can only register the results, and if possible provide a means of regulating the more violent manifestations of such movements in the future. We cannot tell how far the pendulum will swing in the direction of separatism and it does not matter whether we like the way it swings or not. We may think it more profitable to study Esperanto than Gaelic. We may like the metric measures better than yards or varas. We may prefer a uniform currency to pounds, francs and rubles. We may believe it better to rub out boundary lines than to draw new ones. But against such mass movements with a swing of centuries any individual is powerless. It is the rhythm of the ages, the eternal alternation between synthesis and analysis, imperialism and localism, aggregation and dissipation, consolidation and separation, integration and disintegration, unification and multiplication, the systole and diastole of the pulse of progress.



# Murder as a Political Instrument

An Editorial

By Harold Howland

THESE can be but one answer to the concerted murderous attempts that are being made on American public men. That is swift, merciless punishment. To be sure, the perpetrators must first be caught, and that may not prove an easy matter. But it must be done, no matter what demands the task may make upon the state and federal governments.

When those who made and those who planned the attacks are discovered, there must be no hesitancy or leniency in the infliction of penalty. For these are no ordinary crimes.

The usual crime of the police records and the criminal courts springs from anger or cupidity or some other human weakness. But these wholesale attempts at murder are fruits not of the passions but of the brain. They are political, not personal. Their purpose is not injury to an individual but ruin to an institution. They aim squarely at the foundations of government itself. In them sound the voices of misguided men who cry out "Deliver the administration of the public affairs into our hands to do with as we will, or we will kill."

They are attempts at the application of murder as a political instrument.

The problem presented by these cowardly outrages is not that of the respective merits of two political philosophies. It is not the question of whether democracy or Bolshevism is right. It is the question whether the adherents of Bolshevism or any other "ism" whatever shall be permitted to murder those who do not agree with them. The same problem would be raised if a group of believers in the Constitution of the United States should set about murdering Socialists, Bolsheviks, Anarchists, or the adherents of any other shade of red or black. The constituted government of a democracy could not permit such a practise without committing suicide.

Shall there be law or shall there not? Shall there be freedom or shall there not? Shall there be government or shall there not?

America knows but one answer. The answer must be made good with all the conviction that burns in the soul of the American people, and with all the force that the American nation wields.

## Editorially Speaking

Women are people.

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Sensitive sould "antis" can go down South, where "chivalry" still flourishes.

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State legislatures, please remember there are ladies present and don't shove. The line forms on the right.

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Wilson wanted peace without victory. He got victory without peace.

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"The Covenant of the League of Nations is a revolutionary document."—Senator Reed.

And possibly the Constitution of the United States was tainted with revolution in the trying days of 1787.

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The proposal, describd on another page, for the adoption of a thirteen-month year, seems to have so many things in its favor that it makes us suspicious. Nothing, in this cantankerous old world, could be so perfect as the new plan looks. But not even our naturally suspicious nature has yet been able to find a flaw in it. If you find one, let us know.

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The refusal of the Rules Committee of the House to permit the repeal of the Daylight Saving law to be tacked on to the Agricultural Appropriation bill as a "rider," sets a splendid precedent. Each piece of legislation ought to run the gauntlet of congressional consideration on its own legs. Riders on appropriation bills ought to be banisht forever in both houses of Congress.

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Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has hit the nail squarely. He said in his protest on the Allied terms of peace, "We must then renounce the realization of all our aims in the spheres of politics, economics and ideals." Pre-

cisely. That is just what the Great War was all about. The Germans fought to impose their "aims in the spheres of politics, economics and ideals" upon the world. The Allies fought to prevent it. Unless the German people are compelld to renounce those aims, the war will have been fought in vain.

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Mysterious dangers are portentously hinted at if the prohibition of wine and beer goes into effect on July 1. The "wet" advocates seem to be trying to scare Congress into believing that the workingman deprivd of his beer will become a raging rebel neither to hold nor to bind. Congress would do well to stop its ears for a moment and calmly reflect that the workingmen of two-thirds of the states have already been deprivd of wine and beer by state prohibition—and the republic still stands. In spite of Mr. Wilson, since the nation has decided that it will have prohibition, let us have it forthwith. Those who want to drink will never like it anyway—until they have tried it for a while.

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It seems hard for Americans to understand Italians. But it is worth trying. Any American who would really like to comprehend the Italian point of view would be repaid for careful pondering of a statement made to an American journalist in Paris by Prime Minister Orlando:

We suffer much from the fact that the Italian people are not understood abroad. We once had a statesman namd Macchiavelli and from that time to this the outside world believes that secret meanings and indirect motives are hidden in every proposal advanced by Italy. In point of fact the Italian people are profoundly sentimental. They are guided by their real feelings of patriotism rather than by their interests. Our people are poor; and yet while other rich peoples look after their pocketbooks, in the decisions of the Italian people economic interests have little weight.

There is a lot of truth in the Premier's explanation.



**M**EXICO is again seething in unrest. Four Carranza generals have declared themselves for the presidency with all the power of their respective armies behind them. Four revolutionary leaders with not less than 5000 men behind them at all times and on occasions boasting as many as 40,000 followers each, are still running amuck in the land.

It is nine years ago this summer since the revolution began in the overthrow of the Diaz régime. For five of those years a hermetically sealed censorship has prevented the true facts on Mexico coming to the outside world. The censorship is now off, and whether it did more good or harm to Mexico is beside the real question for its reason. Germany had plotted to involve this country in war with Mexico in order to prevent the United States throwing its strength into the European war; and to prevent German propaganda fomenting bad relations with Mexico, the State Department screwed the lid down tight on all news from Mexico. In this interval Mexican propaganda was not idle. Platform, press, "movie films" have been utilized to the utmost to spread abroad favorable accounts of conditions in the republic to the south of us. I encountered one set of films the other day, supplied by paid Mexican propaganda, which is designed to reach 500,000 American schools. If this propaganda portrayed true conditions in Mexico, no objection could be taken to it; but it has been as insidiously false as anything ever put over by German agents.

However, the lid is now off Mexican news. Four embassies have notified the Mexican Government that there must be a clean-up. These four embassies are the American, the French, the British and the Spanish. Mexico bulked large in the Peace Conference and will be taken up by the new League of Nations. Also Mexican affairs are to be fully discussed in the present session of Congress. Facts are no longer to be suppressed. What are the facts as to Mexico?

First as to railroads—of Mexico's thirty or more rail lines, only one can be run on regular schedule. That is the line from Laredo to Mexico City; and both passenger and freight trains on this line have to be preceded by "exploradora" trains—an engine with armor-proof box cars filled with soldiers and rapid-fire guns. On the passenger and freight trains also go two carloads of soldiers in armored box cars—one behind the engine, the other to the rear of the train. On other lines conditions are appalling. I quote from an official report sent up less than a week ago: "The line from Monterey to Tampico was attacked three times in one week in April. Several passengers were killed and wounded, among them an American. Governor Osuna, of the Gulf country, narrowly escaped being kidnaped. The line from Tampico to San Luis Potosi is so unsafe it is practically unused. The line from Puebla to Vera Cruz is unused, Jalapa on this line having been captured in the last month. On the other line to Vera Cruz, in December, there were only eight days in the month when trains were not blown up."

I went over this line myself in March on a Sunday. The rebels blew up the train Monday. This line used to have eighty to ninety good locomotives. It now has left only eight. In the Tehautepec country conditions are worse. Bodies of rebels or train men alternately dangle from the telegraph poles as the victory has gone in each day's skirmish. Across the Isthmus, traffic is at a standstill. On the Old Central Line from Torreon, there has been no passenger traffic for four years. The lives of the train men are so continuously in danger that in the words of a brakeman, who has been impressed into the services of three different generals, "the trainmen have been imperiled in three ways, by being compelled to haul off their own wounded, by enemies hiding along the tracks,

and, worst of all, by their own generals. "Oh," he added, "I wish the old times were back. Things were different when I began railroading. For six solid years we worked for American managers and not once was a shot fired."

As to security of life and property—it is nil. There are in the field four revolutionary armies under recognized leadership—Felix Diaz in the Vera Cruz region, Pelaez in the oil region, Villa in the north, Meixueiro in Oaxaca. But there are also in the field almost as many roving predatory bands as there are hills to hide them. It is from these, rather than the recognized revolutionary leaders, that the danger to life and property comes. Many of Carranza's soldiers will tell you with naive frankness their pay consists of "25 cents a day and a free hand"; and they don't get the 25 cents. That is why they are soldiers by day and bandits by night. That is how the rebels get their supply of arms and ammunition. You can buy a cartridge belt for 25 to 10 cents, and a rifle from \$2.50 up; and in many of the Carranza garrisons are secretly placed revolutionary soldiers, ready to act when the time is opportune. That is how market money stolen from mining and oil paymasters

# Mexico Is C

## Conditions Down There

By Agn



After a battle dozens of de



Photographs International Film

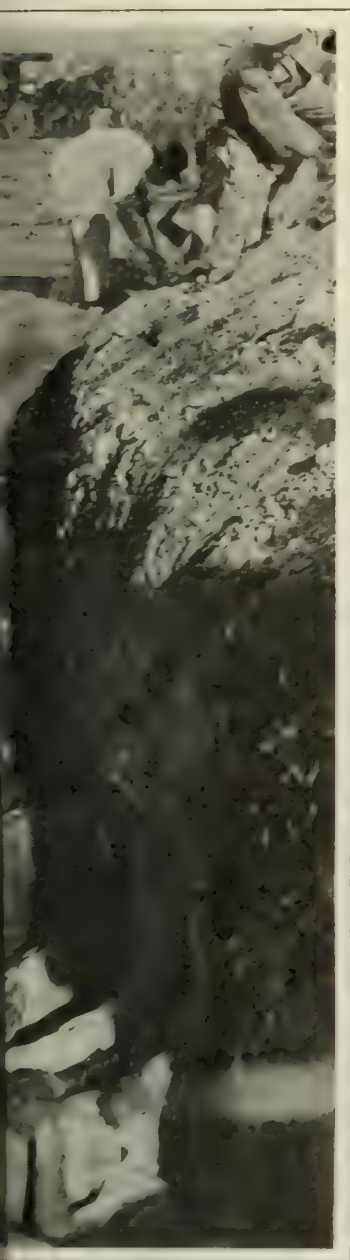
Villa's forces, operating in the north, are one of the



# er Next Job

## Saw Them for Myself

Laut



ried in the same grave

is later found on the persons of Carranza officers.

"All the ammunition we now use," declared a revolutionary captain in the south, "we get from the Government forces. We capture some. The rest we buy. It is poor stuff. About one cartridge in five goes off. The powder is so bad, the bullets so poorly centered, they split and jam the rifles."

"Do you get the ammunition from the men or officers?"

"From the very highest officers. Gold is very pretty," he added.

"Where do you get the dynamite to blow up the trains?" I asked another revolutionary leader.

"From construction camps and passing trains."

"How do you know when dynamite has come in on the train?"

"Carranza men and trainmen are in our pay."

"Why do you blow up trains?"

"To get the customs receipts coming up in gold to Mexico City."

"How do you know when it is coming?"

"More Carranza men in our pay."

"One Carranza officer was court-martialed and shot for betraying a Vera Cruz train—was he not?"

"That was his funeral, not ours."



lutionary armies under recognized leadership

Because of the paralysis of general industry, many a poor peon has taken to banditry, who would otherwise be a law-abiding Mexican; and because of the general lawlessness and inability of the Carranza Government to put it down, kidnapping has become almost epidemic. Only last fall a young fellow from Los Angeles was captured by a roving band in the north. His ears were cut off and sent to his friends with a demand for a ransom of \$5000. His people were poor and there was delay in raising the money. By the time the ransom fee could be sent in it was met by messengers coming out with the boy's fingers and demands for another \$5000; and while the community was gasping with horror over that outrage, word came that the boy had been murdered.

Somewhat similar was a case near El Paso a few months later. This time the demand was for \$15,000. It was sent to the appointed place in bills. "To — with bills," yelled the captain of the bandits. "Go back and get it in gold"; and back the Americans went and got it in gold.

WHEN I was in Mexico City in March, a boy who was the son of a Carranza supporter was kidnaped off a ranch not ten miles from the city. The demand was for 4000 pesos. It was pay, or see the boy mutilated. The money was paid over in broad daylight opposite a park as public as Central Park, New York, and 1000 pesos was paid the police to look the other way. About the same time, two other boys were captured. One was so badly injured in the scrimmage he was left on the road. The other was brought in to his father's door and \$1800 paid for his release. When I was in the oil country late in March, Carranza's entire garrison band of musicians was captured and carried off to the hills by bandits; and a local governor was let go simply because the foraging raid was too rapid to delay escape by carrying him along.

Mexico City normally has a population of 500,000. Today Mexico City numbers close on a million people, the great increase coming from country people, who have fled the country regions to escape plundering bands and are now living in the city as they can, many of them sleeping at night in the streets with a newspaper for a blanket. In Mexico City today are 116,000 children running about homeless and school-less and in many cases orphaned by the nine years of war. The fate of the boys is bad enough. Another nine years and they will graduate full-fledged criminals. The fate of the girls can be seen in any Mexican hospital, where poor little bodies not yet in their teens are dying from defilement in soldier or bandit camp. These conditions are untellable. Girls in the Gulf country are sold as low as \$5. Neither can the suffering of daughters of American colonists be told here. They are on record in the State Department. At one time there were 50,000 American colonists in Mexico. There are less than 5000 today. The others have fled long since for their lives, leaving their life work—coffee, or sugar, or cotton plantations in smoking ruins. The record of these is as gruesome as anything told of Belgium. Multiply Belgium by seven years instead of four; and a faint idea of conditions in Mexico can be glimpsed.

All this takes no account of mines seized and looted of bullion, of ranches stripped bare, of oil fields harried till the oil producers clubbed together and with the full approval of the State Department paid Pelaez \$60,000 a month to protect them from raids. It is blackmail, of course; but at the time the blackmail was first levied, the Great War needed oil; and the navies of the world were within three weeks of no oil. In spite of paying \$60,000 a month blackmail, seventeen oil men have been murdered in a year, thirty-four assaulted and robbed of every stitch of clothing and [Continued on page 418]



# New Lights on the Russian Revolution

By Edwin E. Slosson

WE are already getting a considerable installment of the twenty thousand volumes that will be written about the Russian Revolution. Two of those in hand, *Russia's Agony* and *Russian Revolution Aspects*, are by men on the spot, journalists, that is to say, trained eye-witnesses; one, Robert Wilton, correspondent of the *London Times*, the other, R. C. Long, correspondent of the *American Associated Press*. Both are of course anti-Bolshevik. Mr. Wilton is also anti-Semite, for he lays the excesses of revolution largely to the Jews, especially the American Jews. He sees no safety for Russia till the Jews are sent to Palestine—and we must assume, tho he does not say so, that he wants them chained up there. He says that in April, 1918, the Bolshevik Government, including 384 People's Commissaries, was represented by 2 Negroes, 13 Russians, 15 Chinamen, 22 Armenians and Georgians, and more than 300 Jews. Of the last, 264 had come from the United States during the revolution. Evidently, then, they had received serviceable training in the art of getting offices during their sojourn in our midst, even if they got none of the other forms of Americanism.

Mr. Wilton lived in Russia from boyhood and so knows the language and the people. His bulky volume is a mine of information on the things we want most to know about. Particularly useful is his detailed and careful tho unsympathetic account of the various revolutionary parties and their leaders: "The hope of Russia" in his opinion is the Cossacks, to whom he devotes several eulogistic chapters. His great regret is that Kornilov and his Cossacks did not overthrow Kerensky. He accuses Kerensky as well as Lenin of being supported by German money. But the eclipse of Russia is only temporary. "The day of Lenin and destruction draws to a close." Doubtless, but he wrote this in December, 1917, and still Lenin and destruction prevail and even the steadfast Cossacks have not proved immune from the infection.

The reason the *muzhik* succumbed so easily to Bolshevik influence is because he has "no consciousness of nationality," no patriotism and no comprehension "of the idea of property in general" and especially of landed property. In the mind of the Russian peasant "lands,

waters and all that therein live or grow are God's" and hence belong to one man as much as another.

Mr. Wilton throws a great deal of light on the origin of the war and the causes of Russian inefficiency. The revelations of the Sukhomlinov trial, which aroused great excitement in Europe, were not reported in our papers, so I quote the passage showing how the Czar's generals conspired to trick their sovereign when he tried to cancel the mobilization order which Germany used as an excuse for declaring war. General Sukhomlinov testified:

On the night of July 30 I was rung up by the Emperor and told to cancel the mobilization. It was a direct order, not admitting rejoinder. I was overcome, knowing that it was impossible to cancel the mobilization for technical reasons, and also because it would provoke frightful confusion in the country. . . . Half an hour later General Yanushkevich telephoned. The Emperor had told him to suspend



U. S. Official from Keystone View

Japanese troops who are fighting the Bolsheviks in Siberia make their headquarters in freight cars, permitting transportation in the shortest possible time. The group here is cooking its noonday meal



U. S. Official from Western Newspaper Union

The Thirty-first United States Infantry in Siberia on a practice hike toward Vladivostok



the mobilization. He replied that it was technically impossible to do so. Then the Tsar had said: "All the same, suspend it." General Yanushkevich asked me what was he to do. I replied, "Do nothing." I heard General Yanushkevich utter a sigh of relief, saying, "Thank God!"

Next morning I lied to the Emperor—I told him that the mobilization was proceeding partially, only in the southwest, altho I knew that the mobilization was a general one and that it was impossible to stop it. Fortunately the Emperor changed his mind that day, and I was thanked instead of being censured."

Mr. Long, unlike Mr. Wilton, does not sympathize with General Kornilov in his attempt to capture Petrograd and overthrow Kerensky. The fear inspired by the Tatar general's "Savage Division" roused the people to resist them. Even the Bolsheviks stood by Kerensky and Kornilov's *coup d'état* was a failure. Mr. Long gives the following description of how



U. S. Official from Keystone View

These ringleaders of the Bolshevik government at Tomsk were executed by the Czechs at Ekaterinburg. Right to left they are: the promotor of Bolshevik propaganda, the town commissioner and the chief justice. The girl stenographer was executed, too



International Film

"Long Live the Third International" reads the banner draped around the altar in a public square in Petrograd, the scene of one of many May Day demonstrations in Russia

Kornilov's proclamation was printed at Moghilev:

When the staff printers, Bolsheviks to a man, refused to set up the proclamation in which the revolt was justified, he sent to the typesetting room ten Tekke Turcomans, all men over six feet high, with enormous Mongolian skulls, oblique eyes, yellow skins, and particularly ferocious expressions, and these, with their long curved sabers drawn, stood over the compositors while the proclamation was meekly set up. But the compositors were cleverer than the Turcomans. They printed Kornilov's proclamations; but they printed secretly at the same time Kerensky's proclamation denouncing the revolt, and the two proclamations were loaded on railroad cars, and distributed at the same time.

The most interesting features of *Russian Revolution Aspects* are the personal sketches and interviews of the leading actors in the great drama. Mr. Long quotes the despairing Kerensky as saying: "I am supposed to be supported by all reasonable men, but there are no reasonable men in Russia." He visited Protopopov, ex-Minister of the Interior, in his cell in the Fortress of

St. Peter and St. Paul, expecting to find him professing innocence, but Protopopov declared: "I am guilty of the most awful crime that a man can commit, the crime of failing to understand the spirit of my age." General Rennenkampf, in a neighboring cell, when asked for the reason of his defeat, replied: "I am told that the cause of Russia's defeat is that three-quarters of her officers are Germans; the real cause is that three-quarters of them are Russians."

Mr. Long's conclusion is worth quoting now that the Allies have undertaken to reestablish Russia:

Order in Russia if it is not to be reestablished by Russians—which means, left to be brought about by exhaustion—can only be restored with certainty by general military penetration, followed by reorganization, with the reconstruction of officialdom, the restoration of the police, and widespread financial, industrial and commercial reforms. The autocracy in peace time needed a million and a half soldiers to maintain a very precarious order; and to restore order by compulsion today would require a force at least as large. That is the obstacle facing America and her allies. The present weak assistance given to the anti-Bolshevik parties may easily ensure the overthrow of the already shaken Government of Soviets; but this is not enough. The experience of Lvoff and Kerensky in 1917 shows that a non-Bolshevik Government of the capital is not in itself sufficient to maintain local order or to enforce plans of reconstruction without which Russia cannot flourish. A bourgeois, Menshevik, Social-Revolutionary, or coalition Government set up in Petrograd or Moscow after the fall of the Bolsheviks will not have authority throughout the country unless it is buttressed upon the "strong government power" which the first Provisional Governments and the Bolsheviks alike planned, but alike failed to create. The popular notion in America that once the Bolshevik despotism is overthrown, the Russian majority will voluntarily unite, keep order and bear burdens, is not supported by the experience of 1917. The ultimate problem, therefore, before America and the Allies will not be: what Government Russia chooses, but how that Government is to be kept afloat.

It is curious to see that the sharpest criticism of the Bolsheviks comes from those who might be expected to have a certain sympathy with their views. Certain American and British capitalists seem to be snuggling up to the Soviet and we often hear a defense of it from ladies and gentlemen whose hands have no hint of callouses. But the Social Democrats, and especially the Russian Socialist Revolutionists and Anarchists, renounce the Bolsheviks and all their works in stronger language than any mere bour- [Continued on page 416]





The activities of the Rockefeller Institute in its health crusade extend to every part of the world. The key indicates the most important work in each country

# Making the Whole World Well

## What the Rockefeller Foundation Is Doing for Humanity

By President George E. Vincent

WITH the coming of peace an effort is to be made to bring nations into closer relations of understanding and good will. Gradually more normal conditions of intercourse will be reëstablished. Restrictions upon travel and commerce will be relaxed. There will be an exchange not only of commodities but of ideas. Each country will be urged to contribute its best achievements to a common fund upon which all lands may draw. In this commerce of culture, science, sympathy and idealism, the Rockefeller Foundation gladly puts its policies, personnel and resources at the service of the world.

Foremost in public interest of all its various activities is the campaign against tuberculosis in France. It may well be asked whether it was not presumptuous for Americans to go crusading against tuberculosis in the land of Louis Pasteur. French scientific men understood the theory of tuberculosis and the principles which underlie control of it. For example, the sanatorium at Bligny, thirty miles south of Paris, is said to be equalled by few and surpassed by only one or two American institutions of this sort. In the organization of local committees, in relief measures, in issuing literature and in carrying on educational work, in Government provision for tuberculous soldiers, in setting apart hospital beds, and in other ways much was being done in France when the American Commission arrived.

It soon became apparent, however, that these various institutions and activities were few in number, isolated, almost unrelated. In France ideas do not spread rapidly by imitation as they do in the United States. There are few French national organizations which can quickly inform every community of what is being done in every other. The "boosting" spirit is largely lacking in the

Gallic character. Individualism, both personal and of the group or community, is a dominant influence.

The American contribution, then, has been a demonstration of organized team-play. Only as dispensaries, hospitals, sanatoria, preventoria, open-air schools, home supervision by visiting nurses, relief, extra food, educational campaigns, committees, and government officials are all fitted into a cooperative and unified system, can really effective results be secured. The Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Tuberculosis Bureau of the American Red Cross set themselves the task of demonstrating to the French people the possibilities of such team-play. The Nineteenth Arrondissement in Paris and the Department of Eure-et-Loir of the provinces were selected for intensive organization of the essential agencies of tuberculosis control.

Four dispensaries were planned for the Arrondissement, three of these being opened and in operation before the end of 1918. Groups of nurses, or *visiteuses d'hygiène*, attached to these centers, visited patients in their homes. The Red Cross provided extra hospital wards, opened sanatoria and preventoria in the suburbs, and supplied food and clothing to needy sufferers from tuberculosis. Thus, elements relatively ineffective when isolated were combined into a mutually reinforcing cooperation.

In the Department of Eure-et-Loir during 1918 four central dispensaries and six secondary centers were opened. Another six were nearly completed; seven others were located for future development. It is expected that by July, 1919, the twenty-three called for in the program will be in operation. In the chief towns the French have set aside hospital beds for the use of the



commission. A sanatorium is being prepared near Dreux. A day camp is available just north of Chateaudun. French authorities and local committees are cooperating heartily in securing facilities, and as the Red Cross withdraws will assume increasing responsibility for relief work, the provision of extra food, etc.

When the commission was organized in 1917,



In North Carolina—the children are gathered outside the Saratoga School awaiting the regular visit from the dentist

centers in which special courses could be organized which should consist of lectures, clinics, hospital and sanatorium experience and field work in visiting patients in their homes. French and American physicians were engaged as instructors, opportunities of the essential kind were secured, bourses, or scholarships, of 150 francs per month were offered.



In Brazil—house to house calls are made among fishermen's families and intensive treatment for hookworm is given

one of the problems was to find public health nurses who were familiar with tuberculosis work and who could speak French fluently. Fortunately, a group of exceptionally able and loyal American nurses was secured. But it was soon evident that reliance must more and more be placed upon the training of a French personnel. One of the first tasks, therefore, was to provide in Paris



In France—this is visitor's day at one of the municipal kindergartens where bodies and minds are both cared for



In China—constructing the Anatomy Building, one of the "Green City" of the Peking Union Medical College

French women of a satisfactory type responded in gratifying numbers. About seventy were enrolled by the spring of 1918. At the end of the year forty-five nurses were in the service of the commission. Fifty-six others were in training.

"Do you know the Medicinal Tank?" asks a writer in *Le Matin* of November 30, 1918. "It is an invention of the Rockefeller Foundation. This



tank rolls over the roads of France, bearing signboards.

Behold this tank entering a city—or a village. . . . Delegates cover the city with posters. And such posters! Barnum and Bailey would not be ashamed of them. . . . The legends and designs make people laugh. They gather in a circle, they are amused—and instructed. . . . This is their harangue brought to us by posters and cinema:

No one, O Frenchmen, has excelled you in the scientific study of tuberculosis. But it is not enough that your scientists combat this disease; each one of you must take part in the battle, must benefit from the knowledge acquired, and perform in his turn the office of educator. . . . You think of tuberculosis only after you have it. We are going to make you think of it all the time so that you may protect yourself against its invasion. . . . This way, this way, follow the crowd. . . . We put medicine within the reach of little children. This way, this way, tell us what you prefer, moving pictures or the hospital. Our show saves you from the hospital. We are advertizing public health."

There is little to add to this description of the educational campaign of the commission. During 1918 three traveling exhibits and groups of lecturers visited ten departments, and in 141 towns of 3000 or more population gave 875 lectures with demonstrations and exhibits. In the same period 2,115,708 pieces of printed matter, posters, pamphlets, post cards and games were widely distributed thruout the whole of France.

A campaign of extension has reached twenty-seven departments. Representatives of the commission and of the American Red Cross have visited leading towns and cities in a systematic effort to organize local committees and to induce these groups to establish dispensaries as the first step toward a complete plan for control of tuberculosis. In the twenty-seven departments, at the time of the first visit, twenty-one dispensaries were already in existence. By the end of the year fifty-seven new dispensaries had been opened; twenty other dispensaries were in process of installation, and plans for forty-nine more had been definitely made. Besides these dispensaries, fifteen laboratories were arranged for; thirty-eight new nurses installed, and forty-two new and active communities organized. It is important to remember that almost all of the expense, not only for the creation but for the maintenance of these activities, is borne by the French themselves.

The demonstrations begun in 1916 to test the possibilities of ridding a community of malaria were continued during 1918. In four towns in Arkansas anti-mosquito measures were carried out with marked success. By draining or filling pools, by ditching sluggish streams, and by oiling surface water which could not be dealt with otherwise, the breeding of the anopheles (malaria-carrying mosquito) was almost wholly prevented. Thus the sole means by which malaria can be transmitted was eliminated. The results as tested by the number of calls made by physicians on persons who

were suffering from the disease were striking. In Hamburg, Arkansas, the number of calls fell from 2312 in 1916 to 259 in 1917 and to 59 in 1918, a reduction for the period of 97.4 per cent. The per capita cost for 1917 was \$1.45; for 1918 it was only 44 cents. In four other communities the percentage of reduction varied from 95.4 per cent to 80 per cent, while the per capita costs ranged from \$1.25 to 46 cents.

A constant aim of the Foundation's International Health Board is to turn over to government agencies public health activities which have been demonstrated to be effective. The anti-malaria campaigns in Arkansas and Mississippi have been carried out in closest coöperation with the health boards of these states.

A yellow fever epidemic was reported in Guatemala in June, 1918. After consultation with the Guatemalan Minister in Washington, the International Health Board tendered its services to the President of the Republic, and offered

to send a competent medical officer with funds to coöperate in bringing the epidemic under control. On July 11, 1918, Dr. Joseph H. White, released from the army and granted leave by the Public Health Service, sailed for Guatemala. The epidemic was brought under control, so that when on September 19 Dr. White was compelled to return, infection was left at only one point. The resident representative of the board took charge and continued appropriate measures. On December 4 he reported that no yellow fever remained in Guatemala.

With the hearty coöperation of the Government of Ecuador and of the municipality of Guayaquil measures for yellow fever control were actively inaugurated November 27, 1918. The attack is being directed against the stegomyia mosquito, by which alone yellow fever can be communicated. By the end of December 125 men, divided into squads of five each, were systematically at work in the city of Guayaquil.

BY far the most extensive work of the International Health Board has to do with hookworm infection which prevails in almost all tropical and semi-tropical lands, in the southern states of America, and in mining districts in several European countries. The policy of the board is to work only in coöperation with governments, and so soon as may be, after successful demonstrations have been made, to turn the undertaking over to public control. The usual program of procedure includes: (1) an infection survey to determine the prevalence of the disease; (2) an intensive demonstration of treatment to cure the victims of the malady, together with (3) a campaign of popular education as to the nature, control and prevention of hookworm disease, and (4) a persistent effort to secure the provision of proper sanitary facilities and regulations by which alone the pollution of the soil and the reinfection of the population can be avoided.



In Guatemala—the fight against yellow fever was carried on under these leaders. General Gorgas is second from the right



While the relief of large populations from the limitations and suffering which are consequent upon hookworm disease is in itself a highly important aim, the International Health Board has always regarded its hookworm demonstrations as a means to the establishment of inclusive public health services capable of dealing with all aspects of public health for a community, a state, or a nation.

A hookworm survey of Papua and a region in Queensland has led to unexpected developments. The authorities, both of Queensland and of the Federal Government of Australia, have proposed a five-year period of coöperation in carrying out for Queensland and Papua a program of rural sanitation in which hookworm control is to play a leading, but not an exclusive, rôle. The board will contribute the services of an expert sanitarian and appropriate a fairly large annual sum at the outset.

THE fifteen buildings of the Peking Union Medical College which are being constructed under the auspices of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, have gone steadily forward during 1918. The pre-medical school, which opened in 1917 with eight pupils, increased its enrollment in 1918 to seventeen. Additions to the faculty of the Medical School were made during the year until by the end of December thirty-two men and women were under appointment.

It seems a long way from Peking to Sao Paulo, Brazil, but the commonwealth of science knows no national boundaries and ignores distances. In March, 1918, a new Department of Hygiene was opened in connection with the Faculdade de Medicina e Cirurgia at Sao Paulo. Two American scientists have been lent to this medical school for a period of five years, during which time, on scholarships provided by the International Health Board, two Brazilian physicians are to receive special training at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, with a view to taking over the new department in Brazil.

From the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 up to and including appropriations payable in 1919, the Rockefeller Foundation has given for relief and other war purposes approximately twenty-two and one-half millions. During the years 1914-1916 the Foundation maintained its own relief organization in Europe, but when the United States entered the war, this staff was withdrawn and appropriations for Allied countries were made directly to the American Red Cross. The policy of the Foundation has been to work so far as possible thru a few coördinated agencies rather than to distribute relatively small sums to a large number of independent societies.

The many activities here described are consistent parts of a unified program, which is dominated by a purpose to promote the general aim of the Foundation as expressed in its charter: The Welfare of Mankind Thruout the World.



**Puffed Rice**  
*Is whole rice in the form of airy, toasted bubbles*

**Puffed Wheat**  
*Is whole wheat puffed to eight times normal size*

**Corn Puffs**  
*Is pellets of toasted hominy puffed to globules*

## Try the Other Bubble Grains

Most of you delight in one Puffed Grain, we think. But there are three of them, each with its own enticements. Serve them all.

*As breakfast dainties* it is hard to choose. All are toasted, savory bubbles—flimsy, crisp and delightful.

*In bowls of milk* Puffed Wheat is a favorite. And it means whole wheat made wholly digestible—the supreme supper dish.

*With berries* mix Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs. So in candy making or as garnish on ice cream. And so for between-meal tidbits, doused with melted butter.

### All Are Steam Exploded

All are made by Prof. Anderson's process. All are shot from guns. All have every food cell blasted so digestion is easy and complete.

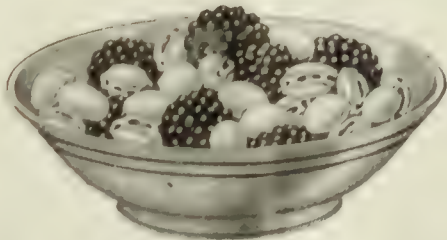
All are food confections, delightful in their texture and their taste.

These are the queen foods, and summer brings you countless uses for them. No other way of serving cereals compares with this bubble form.

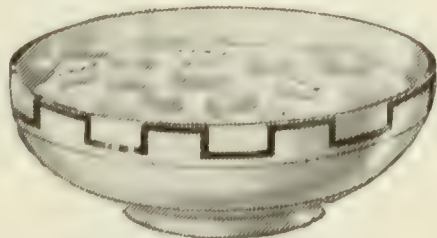
Use them to make whole-grain foods inviting, and to make the milk dish popular.

**Puffed Wheat                      Puffed Rice**  
**and Corn Puffs**  
*Each 15c, Except in Far West*

### Summer Servings



**Mix With Berries**  
*Or serve with cream and sugar, or with melted butter.*



**Float in Milk**  
*Puffed Wheat and milk is a matchless combination.*

**The Quaker Oats Company**

Sole Makers



# Call It a Wasted Summer Unless You Read Some of These Books

## Decent and Dauntless

It is curious how interesting utterly commonplace things can be. It is cheering, too. After all, "Solomon Grundy born on Monday" is the basis of all romances, however much you try to conceal the fact. J. C. Snaith does not try at all, in *Undeclared*. He tells his story very simply, so simply, in fact, that you find yourself rereading a scene to find out how in the world he managed to make it get hold of you so—and you can't quite tell.

A synopsis of the plot would make rather dull reading. The hero, who is forty-one and an unsuccessful green grocer, enlists as a soldier, comes home on a two days' leave and has tea with his wife, goes to France and comes home again with a bit of gas. He and his wife take a walk in the woods. It is almost all as simple as that, but his reawakened manhood and their reawakened love under the all-pervading shadow of the war make the deepest and tenderest of romances, written with the same absolute sincerity that pervaded "The Sailor."

One of the most interesting things about Bill Hollis, the green grocer, and about his tyrannical father-in-law, the carry-on, get-things-done mayor of Blackhampton, is the way in which they manage to be at the same time individuals and types. Bill Hollis in his reaction to the war is a sort of lower-middle-class Mr. Britling.

The feminine characters are delightfully well done. The mayoress who takes to her bed when she learns that her husband has been re-elected and she must go thru another year of glory, the tactful and designing Gerty, Melia and Mrs. Doctor Cockburn, are all that heart could desire. The Joan of Arc, damn-it-all Sally was added, one feels, as counterballast by a chivalrous and conscience-stricken author.

*Undeclared* is a fair title for the book, but we rather wish the author had used instead his dedication, "A Decent and a Dauntless People."

*Undeclared*, by J. C. Snaith. D. Appleton & Co.

## A Tragedy of Riches

The trouble with Stephen McKenna is that he has too many ideas. They are interesting ideas, but, being young and consequently afraid that life is too short to express them all, he crowds an oversupply into one book. One resents a little the entanglement of the main theme of *Midas and Son* in side issues and a surplus of detail, however interesting, because the main theme itself is so well worth while and so forcibly handled. It pictures the reaction to wealth, as "Sonia" pictured the reaction to the war, of a group of extraordinarily well drawn characters. Deryck, with his restless nervous energy and his undirected power, is a fascinating

and an appealing person. The two heroines—the one suffers all thru the book from uncertainty as to the exact pronunciation of their names, Idina and Yolande—are exceedingly real people, particularly the very likable Yolande, who makes some exasperatingly young and human mistakes. Mr. McKenna, unlike the average author, does not try to picture the inner workings of the feminine mind, but presents his ladies always thru their reaction on masculine personalities, an effective as well as a safe method.

It is difficult not to compare the book with "Richard Feverel," tho there is not very much to be gained by the process, unless it be instructive to see how two generations look at the problem of the father who controls the purse strings and consequently his son's whole existence.

*Midas and Son*, by Stephen McKenna. G. H. Doran & Co.

## That's Exactly Like—

If you have a thirteen year old boy in your household, or a high school girl, or a school baseball captain, or a dog, or a husband who likes to garden, but especially a mother, then you will be highly entertained by *The Prestons*. Mary Heaton Vorse has written a book about an average family in a middle western town who are always doing things which are "just like" people you know. Take this as a sample. It is the mother of the family who tells the story:

I came back to the library and shook the rug out on the piazza to get rid of Piker's hairs, but Edith's wrap I left ostentatiously out for her to hang up, so that weak-mindedness could not entirely call me its



John Collis Snaith, the English novelist, who wrote "The Sailor" and "Undeclared"

own. At that moment I caught sight of a ray of sunshine streaming thru the petals of the flowers in the front living room. I decided that this was no morning for discipline and hung up Edith's wrap.

*Pee Come to Stay*, by the same author, is a harmless and rather silly little idyl of Greenwich Village as the Middle West likes to think it is.

*The Prestons*, by Mary Heaton Vorse. Boni & Liveright. *Pee Come to Stay*, by Mary Heaton Vorse. Century Co.

## The Great American Novel

Will the great American novel be a movie? If so, Reginald Wright Kauffman's *Victorious* is well up in the running. Of course the great American novel of today is a novel of America and the war, and *Victorious* pictures the war on both sides of the water. There are battle scenes full of vivid horrors of sight and sound and smell. There are scenes behind the lines in muddy, ruined, little French villages become for the time an extension of the United States. There are scenes in the peaceful Pennsylvania town of Americus, in its sleepy neutrality before April, 1917, in its half and finally full awakening to the crisis. It all rings true enough, but it reads exactly like a scenario.

After all, the most interesting thing about the book is the information it gives of our early misconduct of the war, the murderous delays and inexcusable inefficiencies, the summer uniforms for men in the middle of a French winter, the lack of airplanes, the scarcity of ammunition, the methods adopted by the censorship to cover up the mistakes of the Government and the army chiefs and to conceal facts from the American people. Mr. Kauffman was in France as a correspondent and knows whereof he speaks. Some of his tales of criminal and costly delays have been told us already by the press; others we are learning day by day as our men come home and are demobilized; many have never before been printed. They are worth reading whether or not you like the thrilling, sentimental movie plot on which they are strung.

*Victorious*, by Reginald Wright Kauffman. Bobbs-Merrill Co.

## Adventure Undiluted

The scene is a moon mad, music mad, African beach, and the time the night before the marriage of Andrea Pellor, poor and beautiful, to Sir Hammar, an old South African diamond magnate. The heroine leaves the ballroom for a breath of air, and finds a tall, unchivalrous but fascinating American man tinkering with an airplane. "Please, Mr. Man, take me with you," and deep into the African wilderness they go.

In the nine weeks that follow, for the airplane is smasht and they make



a forest landing, there are antelope killings, elephant hunts, conclaves with chieftains, and all the romance that comes to mind at the thought of the African jungle.

*White Man* is sheer melodrama of the two on a desert island variety, but there is a certain fascination about the descriptions of native life, the black boat boys, the women pounding millet and carrying wood and water, the jungle sights and sounds, with sun-days and rain-nights.

There is nothing particularly new about the determination of a young millionaire idler to prove himself a man. In *The Curious Quest*, however, E. Phillips Oppenheim has built upon this somewhat threadbare foundation a novel of adventure that is full of surprises and alive with personality.

The young idler, hero of the story, is one Ernest Bliss, and his physician's brutally frank diagnosis of his condition is the impelling force which lands the young man, with five pounds in his pocket, in a part of London which heretofore has been to him but a name.

Bliss has wagered 25,000 pounds that aside from the aforementioned fiver, he will live for a year upon his earnings solely, and the colorful descriptions of the varied succession of his adventures and his "jobs" make very good reading indeed.

*The Wicked Marquis* is not quite so exciting a tale, but is nevertheless an entertaining melodrama played by a very aristocratic nobleman, a beautiful daughter, heavily mortgaged estates, a designing duchess, an American millionaire, a hard-hearted old gamekeeper and the always convenient shares in oil.

*White Man*, by George Aznew Chamberlain. Banta-Messell Co. *The Curious Quest* and *The Wicked Marquis*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

## Love Stories

Mary Roberts Rinehart has dared to be original by doing the obvious and calling her latest book *Love Stories*. Most of the stories are about a hospital, a pleasant sort of hospital where all probationers are pretty and all handsome young patients, rich. She has an agreeable skill in constructing backgrounds of thermometers, interns, sheets and hot-water bottles. The best story of all, however, "Are We Down-hearted? No!" gets quite away from the hospital to an American chorus girl and a Canadian lieutenant in London. Taking them as a whole they are not great stories, but they are good ones. You will probably read them all and enjoy them.

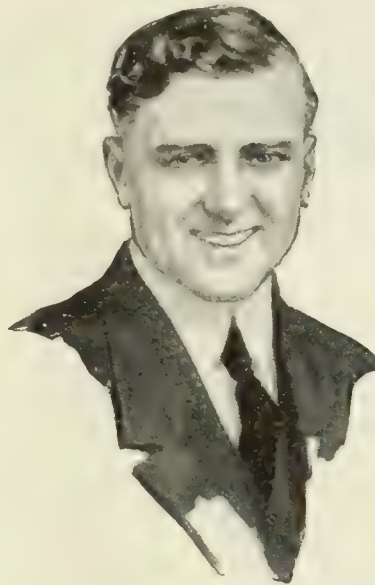
*Love Stories*, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. G. H. Doran Co.

## More Heavenly Twins

"Elizabeth" of the "German Garden" and also the author of the much discussed "Christine," has in her story of *Christopher and Columbus* created a pair of twins who emulate the heavenly duo of Sarah and Grand. The von Twinkler twins are older, tho not much more mature, and their adventures in "dis-

# To Those Who Want Cleaner Teeth

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



## You Must Remove the Film

Your teeth are not rightly cleaned if they discolor or decay, if tartar forms or pyorrhea starts.

You may brush them twice daily, but the great tooth wrecker—a slimy film—is not being ended by it.

The cause of most tooth troubles is an ever-present film. You feel it with your tongue. That is what discolors—not your teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So it is that film, not merely food

debris, which the tooth brush must combat.

The tooth brush alone is inadequate. The film is clinging. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays. The old methods of teeth cleaning fail to dissolve it.

Dental science, after many years of searching, has found a way to combat it. Able authorities have proved this fact by convincing clinical tests. Leading dentists everywhere accept it.

This way is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we gladly supply a 10-Day Tube for anyone to test.

## A Ten-Day Revelation

We ask you to try it, to watch its effects, then look at your teeth in ten days. It will change all your ideas on teeth cleaning.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

This way is made possible by a new discovery. A harmless method has been found to activate the pepsin. Five governments have already granted patents. The old activating agent was an acid, harmful to the teeth. And pepsin must be activated.

We urge you to prove Pepsodent as dentists prove it—by actual application. See the results, read the reason for them, and decide for yourself about it.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Do this for your sake and your children's sake. Learn the better way to clean teeth. The results will show you very quickly that this way is right. Cut out the coupon now.

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### Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.,

Dept. 540, 1104 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

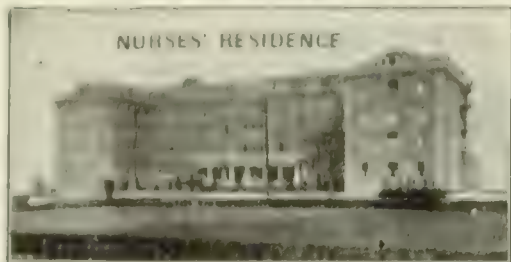
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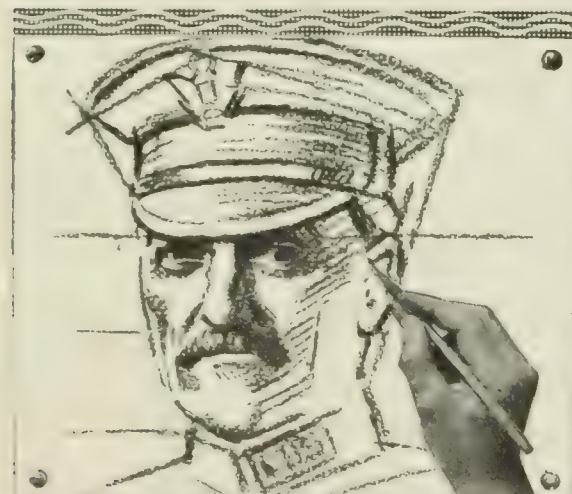
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"No, Dad," says your youngster; "it is a wren."

Purple crackles look like blackbirds, but they are not.

You may think a cedar is a spruce, a beech is an elm, and you may bluff like anything when asked what a rhododendron is.

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to send you for five days' free examination the new Pocket Nature Library. Splendidly printed, illustrations of flowers, trees, butterflies and birds in full color. If you don't want them, send them back. That's all there is to that. If you keep them, send \$5.50.

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ESTABLISHED 1897

INCORPORATED 1904



covering America" for themselves when driven out of England by the insensate prejudice against anything and everybody even remotely German make lively reading. Fortunately, for them, the seventeen year old adventurers fall into the kindly hands of Mr. Twist, who is described as "a born mother," and who personally conducts the perilously pretty girls thru the United States, where they are no more welcome than they were in England. If the slender story wins sympathy for other young Germans innocent of any political or military activity, it will have fulfilled a needed mission and the author's purpose.

*Christopher and Columbus*, by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Doubleday, Page & Co.

## How America Grew

"To the Allies in the hope of a better understanding," is the dedication of Prof. Max Farrand's remarkable little book, *The Development of the United States from Colonies to a World Power*. It is quite possible that the Allies need to understand us better; it is certain that we need to understand ourselves better. Most of us have studied American history in fits and starts, stories of the Revolution in primary school, a course on the reconstruction period in college, a life of Lincoln in odd moments. For all we know, the United States didn't develop, but just grew. Professor Farrand's book makes it so fascinatingly consecutive that you hurry on to find "what happens next," and events slip easily into their proper and proportionate places. You realize the relative importance of the cherry tree and the Homestead Act.

But perhaps the greatest value of the book lies in the angle from which it views the development of the United States. In his preface Professor Farrand quotes Emile Boutmy's statement that "the United States are before all an economic society; they are only secondarily an historical and political society." Then he goes on:

When the traditional, or conventional, point of view is once departed from, the most conspicuous, as well as the most significant, feature of American history becomes the expansion of a few thousand colonists scattered along the Atlantic coast in the early seventeenth century into a population of over one hundred millions, occupying the whole central portion of the North American continent and holding many outlying possessions. These people have developed distinctive traits and institutions that have become known as American. The original colonists were the subjects of European monarchs, and they have been joined by millions of people of all races and nationalities, mainly from monarchical states, yet they have established and have maintained not the purest but the greatest democracy the world has known. From humble beginnings they have risen to a commanding position in the realm of industry and finance, and they have become one of the leading powers of the world. The new history attempts to explain these things.

But the new history has so far been written chiefly for the student of history, not for the man in the street.



That is the author's reason for compressing the annals of the United States into one slim volume. It is a scholarly and skilful piece of work whose value will be appreciated by scholars but even more perhaps by the average man whose interest in the history of his country has been keenly stimulated in the past months, who wants his knowledge arranged and co-ordinated, who wants to understand why Americans are the kind of people they are today and to have some basis for figuring out what they will, or may, be tomorrow.

*The Development of the United States*, by Max Farrand. Houghton Mifflin Co.

### Uncensored Celebrities

*Uncensored Celebrities* ought to be read in fits and starts, but it is so very entertaining and such easy reading that you swallow it in great gulps and get your celebrities a bit mixt in your mind. E. T. Raymond's opinions about the great men of modern England are undoubtedly prejudiced, but that merely adds to their interest and the vividness of his swift, clever characterizations. He brings Lloyd George and Lord Milner and Sir Edward Carson and Viscount Northcliffe and all the other names you see in the papers every day very definitely to life. The sketches were published originally in *Everyman* and we should like to say that that would have been the ideal way to read them, at intervals in a magazine. We are afraid, however, that if we did say so Mr. Burleson might not be able to tell whether this is a book review or a skilfully veiled advertisement for the magazine.

*Uncensored Celebrities*, by E. T. Raymond. H. Holt & Co.

### Ireland

My aim in this book is to examine the condition of Ireland, to interpret its nationalism, to show the difficulty of its relation with England, to proceed from causes to consequences and then to remedies. The reader may easily differ from me in the end. . . . I shall have failed of my object if I have not improved his opportunity of judging the question for himself.

This is a book which is neither an indictment of England nor a brief for Ireland. With unusual insight and sympathy it rather preserves the delicate balance between the two. The situation is painted just as it is. Facts there are and conclusions, eloquent pleas and well merited criticism, all presented in a vivid and appealing manner with a dignity and beauty of style that makes literature of history and art of argument.

The Englishman, reading this book, should take up again, with fresh zeal and sympathy, the task of a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question, inspired to new efforts thru new comprehension. The Irishman reading it should consecrate himself once more to his country, but realizing that nationalism is a greater force when tempered by friendly understanding and a generous meeting of terms half way.

*Ireland A Study in Nationalism*, by Francis Hackett. B. W. Hackett.

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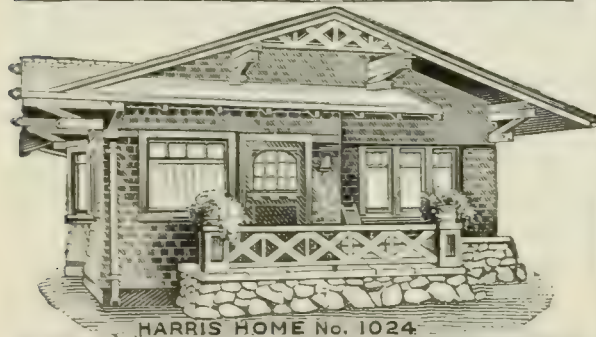
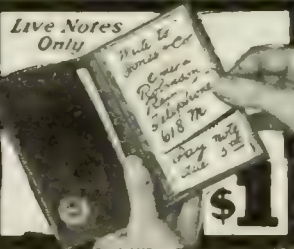


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## What's Happend

On the spot where the "Mayflower" left Plymouth, England, in 1620, the NC-4 landed May 31, 1919, finishing the first transatlantic flight. The whole trip from Long Island to England was 3925 knots; the flying time 57 hours, 16 minutes.

London policemen by a vote of ten to one decided to strike for recognition of their union, but the Government's threat to dismiss strikers and use the military to maintain order caused a postponement of the proposed action.

The subways of Paris are closed by a strike of the employees. The strike originated with the metal workers and has spread to the sugar refiners, house painters, dressmakers and coal miners. Altogether more than 250,000 are out.

On May 31 the Bolshevik fleet made another sortie from Kronstadt. The flagship was the battleship "Petropavlovsk" and she was followed by three other warships. The British attack with seven warships and after a fifty-minute engagement the Russians retired.

Greek troops have landed at Avialik on the Asia Minor coast north of Smyrna and have advanced from Smyrna to Aidin, eighty miles south. Their object, as explained by the Greek statement, is "to restore order and take a census."

High prices in Paris are going down. A military hut, turned into a temporary store, and under the supervision of a Secretary in the Ministry of the Food Supply, has shocked retailers into a semblance of reason. At the hut, householders may buy staple articles at cost plus transportation.

Strikers and returned soldiers took possession of the Provincial legislative chamber at Winnipeg and demanded the resignation of Premier Norris and his Cabinet on the ground of "incompetency to deal with the strike situation." Premier Norris told the crowd he would retain his office, and work to improve industrial conditions.

Senator Lodge and Senator Borah declare that they have seen copies of the full peace treaty in possession of private individuals in New York. The Senate Republicans are naturally enraged, since the Senate must still be contented with an incomplete cable summary.

Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill amending the interstate commerce act. It permits consolidation of lines and pooling of earnings, provides for adjustment of conflicts between federal and state regulations, and in general extends and strengthens the Commission's authority.

The public debt of the United States is \$25,921,151,270. At the end of the Civil War the debt was less than two and a half billion dollars. Just before America's entrance into the Great War it was less than one billion dollars.

Twelve obsolete battleships of the United States Navy are to be used as targets or sold as old metal. They include the "Indiana," "Iowa," "Massachusetts," "Kearsarge," "Kentucky," "Illinois," "Alabama," "Wisconsin," "Maine," "Missouri" and "Ohio." The "Oregon" goes to its name state as a relic.

Now they are proposing a "sympathetic" strike for Mooney, the labor agitator sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the San Francisco bomb crime. A ten to one vote for a general five-day strike from July 4 is pouring in to the Chicago headquarters of the International Workers' Defense League. Of 30,000 labor unions asked to vote, only ninety have so far gone on record as against the strike.

Great pressure is put upon President Wilson by the Allies to induce him to recognize Admiral Kolchak as the ruler of all Russia, but the President has delayed action until Ambassador Morris reports Kolchak willing to guarantee democratic government.

The Swiss, Danish and Swedish Governments have replied negatively to the note of the Allies asking if they would join in the blockade against Germany in case Germany refused to sign the peace treaty.

Soaring rents in New York and other big centers may drop, if building contracts recently let can be pushed. A total of \$191,823,000 in territory east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio River was announced for April, and a single week in May added \$59,748,953. Residential construction leads.

Three millions more than the thirteen millions asked for was given by the nation to the Salvation Army in the drive for the Home Service Fund. The sixteen millions of dollars came in contributions from a penny up in every corner of the country.

The red and the black flags are outlawed by the first bill introduced in Congress to check Bolshevism. To advocate the overthrow of constitutional government by force or violence would be punishable by \$5000 fine, five years' imprisonment, or both.

The United States stood back of Great Britain to the extent of \$4,260,000,000, according to figures announced in the House of Commons giving the present indebtedness of the mother country to this republic.

At the National Women's Trade Union League meeting in Philadelphia, the platform demanded creation of an educational department to train women for equal jobs with men. Suffrage and restoration of the right of free speech, free press and free assembly were asked in resolutions past. One hundred women labor leaders were present.

Twenty-six out of twenty-eight governors of prohibition states, according to interviews made public by "dry"



forces, declare prohibition has been a benefit, and favor its continuance. Boston prohibitionists gathered the interviews, which included mayors and chiefs of police. Seventeen of nineteen such officials said crime has decreased notably.

The public wishes the railroads returned to their owners, according to a nationwide canvass of newspaper editors. A questionnaire sent to 13,424 editors of daily and weekly publications brought an 83 per cent response that their communities favored private management.

A bust of Walt Whitman was strategically smuggled into the Hall of Fame in New York University by a self-appointed committee of admirers, as a protest against the failure of the constituted authorities to recognize the poet among the Immortals. Elaborate ceremony marked the occasion. Guards and attendants did not interfere, as they supposed the stunt had official sanction.

More than fifty thousand American soldiers are buried on French battlefields. The greatest American military cemetery was opened with solemn ceremony on Memorial Day at Romagne, in the very heart of the Kriemhilde line. Those lying there gave their lives in the deadly Meuse-Argonne battles. The graves of 1562 United States soldiers and sailors were decorated in Britain on Memorial Day.

One steel freighter a week is the building record of the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark, New Jersey. Three went down the ways on Decoration Day, each with a 5500 ton cargo capacity.

### Pebbles

A worm won't turn if you step on it right.—*New York Telegraph.*

They're calling them "The Allied Pow-wow-ers," now.—*Passing Show.*

Teacher—What is an alibi?

Bright Boy—Being somewhere where you ain't.—*Life.*

It is hard to tell whether a German Government has been set up or framed up.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Is your son ambitious?"

"Very. He wants some day to pitch a no-hit, no-run game."—*Detroit Free Press.*

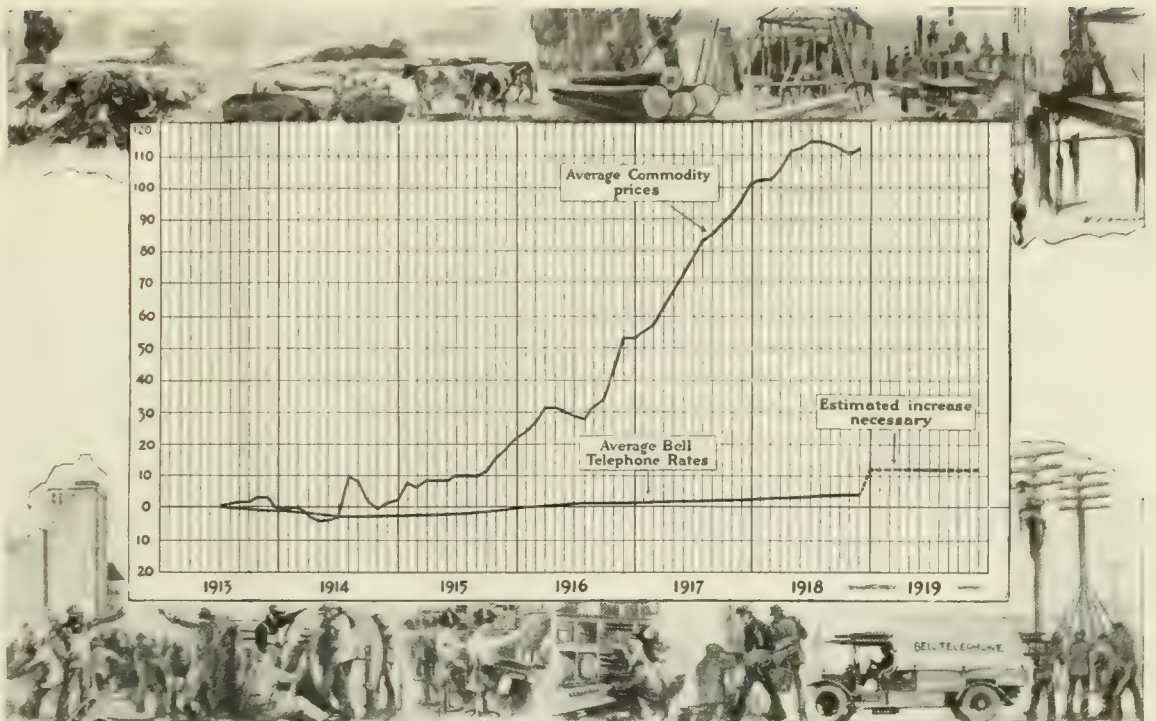
"When all has been said and done," she began.

"I never expect to see that day," he interrupted.

"What day?"

"When you've said everything."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A review of the *World Book* published in *The Independent* of May 10 mentioned the difficulty of finding in this encyclopedia articles or places likely to be listed under more than one heading. There is an index at the back of the last volume that remedies this inconvenience.



## A Comparison of Costs

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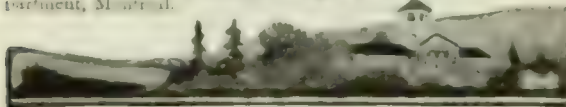




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## New Lights on the Russian Revolution

(Continued from page 405)

geois has at his command. John Spargo, who is one of the sanest of socialists and was of special service to our Government in the war, has given us one of the best volumes on Bolshevism. He does not indulge in violent language—he is not that sort of a socialist. He does not pay much attention to the stories of atrocities and German bribery, tho he does not question that both have occurred. But he subjects the doctrine to a searching examination from the point of view of democracy and Marxianism and condemns it on both counts. Bolshevism, he says, is merely an inverted form of Czarism and he quotes Lenin to prove it:

Just as one hundred and fifty thousand lordly landowners under Czarism dominated the one hundred and thirty millions of Russian peasants, so two hundred thousand members of the Bolshevik party are imposing their proletarian will on the mass, but this time in the interest of the latter.

It is a strange anomaly that a system based exclusively upon an industrial proletariat should have found its greatest success in a country which contains only 5 per cent of that class and in which the peasantry, excluded by Lenin's definition from the working class, constitute 85 per cent.

Mr. Spargo traces the intricate history of the Russian revolutionary parties and shows how the Socialists in 1902 split in two, the majority (Bolsheviks) following Lenin, and the minority (Mensheviks) following Plechanov. At first the Bolsheviks were nursed by the Czar, later by the Kaiser. The most violent of the Bolshevik leaders in the Duma, Malinovsky, a close friend of Lenin, turned out to be a police spy and provocateur, and his fiery speeches attacking the Government and the bourgeoisie were written for him by Beletzky of the Police Department. When the war was declared the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks members, fourteen in number, united in a protest and abstained from voting.

Bolshevism, as the word is commonly used, has been defined by some wit as "any sort of social movement that scares you most to death." But while this sense may serve the purpose of ordinary vituperation it is necessary to get a closer understanding of Bolshevism if it is to be combated and counteracted. Here Mr. Spargo's clear-cut analysis is useful:

Instead of being fanatical idealists, incapable of compromises and adjustments, the Bolsheviks have, from the very beginning, been loudly scornful of rigid and unbending idealism: have made numerous compromises, alliances, and "political deals," and have repeatedly shifted their ground in accordance with political expediency. They have been consistently loyal to no aim save one—the control of power. They have been opportunists of the most extreme type. There is not a single Socialist or democratic principle which they have not abandoned when it served their political ends; not a single instrument, principle or device of autocratic despotism which they have not used when by so doing they could gain power.

They are not self-seeking adventurers, as many would have us believe. They are sincerely and profoundly convinced that the goal of social and economic freedom and justice can be more easily attained by their method than by the method of democratic Socialism. Still, the fact remains that what social ideals they hold are no part of Bolshevism. They are Socialist ideals. Bolshevism is a distinctive method and a program, and its essence is the relentless use of power by the proletariat against the rest of society in the same manner that the bourgeois and military rulers of nations have commonly used it against the proletariat. Bolshevism has simply inverted the old Czarist regime.

The Soviet was not something new, as so many of our American drawing-room champions of Bolshevism seem to think. The Soviet was the type or organization common to Russia. There were Soviets of peasants, of soldiers, of teachers, of industrial workers, of officers, of professional men, and so on. Every class and every group in the classes had its own Soviet.

IT was the misunderstanding between Kerensky and Kornilov that threw Russia into the hands of the Bolsheviks. If these two men could have worked together a few weeks longer Russia might have been saved the Red Terror. Seldom, if ever, has the world's history turned upon a finer pivot than the telegraphic conversation between the Premier and the Commander in Chief, and this conversation—by luck such as historians never had before—was recorded in full on the Hughes tape machine and is printed by Kerensky in *The Prelude to Bolshevism*. This volume consists of the stenographic notes of Kerensky's evidence before the Commission of Inquiry and his commentary on events. He does accuse Kornilov of being a traitor, but credits him with meaning well even when he demanded that the Provisional Government put all power in his hands, and when this was refused marched on Petrograd with the army. But it seems to hurt Kerensky's feelings that Prince Lvov should accuse Kerensky of keeping him awake singing operatic airs during the month he was in the Winter Palace. A valuable addition to the volume is a "Who's Who" and "Where's Where" of the persons and places named.

Doubtless it is natural for members of the ruling families of America to marry into the royal circles of Europe, still it does not seem right to hear a granddaughter of General Grant call the Countess Spéransky and the Princess Cantacuzène and to find her writing in a sickly, sycophantic fashion of her aristocratic associates. But laying aside our republican prejudices, the "Recollections of Romanoffs and Bolsheviks" that she has put in her *Revolutionary Days* contains much interesting material. For instance, Ambassador Francis told her that he had offered American troops to Kerensky but the offer was declined as unnecessary. It has been hard to understand the actions of the Russian Government previous to the revolution, but it is all ex-



plained when we hear that this policy was dictated to Minister Protopopov by the ghost of the murdered Rasputin. Princess Cantacuzène confirms the rumor that the revolution retarded the withdrawal of Russia from the war, for Premier Stürmer was about to make peace with Germany when he was overthrown.

General Basil Gourko, chief of the Russian Imperial Staff and Commander in Chief of the Western Armies, gives in his volume, *War and Revolution in Russia*, an authoritative account of the campaigns in Prussia, Poland and Galicia, and then of his struggles to get along with the revolutionists, ending with his imprisonment by Kerensky in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. He complains that the Allies expected more of the Russians than they could do and gave them too little aid in the way of munitions. Rennenkampf's invasion of East Prussia that culminated in the disaster of Tannenburg was, he says, due to an urgent message from France to the Grand Duke Nikolai asking for a demonstration from this direction to check the advance of the Germans on Paris. So, too, Brusilov's unfortunate invasion of Austria was undertaken in order to draw off the Austrians from Italy. But General Gourko does not mention that the fatal expedition of the British to Gallipoli was demanded by Russia.

My latest batch of books from Paris contains four on the Russian Revolution. Robert Vaucher, photographer for the Paris pictorial, *Illustration*, describes his personal adventures in the Bolshevik hell (*L'Enfer Bolchevik*). He got to Petrograd on May Day, 1918, when the Bolsheviks were fighting the anarchists in the streets, and he left in September at the height of the Red Terror. He puts down truthfully day by day what he sees and hears, but of course not all he hears is true. For instance, he gives a page and a half to the death of Madame Breshkovsky—who is living happily, or at least safely, in America.

At Moscow in the famous Zonn Theater an assembly was held of all of the personnel of the theater from the singers and actors to the men who sell programs and the women who open the box doors, not omitting the machinists and firemen. One of the employees addressed the meeting and declared that now, since everybody is equal before the law, the same treatment ought to be given to each whether star or attendant, leading man or prompter. The artist protested vigorously and declared they would never consent. To their great astonishment, the best actor of the troupe, Monakhof, a comedian of great talent, took the floor and declared to the employees and attendants, "I am altogether of your opinion. Every one ought to receive the same treatment. We are all equal." The assembly applauded him, crying, "There's a true Socialist. There's an artist who understands the needs of the people."

The next evening when the time came for the play, Monakhof had not appeared. What was the matter of him? What, he sick? How could he be replaced at the last moment? At last, a few minutes before the curtain rose, Monakhof appeared. He was in ordinary dress with a soft hat, a cigar in his mouth and seemed in no wise hur-

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ried "Harry up," they called to him, "You will be late." But he responded phlegmatically, "It doesn't matter. I'm not going to act tonight. I want to sell programs." Monakhof as program seller? He must be mad. The whole personnel of the theater gathered about. The incensed players approached and argued. "My friends," replied Monakhof, "We are all equal, are we not?" Agreed. "Well, this evening I am not going to play. Let the program seller replace me. Everyone in his turn. It is I who will sell programs." Another meeting was called on the spot and it was decided to return to the old system. When the play began after a long wait and Monakhof came on the scene the public which had wind of the affair applauded him energetically and chafed the program seller until he was sick of it.

The charge that the Bolshevik movement was secretly encouraged by the Russian Government before the war is confirmed by Serge Persky in the latest volume of his journalistic articles, *From Nicholas II to Lenin*. He has a photograph of notes of a speech delivered by Malinovsky in the Duma which had been OK'd and annotated by the Minister Makarof. *Pravda* ("Truth"), the official organ of the Bolsheviks, was subsidized by the Okhrana (secret police), and Lenin himself in 1910 or 1911 had relations with them. When this was exposed Lenin defended himself in the same fashion as when charged with receiving German aid:

It was not the Okhrana that made use of us but on the contrary we that made use of the Okhrana. Without doubt the Okhrana has rendered great services to our party without ever obtaining anything from us.

Altho all of these authors are strongly opposed to the Bolsheviks and we have nothing on the other side, still their standpoints are so diverse otherwise, that we may get from them a tolerably correct view of the early stages of the revolution.

*Russia's Agony*, by Robert Wilton. E. P. Dutton & Co. *Russian Revolution Aspects*, by Robert Crozier Long. E. P. Dutton & Co. *Bolshevism*, by John Spargo. Harper & Bros. *The Prelude to Bolshevism*, by A. F. Keren-sky. Dodd, Mead & Co. *Revolutionary Days*, by Princess Cantacuzene. Small, Maynard & Co. *War and Revolution in Russia, 1914-1917*, by General Basil Gourko. Macmillan Co. *L'Enfer Bolchevik*, by Robert Vaucher. Perrin & Co., Paris. *De Nicolai II à Lenine*, by Serge Persky. Payot & Co., Paris. *Au pays de la Démence Rouge*, by Serge de Chessin. Librairie Plou, Paris. *Que faire de l'est européen*. Payot & Co., Paris.

### Mexico Is Our Next Job

(Continued from page 403)

over \$168,000 forcibly frisked from paymasters carrying the pay roll out eighty miles to the drilling fields.

In the face of this record, it is hardly necessary to ask—do American financial interests finance the bandits? Financiers do not usually pay to have their throats cut. The Mexican problem is no longer one of protecting foreign rights. It is now a question of humanity.

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been perpetrated, the loot has been divided by collusion between thieving generals on the Mexican side and thieving politicians on the American side.

It is no longer a case of protecting foreign rights in Mexico. It is a case of protecting humanity and helping the richest land in the world to throw off the incubus that has it clutcht by the throat. And do not forget that the devil-fish, known to science as the master incubus of nature, has a trick of clouding the waters with inky poison to make its "get away." There will be lots of inky poison before Mexico is cleand up; but cleand up it must be. The facts are coming out from the State Department now, and the mandatory for the clean-up has been laid on the United States.

If the United States declared for armd intervention now, it would simply unify the divided forces in Mexico against us for another era of bloodshed. There is a simpler, easier way.

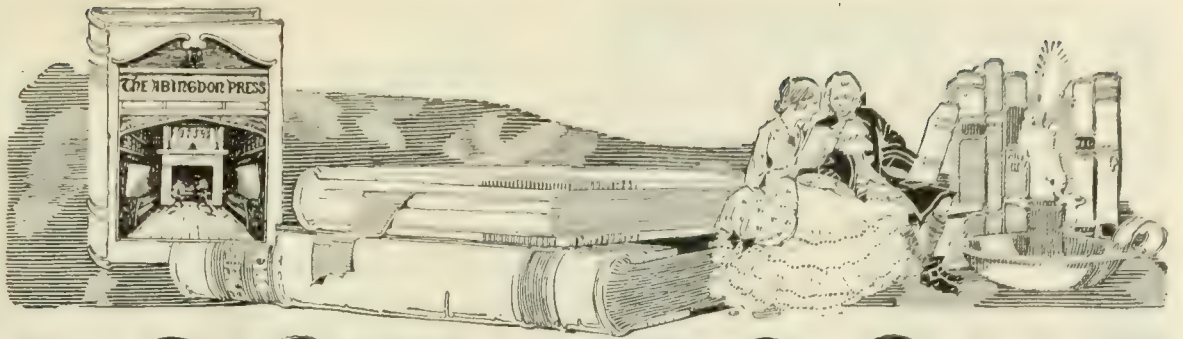
When the crash comes which is now impending in Mexico, the United States will be invokt for help. Mexico cannot stand another revolution. Let the help go to Mexico unstintedly, help in money and in policing and pacifying, with American agents to supervize the spending of the \$500,000,000 that would put Mexico on her feet, and Mexican agents to work with the pacifying forces. There would be no war. Two months would turn the trick. We have spent \$150,000,000 on Mexico and our border patrol in seven years. It takes only \$150 a year to clothe, feed and train a Mexican child in a school, which could also be a clinic and center of friendship between Mexico and the United States. If the \$150,000,000 we have spent on a border patrol, which did not hinder the theft of 600,000 head of cattle, had been spent on schools, clinics and hospitals, there would have graduated in these seven years a million young Mexicans friendly to the United States. There would be no Mexican problem. At the great Missionary Conference in Columbus in June and July, this very program is to be laid down for Mexico. It is not a program to let little bodies suffer untellable defilement here and reap reward in a far-off Heaven. It is a program to transmute the Hell of Now in Mexico into a little of the Kingdom of Heaven "which is within you."

We have had campaigns to save Siberia, to save Serbia, to save Belgium. Multiply all that these countries have suffered by seven years instead of four; and you have Mexico's tally. Mexico is at our very door. Shall we save far-off lands and leave unhelped our nearest neighbor to the horrors of another revolutionary era?

New York

### A Correction

The photograph of the docking facility for trans-Atlantic air liners, published in *The Independent* of June 7 should have been credited to *Popular Science Monthly*, thru whose courtesy we were able to reproduce it.



## GOOD BOOKS

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New York, June 3, 1919.  
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A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Tuesday, July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 13, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

#### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

New York, June 3, 1919.  
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DIVIDEND NO. 67

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Tuesday, July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 13, 1919.

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### THE INDEPENDENT

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## How to Study This Number

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOOK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Grammar and Rhetoric.

1. Select any ten important articles in this number of The Independent. Answer the following questions concerning the first sentence of every article selected: (a) Is the sentence simple, compound, or complex? (b) Does the sentence begin with a noun, a noun-phrase, a phrase, a subordinate clause, an adverb, an adjective, a participle, or a pronoun? (c) Does the sentence contain an adjective clause? An adverbial clause? What does every adjective or adverbial clause modify? (d) Give the syntax of every word ending in "-ing" that may occur in the sentence. (e) Point out and explain every example of apposition that may occur in the sentence. (f) Point out, and explain, every example of inverted order. What is the purpose of every inversion. (g) Is the sentence loose, balanced, antithetical, or periodic? (h) Does the sentence emphasize time, place, event, person, number, or some other important fact? What method of construction directs the emphasis?

2. Answer the following questions concerning the first paragraph of every article selected: (a) What is the topic sentence of the paragraph? (b) By what method is the paragraph developed? (c) What is the rhetorical purpose of the paragraph? (d) Point out the words employed to give coherence within the paragraph. (e) What proportion of the words are classical in origin? Substitute words of Anglo-Saxon origin. What is the effect upon the paragraph? (f) Explain the reason for using any of the following marks of punctuation that may occur in the paragraph: colon, semicolon, apostrophe, quotation marks, comma.

##### II. Spelling.

1. Learn to spell the following words: plebs, scite, mandatory, tonnage, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hedjaz, Esthonia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Philippines, colleagues, disintegration, Bolshevik, bourgeois, anarchist, proletariat, propaganda.

2. What is the meaning of every one of the above words?

##### III. Literature.

1. Explain what is meant by "Free Verse."  
2. What advantages are gained by "Free Verse"?  
3. What is the opposite of "Free Verse"?  
4. What advantages are gained by the opposite of "Free Verse"?  
5. Name some of the most prominent living poets. Tell something concerning the work of every poet you name.  
6. Name some of the most prominent living writers, other than poets. Tell something concerning the work of every writer you name.  
7. Name the different types of books that have been reviewed in The Independent during the year. Define every type you name.  
8. What has appeared in The Independent during the year that might be used in illustration or in explanation of any one of the following: "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "Treasure Island," "Ivanhoe," "As You Like It," "Julius Caesar," "The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," "Macbeth," "Burke's Speeches on Conciliation," "Lincoln's Addresses."

##### IV. Public Speaking.

1. Make a list of ten subjects, drawn from important topics of interest during the year, suitable for extemporaneous speaking. Prepare to speak five minutes on any one topic.  
2. Make a list of ten propositions, drawn from important questions now before the world, suitable for public debate. Prepare a brief for a debate in support of the affirmative or of the negative of any proposition.  
3. What important speeches have been reported in The Independent during the year?  
4. What is the importance of public speaking today in the United States?

##### V. Patriotism and Loyalty.

1. Give a talk in which you show how The Independent has aided you to be a better citizen.  
2. What have you learned from The Independent that has increased your respect for the Government of the United States, and your admiration of its principles?

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. "The League and the Senate."

1. "Within each political party there is an element that is anxious to see the League of Nations made a partizan issue." Who are the leaders of these elements? What is their reason for wanting to make the League a partizan issue?  
2. Why are such senators as Lodge, Penrose, Brandagee, Knox, Watson and Smoot making no public statements on the League?  
3. "The peace treaty will start on its way toward ratification in the Senate with a tremendous handicap." What is the basis for this statement?  
4. What is the attitude of Senator Hitchcock toward the ratification of the treaty? How do you account for this attitude?  
5. Why does the author believe that "opposition to the treaty and the covenant will collapse . . . and that the treaty will be ratified without radical amendment?"

##### II. "United States Among the Nations."

1. What reasons have you to believe that the United States will in future be one of the "Big Four" among the nations?  
2. "Actually America had been one of the great powers since the Spanish War," etc. What proofs can you give of this assertion?  
3. Professor Giddings gives four elements of strength as "our chief assets." Name the four. Which one, in your judgment, should head the list?  
4. What "weaknesses and defects" does he point out? What remedies for these weaknesses do you suggest?

##### III. "Nation Making and Nation Breaking."

1. "The new map of Europe will look more like that of the seventeenth than that of the nineteenth century." Study the map of Europe as it existed after the Treaty of Westphalia. Test the above statement by this map.  
2. Locate the "seven new nations" which the Paris Conference has already put on the map. What other new nations may possibly come into existence as a result of the war?  
3. What does Mr. Slosson mean when he says: "The nineteenth century was an age of integration, of imperialism"? What are his proofs?

##### IV. "New Light on the Russian Revolution."

1. Which of the books discuss in this article seems to you to be most worth reading?  
2. Discuss (a) the Sukhomlinov revelations, (b) the Kornilov coup d'etat, (c) Mr. Long's conclusion as to how order is to be reestablished in Russia.  
3. Summarize John Spargo's conclusions as to (a) the nature of Bolshevism, (b) the strength and weaknesses of the Soviet form of government.  
4. What evidence does this article present that "the war in great part originated in the covetousness of two countries, Russia and Germany"?

##### V. "The German Protest."

1. Is there any justice in Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's contention that the proposed treaty represents "the victorious violence of our enemies"?  
2. Summarize the German protest under these heads: (a) economic provisions, (b) territorial provisions, (c) interference with internal organization.  
3. What are the counter-proposals made by the Germans? Do any of these strike you as worthy of consideration?  
4. The newspapers speak of the French attitude toward the German counter-proposals as uncompromising, the British attitude as conciliatory, the American as non-committal. How do you account for these attitudes?

##### VI. "Mexico Is Our Next Job."

1. "Four embassies have notified the Mexican Government that there must be a clean-up." What active steps, if any, can each of the four nations represented take in bringing about the clean-up?  
2. Give the facts as brought out by the author about (a) the Mexican railroads, (b) security of life and property, (c) the oil industry, (d) political conditions.  
3. Why may it be said that the United States has a special mandate to set things right in Mexico?  
4. What method does the author propose for bringing about settled conditions in Mexico?



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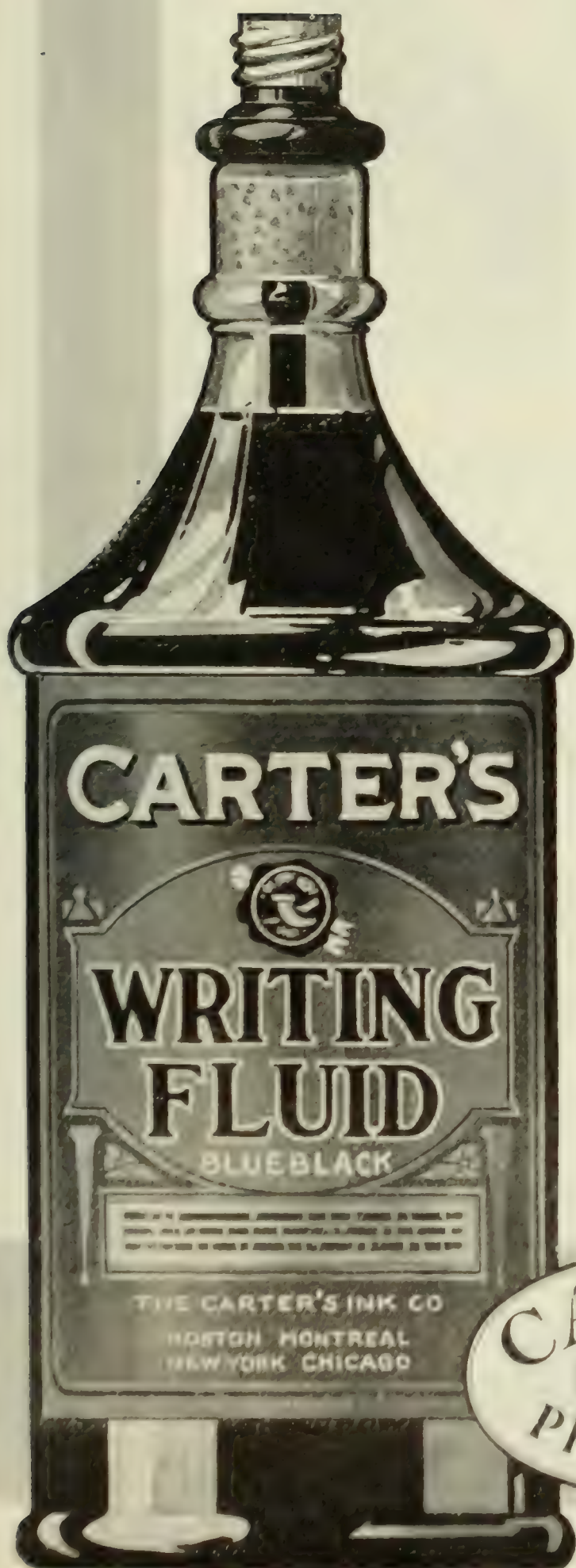
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119 West Fortieth Street, New York

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## Congress Gives Thought to Labor

TO all outward appearance the Senate of the United States at this time is thinking of nothing but the treaty of peace and the League of Nations and the political considerations therein involvd. These appearances are deceptive, for the Senate, and the Congress as a whole, is giving more quiet thought to domestic issues at present than at any time since the United States became associated with the Allies in the war. Uppermost among these issues is the problem of labor.

Three events have servd to compel Congress to begin the collection of its thoughts on the labor issue. They are the opening of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, the calling of a nation-wide strike of commercial telegraphers, and the continuation of the general strike in Canada.

Congress feels it does not possess the information upon which to deal intelligently with the labor problem at this time. Except in a very general way, it does not know what labor wants. It is much better informd on the wishes of organizd capital. Senators and representatives have had their eyes closd to the labor problem, hoping that in some way it would solve itself. Members who have made serious individual efforts to understand the attitude of labor can be counted on the fingers of two hands.

These men say labor wants something it is not within the power of Congress to grant by legislative enactment. Labor wants a new status in American life. It wants responsibilities even greater than those it dischargd during the war. And with greater responsibilities it wants greater respect.

Students of labor affairs in Congress are unanimous in asserting that labor believd what it was told about the coming of a new world after the war. Its expectations have not been fulfilld. Day by day, almost unconsciously, labor is gathering strength and determination to compel their fulfillment.

Congress feels instinctively that present conditions are tending toward a show down between cap-

ital and labor. That is the reason for its deep interest in the telegraphers' strike. Is this the beginning of an American labor war? Congress would like an answer to that question. Men in touch with the whole situation say it is not; that the time is not ripe for labor to strike with full force; but the time will come when labor will throw down the gauntlet unless important concessions are forthcoming in the meantime.

American labor unions never have been as strong as they are now. The burdens the workers carried during the war have brought a new sense of confidence in their power. Their overtime pay during the war has fortified them financially for a protracted struggle, if open combat is forst. The position of the employer is made difficult by the era of prosperity that is in prospect—a prosperity in which he cannot share without the cooperation of the workers.

The nation that will dominate the world in the future, Congress believes, will be the nation that is able to secure full coöperation of capital and labor, with neither wasting its effort on strife. Congress cannot order such coöperation. Except by example in the legislation it enacts, Congress can do nothing to secure the readjustment of relations between employer and employee that its foremost thinkers believe to be necessary.

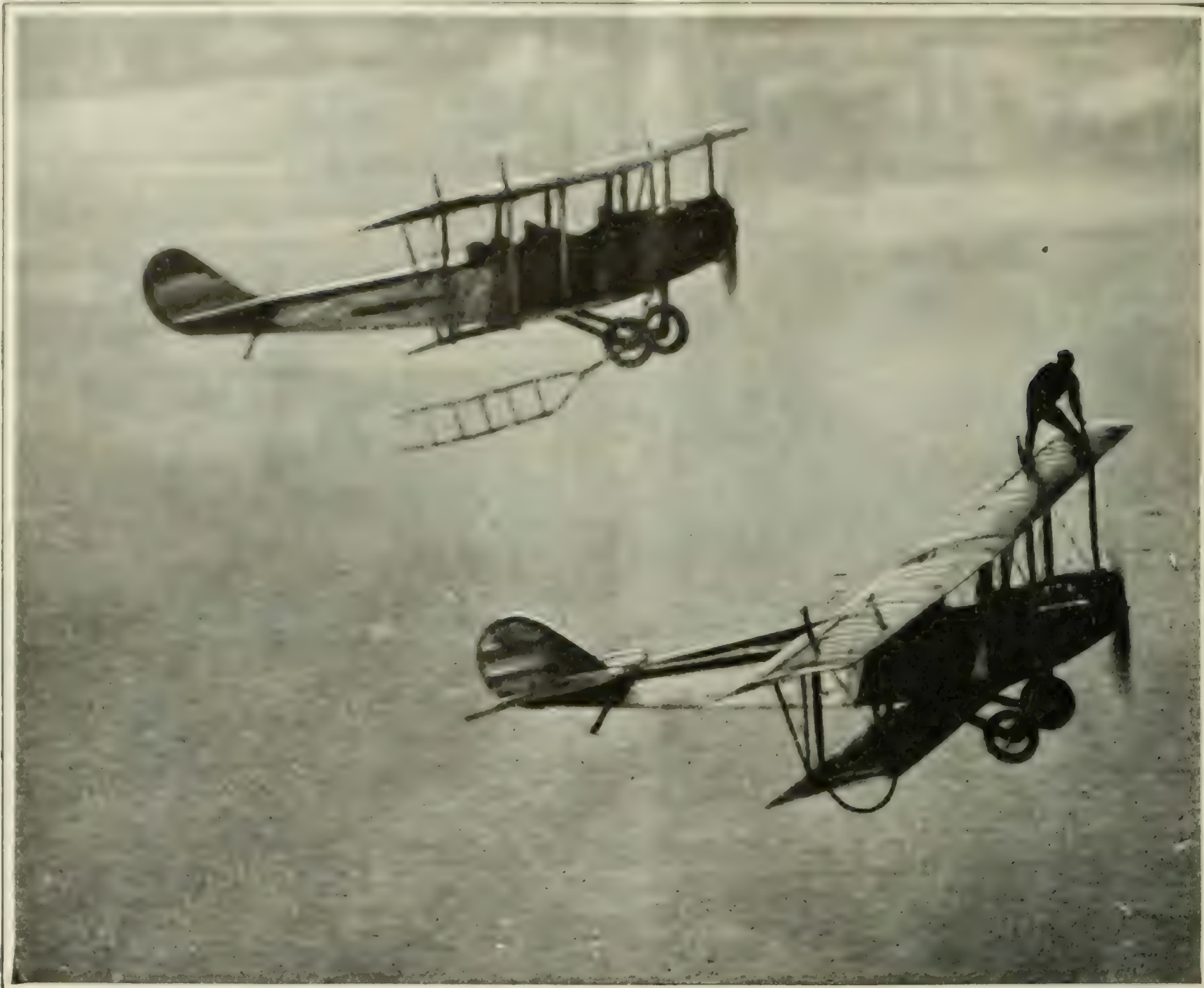
Such senators as Borah, Johnson and Kenyon feel that the country would not be insurd against a labor war in the future, even if all the paternalistic labor legislation that has been proposd in the two houses were enacted into law. Many of these measures are important, they hold, but the most important adjustment—the only adjustment that will give promise of industrial peace—must be made between employer and worker.

The more important labor measures now before Congress are bills for the enforcement of a national eight-hour day; for vocational training and rehabilitation of those injurd in industry; for setting up an Industrial Relations Commission for the adjustment of labor disputes; for creation of a National Labor Exchange; for a Public Works Commission to



President Wilson: "You'll be able to see further with this glass"





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provide buffer employment during periods of industrial depression and for systems of unemployment insurance, health insurance and old age pensions. In addition, there are many measures for allotting lands to returned soldiers and industrial workers who wish to go back to the land. Not all of these bills will be enacted this session, or even next session, unless the attitude of labor becomes more menacing than it is at present.

As indicating the changing attitude of Congress toward the workers, it is significant that no demands for repressive legislation to deal with radical tendencies followed the bomb outrages by the anarchists two weeks ago. Leaders of both houses said the Government had ample power under existing statutes to deal with any dangerous radical activities. If a resolution to repeal the espionage act were called up before either the House or the Senate at this time, it is practically certain that it would be approved.

The bomb outrages did call forth a demand for the revision of the immigration laws. Such revisions as have been suggested labor is not expected in any way to oppose. The suggestions fall under three heads:

1—That all immigration be suspended for a period of two, four or six years;

2—That all aliens in the United States be registered at regular intervals for a period of years;

3—That aliens who relinquish first naturalization papers to escape the draft, and all preachers or advocates of the overthrow of the government by force, be immediately deported.

The Government already has power to deport aliens who preach revolution by force. Opposition to the proposal for the suspension of immigration is expected to come only from employers who foresee a shortage of labor when industry gets going at full speed. Their influence will probably be sufficiently strong to prevent its enactment.

There is some sentiment in both houses for taking the administration of the immigration laws out of the hands of the Department of Labor and giving it to the Department of Justice, which would be expected to pursue a more vigorous policy.

There is little fear in Congress that orthodox Bolshevism will gain any foothold in the United States. The usual comment is that so long as Bolshevik leaders wear long beards and go by unpronounceable names, their doctrine will appeal only to the American sense of humor.

However, there are some modified forms of the Russian doctrine that might be attractive to American workers if they went by a different name. That is why Congress would like some additional information on the Canadian strike. There is some apprehension that the "One Big Union" idea, smacking as it does of a dictatorship by the proletariat, may spread to the United States. The threat of a propaganda invasion of this country is seen by some members of Congress in the remark by a Canadian labor leader that "there are twenty-three railway lines crossing the border—and some roads."

The opposition to the Seattle plan of twelve industrial unions instead of the present 120 craft unions, the failure of the radical wing to make any deep impression, and the favor in which Samuel Gompers was held, were the three outstanding features of the American Federation of Labor convention most pleasing to the membership of Congress.

Some members are warning, however, against banking too strongly on the moderation of the proceedings on the floor. They desire to know what went on in the committee rooms before reaching conclusions as to the attitude of workers. Industrial unionism, altho opposed as a general policy, is being attempted by the American

Federation of Labor, they point out, in the steel mills at Pittsburgh. The spread of the system to other districts that the Federation has had difficulty in organizing is practically certain if it meets with success at Pittsburgh.

Congress has been impressed by two things in the Canadian general strike. The first is the fact that the workers have not confessed a lack of confidence in their power by resorting to violence. The second is the failure of the Canadian Government to come forward with a constructive policy for meeting the situation.

The failure of the American Federation of Labor convention to approve a general strike on July 4 in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney is commended by members of Congress, but it is recognized that, should such a general strike be called in the near future, the American Congress could propose no better policy for dealing with it than did the Canadian Government.

## Labor Takes Thought to Itself

NOT only Congress, but the whole world of industry, is giving more or less quiet thought to the problem of the relations of capital and labor. In many places something more than thought is being applied. Winnipeg has had a month of thoroughly abnormal life because of its general strike. The end is still to come. On Tuesday of last week a three hours' riot took place in the streets between strikers and the constabulary, who had been recruited largely from returned soldiers to take the place of the regular police. Most of the members of the old police force had been dismissed by the city authorities because they had refused to pledge themselves to give up their union and to indulge in no sympathetic strike.

That appears to be the crux of the whole matter in the Winnipeg situation—the sympathetic strike. It has been dramatized in the slogan, "One Big Union." The right of workers without direct grievances of their own to strike in sympathy with striking workers in other concerns and other industries is upheld by the work-



Hoarding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

When truth is kept within doors lies come out at the window



ingmen who have put Winnipeg into a state of suspended animation and denied by the employers.

The *Call*, New York's Socialist newspaper, gives this picture of the situation from the beginning:

The general strike was successful beyond the dreams of those originally involved. Unions struck spontaneously without request and unorganized and unaffiliated workers came out in such thousands that the ordinary life of the city was brought to a standstill. The strike committee was thus compelled by conditions to become a sort of political and industrial government. It had to see to it that the population did not starve and that the health and general welfare of the city were preserved. The bakers, milk drivers, and other food workers; the street cleaners, and the theatrical workers were, therefore, directed to return to their jobs. Wherever it was found that unnecessary suffering might result, the proper adjustments were made. The striking pressmen and stereotypers were also, it is asserted, allowed to go back to work on condition that the newspapers cease printing alarmist reports and refrain from inciting to violence.

There is nothing revolutionary about the Winnipeg strike, at least in intent. Its promoters haven't the least intention of overthrowing any government. The strike grew solely out of the refusal of three metal manufacturers to deal with a federation of metal crafts, which declared that the old plan of negotiation by separate crafts was weak and outworn.

A dispatch to the *New York Times* from Winnipeg, under date of June 10, however, declared:

The sympathetic strike of the Winnipeg iron workers, which began on May 15, was considered broken today, so far as its effect on the safety, welfare and convenience of the general public is concerned. It was estimated that about one-third of the men and women involved in the sympathetic walkout have returned to work, and many others applied for their old positions.

The same dispatch, however, reported that "7000 volunteer citizen soldiers are assembled at various barracks, 700 veterans of the Fort Gray and Strathcona Horse, just back from France, are ready for a call, while at the Northwest Mounted Police barracks, 400 'mounts' have their horses saddled." It was "hoped" that limited service on the city's traction lines would be resumed in a day or two.

The ambitious strike of the operators of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, by which the Commercial Telegraphers' Union hoped to tie up all the wire lines of the country, did not begin auspiciously for the strikers. It was called for the morning of June 11; after it had been under way for twenty-four hours the estimates of the workers and the employers as to the number of men on strike were wide apart. Strike leaders asserted that from 15,000 to 20,000 operators had left their keys. The head of the Western Union declared that of its 40,000 employees 175 had stopped work; while the manager of the Postal Company confessed to between 1000 and 1500 striking employees.

The strike was another case of the sympathetic strike. The trouble began in Atlanta with a strike of telephone

and telegraph workers in protest against the discharge of certain telephone operators who had joined the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The strike received scant sympathy from Postmaster General Burleson, who merely sent post office inspectors to Atlanta to investigate the cases of discharge.

Last week the Postmaster General took abrupt action to return the operation of the wires to the companies to which they belong. The act was seized upon by the union officials as an attempt to avoid the embarrassments of the strike and to shift the responsibility back to the companies, whose managers, especially in the case of the Western Union, were known to be strongly opposed to the principle of collective bargaining. The strike was immediately extended over the southeastern states and, some days later, over the entire country.

The question involved is that of union recognition and collective bargaining. The Western Union officials refuse to recognize a union which is not made up exclusively of their own employees. They have encouraged the formation of an association of Western Union workers, thru which the company extends certain benefits to its employees. This organization is of the type to which organized labor always and

everywhere violently objects, since it is a blow at the solidarity of labor and, in the belief of the exponents of organized labor, an attempt to "chloroform" the workers into insensibility to their own best interests. Just before the big strike was called the president of this organization sent telegrams to the locals all over the country, announcing that the company intended to pay the sum of \$1,000,000 increased back pay to loyal workers. The union officials asserted this was a bribe to keep the workers from supporting the strike.

Mr. Newcomb Carlton, the president of the Western Union, who is a staunch foe of the theories and practices of organized labor, admitted that 260 employees "known to hold radical views" were asked if they would remain at their posts in case of a strike, and that those who said "no" were thereupon discharged. The Western Union, therefore, apparently denies the right of its workers to strike. This is precisely what Mr. Burleson tried to do in the case of the New England telephone girls. But the Postmaster General had to come down, with more speed than grace. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Carlton will have better luck.

## General Wood Speaks Out

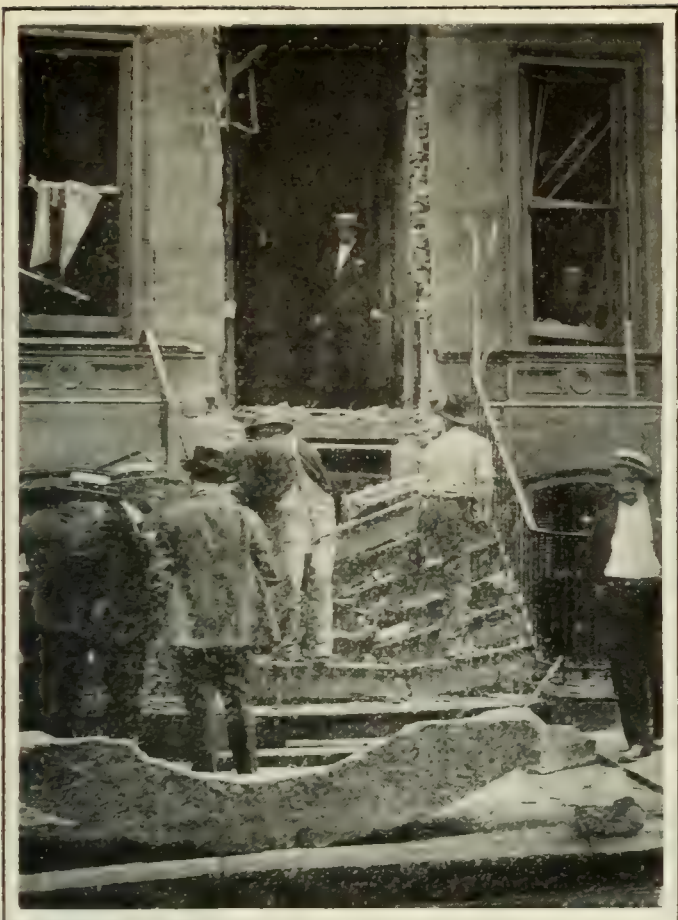
**A**MONG the men who already, a year before the nominating conventions, are suggested as Republican candidates for the Presidency, no name is mentioned with more frequency and more enthusiasm than that of General Leonard Wood. During the war there was a widespread feeling that General Wood, senior major-general of the army, had not been accorded



Kirby in New York World

There isn't room enough in this country for both of us





© Western Newspaper Union

# The Red Raid on Law and Order

In half a dozen cities thruout the United States anarchists armd with bombs made a concerted attempt on June 2 against the lives and property of several prominent Government officials



Central News

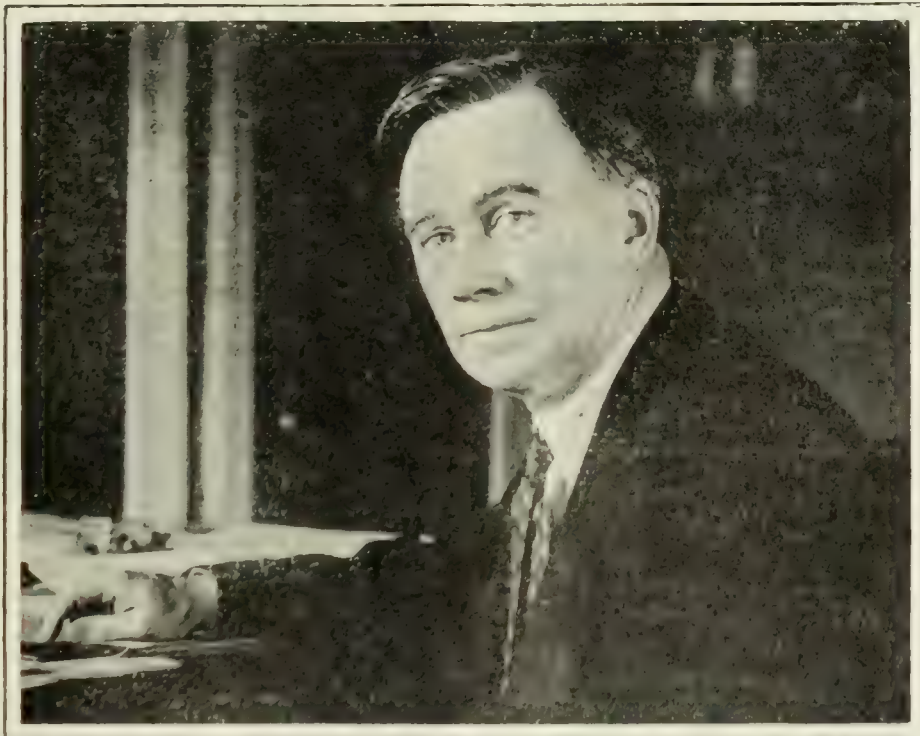
## IN NEW YORK

A bomb placed in the vestibule of Judge Charles C. Nott's house at 151 East Sixty-first Street kild one man and destroyd nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of property nearby

## TO FIND AND PROSECUTE THE BOMBERS

Francis P. Garvan, former alien property custodian, has been made special assistant to the Attorney General to have charge of all investigation work and special criminal prosecution. He is the man who will direct the work of bringing to trial the anarchists who made the attacks of June 2

© Harris & Evans



## THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S HOUSE IN WASHINGTON

Pink paper pamphlets were scatterd in the vicinity of the explosion at Attorney General Palmer's home. threatening "the powers that be" with world-wide revolution. "Class war is on," one sentence read, "and cannot be ceasd but with a complete victory for the international proletariat." "Plain Talk to Anarchists" was the title of the pamphlets, and they were signd "Anarchistic Fighters." The two men who are supposd to have placed the bomb at the Palmer residence were both blown to pieces by the explosion



Underwood & Underwood

## THE MAYOR'S RESIDENCE IN CLEVELAND

No one was injurd by the bomb that wreckt part of the residence of Mayor Harry L. Davis in Cleveland on June 2. A woman anarchist, possbly "Dynamite Louise," was arrested there



## A PITTSBURGH BOMB THAT MIST

The explosion that the anarchists intended to destroy the home of Federal Judge Thomson in Pittsburgh fell one house short and tore this hole under Mr. B. P. Cassidy's veranda next door



fair treatment when he was prevented from going to France and kept at a training camp in Kansas. But a grievance hardly makes a substantial platform for a political campaign. Nor does a friendship, and another claim of Leonard Wood to the popular interest is his long time intimacy with Theodore Roosevelt. If General Wood's candidacy were to be based primarily upon these two grounds, it would hardly need to be taken seriously. The voters of the party will want to know more about him than that.

The address delivered by General Wood at the Union College commencement last week indicates that there is more to be known. In it he set forth frankly and vigorously his beliefs on some of the questions and responsibilities that face the American people in these days of world reconstruction.

General Wood made a strong plea for understanding and appreciation for the four million men who left their homes and occupation ready to do "all that a good citizen and soldier could do to insure the successful prosecution of the war." He pointed out that the men who did not get overseas had done their part just as truly as those who did. Of all these men he said:

Most of the men are going back either to their farms or their old jobs. There is a certain proportion who want a change. They want something new. It is hard for them to settle down. The excitement of battle is still in their blood. Some of them have spent their money. They are a bit uneasy; possibly a bit unreasonable. We must be patient with them and do everything we possibly can to reestablish them in some line of occupation for which they are fitted. We want them to go back to their homes realizing that the Government has appreciated their sacrifices and understood the value of their service. Their influence in this country is going to be a very powerful one, and we want each and every one of them to go back to his place, wherever it may be, feeling that his sacrifice has been understood and appreciated. If we do the right thing toward these men, we shall have in the home of each one of them a center of patriotism and a spirit of service which will go far to keep alive a sound patriotic spirit.

General Wood emphasized vigorously the need for a strong national spirit, a high standard of true Americanism, not only for what it will accomplish at home, but what it will achieve for the world at large:

In urging the building up of a strong national spirit, I do not mean that we are to be lacking in international charity or in the spirit of international helpfulness, but if we have a strong and vigorous national spirit, we shall be a real power for good. We want a spirit which will stand for international fair dealing and a willingness to help in world crises, such as that thru which we are now going. In other words, "we want to speak softly, but carry a big stick," that is to say, be just and fair, but also be strong and ready to support the right, not only with words, but with force if necessary.

On the crucial problem of the relations of capital and labor, the problem which looms larger than any other on the world's after-the-war horizon, General Wood urged a fuller measure of coöperation and a more complete assurance of justice for the workingman:

We must do all we can in this period of readjustment to maintain the best possible relation between labor and capital, for they are interdependent. United they stand, sepa-



Chancellor Renner

Chancellor Karl Renner, the head of the Austrian peace delegation, arriving at St. Germain, where he received the terms of peace prepared for Austria by the Allied Commission. Dr. Renner's speech was in a conciliatory tone, contrasting strongly with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's speech for Germany. Dr. Renner went out of his way to praise the generous relief work undertaken by the Allies

rated they fall. We must do everything we can to help on good business, for on it depends national prosperity. Labor and capital in this country must work together in order to meet the problems which are going to follow this world's war. We do not wish an autocracy of either capital or labor, but a real democracy in both characterized by a spirit of coöperation and helpfulness.

We must inject more of the human element into our relations with those about us, whether they be our associates or our subordinates—more gathering about the table and discussing matters fully and frankly. We must recognize that the workman is neither a machine nor a commodity, but that he is a collaborator with capital. Individual capacity and ambition must receive encouragement and recognition. The employer must recognize the dignity and status of the worker and every consideration due him. The closest possible contact and the fullest understanding should be maintained between employer and employee.

Arrangements for the adjustment of grievances must be provided, which will work smoothly and promptly. We must do all we can to improve the worker's living conditions, to make his surroundings decent and attractive to himself for reasonable recreation with his family during the hours of daylight. He should receive a wage that not only permits him to keep body and soul together, but enables him to lay by something for the future.

If these conditions are to be obtained and maintained, labor must recognize that high wages can only be maintained under conditions of high production and high efficiency. Capital must be paid in accordance with the risk of the enterprise; those who direct, who plan, must be paid. Labor must be adequately paid, and after this, if anything remains, comes the question of equitable division. The more progressive, intelligent, and far-seeing are already beginning to give to labor a share of this excess.

The main thing is for labor and capital to pull together in the present great crisis, remembering that only thru coöperation, frank and full understanding and mutual concessions can the wheels of industry be kept going.

General Wood urged the continuance of thrift and economy; the permitted use of but one language in our schools; a national budget system; the conservation of natural resources; the better physical development of our youth; the paying of more attention to our schools and the higher payment of teachers; the maintenance of that fine feeling which exists between ourselves and the Allies; the elimination of undesirable immigration; and the establishment of a sound system of national preparedness, "a system not unlike the Swiss in its general character, but embodying much of industrial and vocational training."

The Wood address, with its directness, its vigor, its concreteness and its insistence upon justice, fair dealing and aggressive Americanism, could not be anything but welcome to those who admired and loved those qualities in Mr. Roosevelt. A couple of familiar phrases—"walk softly and carry a big stick" and "to spend and be spent"—accentuated the Rooseveltian tone of the speech. But neither the phrases nor the general method gave any suggestion of imitation. They were used as by a man whose natural temper and native habit of mind they suited and expressed.

General Wood has performed a service to the public by making it clear just where he stands. He has done himself good service by his frankness and his abstention from partizan criticism or bitterness.



## The Peace Negotiations

**T**HIS has been a toilsome and anxious week at the Paris conference. The objections raised by Germany have revealed the weaknesses of the treaty and reopened sore questions on which a specious agreement had been reached. The peace plenipotentiaries, besides coming to an agreement among themselves and securing an acceptance of their conditions by the enemy, will have to take into consideration the popular feeling at home and to confront the possibility of the rejection of the treaty by their own parliaments.

The work of the conference is under attack from opposite sides. Its terms have been bitterly denounced in certain liberal, labor and radical circles of France, England, America and neutral nations as an imperialistic and capitalistic peace, ruinous to Germany and dangerous to the peace of the world. On the other hand, conservative opinion regards the terms as too lenient and is opposed to the League of Nations.

It is said that Premier Lloyd George, who started his career as a radical and still derives a large part of his support from that quarter, is in favor of considerable concessions, that Premier Clemenceau is strongly opposed to any changes and that President Wilson agrees most nearly with Clemenceau on this point but is willing to make certain modifications if these will be acceptable to both parties. The President in the *Matin* denies the charge of his critics that he has abandoned his principles:

I am convinced that our treaty project violates none of my principles. If I held a contrary opinion I would not hesitate to confess it and would endeavor to correct the error. The treaty as drawn up, however, entirely conforms with my fourteen points.

The most vulnerable points of the treaty are the extent of the indemnity, the manner of its collection, and the alienation of territory without the consent of the inhabitants. The German plenipotentiaries ask to have the indemnity fixed at a definite sum to cover actual cost of reparation, and they proposed a hundred billion marks (\$25,000,000,000) as a possible maximum. This is about as much as Germany, in the opinion of some of the Entente experts, will be able to pay, but the total of the claims against Germany amounts to over \$150,000,000,000. Both Lloyd George and Clemenceau have led their

people to expect more than could possibly be extracted from the enemy and these expectations will have to meet with disappointment. The French Government has relied upon sweeping indemnities to repay the cost of the war instead of raising it so far as possible by taxation, as has been done in England and America. Consequently, the French financial system is seriously endangered if the indemnity is fixed at any practicable sum. It is now suggested that Germany be required to pay five billion dollars down and after two years the balance of some twenty-five or thirty-five billions may be determined upon.

Probably some restrictions may be placed on the Reparation Commission, which, according to the first draft of the treaty, would give to Germany's enemies and trade rivals the power to regulate in detail the industries and finances of Germany. The clause by which foreign troops in unlimited numbers are to be quartered on German soil for an indefinite period at Germany's expense is also open to criticism, and probably some limitation will be placed on this.

The German population of Upper Silesia protest against being handed over to Poland without their consent and declare they will fight to the last man rather than submit to Polish rule. It is proposed to amend the treaty on this point and permit a plebiscite to be held. Then if the people vote to join Poland, as they probably will, some arrangement will be made by which Germany can buy coal and metals from the Silesian mines.

Probably the treaty itself will not be altered, but the necessary ameliorations and interpretations embodied in an appended letter.

## The Treaty Text

**W**HEN the proposed treaty was presented to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles, May 7, a synopsis of it, of about one-tenth its length, was given out to the press of the world. The Allied and Associated Powers agreed among themselves not to make public the entire text in detail until after its signature. But the Germans, there being no stipulation to the contrary, immediately began to publish it in their newspapers, and French, English and German versions were soon on sale in pamphlet form in Germany and in neutral countries. But it was not allowed by the censors



Dr. Melchior, Dr. Landsberg, Herr Giesberts, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Herr Leinert, Professor Schucking.

The six German delegates at Versailles are shown here listening to the terms of the peace treaty as presented by the Allies. On the extreme left is Dr. Melchior, next to him Herr Leinert, then comes Dr. Landsberg of the fiery red beard (representing proletarian classes of Germany). The next is Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the leader of the group. After the Count comes Herr Giesberts, and Professor Schucking is on the extreme right.



to be mailed or cabled to the United States. Thirty-five copies were sent over to the State Department at Washington, but these were kept under seal.

President Wilson is said to have favored publicity from the first, and the French Foreign Minister told the Chamber of Deputies that he desired the release of the economic and financial clauses, but Premier Lloyd George is supposed to have vetoed the proposal. The full text of the League of Nations Covenant and the International Labor organization has been released previously. The French censorship, which is particularly strict, did not permit even a brief outline to appear in the papers at the time of the delivery.

The United States Senate felt aggrieved at being excluded from the document on which it was eventually to pass, especially after Senator Lodge had reported having seen a copy in private hands. On June 9, a copy brought from Paris by an American correspondent was published in the papers, and the Senate, on motion of Senator Borah, ordered it printed in the *Congressional Record*. The copy which Mr. Lodge had seen was shown him by former Secretary of State Root, who had obtained it from Henry P. Davison, head of the League of Red Cross Societies. It had been brought from Paris by Thomas W. Lamont, one of the financial advisers of the American mission.

A comparison of this text with the official summary does not disclose any sinister reason for the secrecy, as had been alleged. The summary seems to be as complete and accurate as such an extreme condensation can be. But of course every line of such an epoch-making document is of importance and will repay careful study.

The treaty as a whole impresses one as much more severe on Germany than one gathers from the summary. This doubtless was why the Germans published it at home and in neutral countries, in the hope of gaining sympathy. One instance is the Sarre basin. This was demanded by France and allowed by Russia in the secret agreement between these countries, but since the territory is undeniably German its annexation was contrary

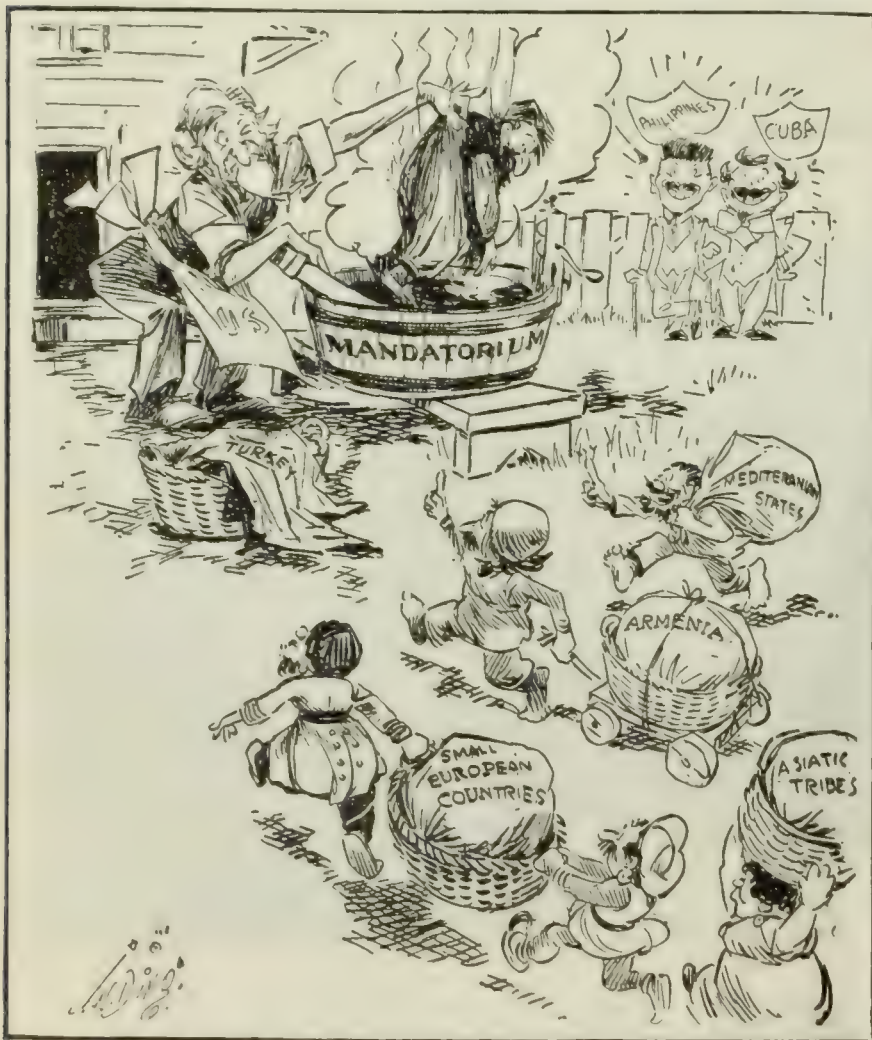
to the President's principle of self-determination. France, however, had an unquestionable right to compensation in kind for the destruction of the coal mines of northern France, and the treaty, by ceding to the French Government "full and absolute possession with exclusive rights" to the mines of the Sarre basin for fifteen years, makes it practically certain that the territory will eventually go to France. For the French State will own and control all the works, machinery, railways, power plants, shops, electric lines, stores, dwellings, schools, hospitals, "and in general everything which those who own or exploit the mines possess or enjoy for the purposes of exploiting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries." The French may dispossess all the German owners and workmen and substitute their own men. The French workmen introduced may belong to French unions. French schools will be established to teach the language to employees and their children. The Sarre will be governed by a commission appointed by the League of Nations and composed of one native not a Frenchman, one Frenchman and three from other countries than France or Germany. The inhabitants are allowed to retain their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools and language. Any of the inhabitants have the right to move out at any time. At the end of fifteen years a plebiscite will be taken, when the men and women now resident will vote by districts on whether to remain under the League of Nations or join France or join Germany. The League of Nations shall then decide upon the sovereignty, "taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants." In case the League decides to return the territory to Germany the mines must be bought by Germany at a price to be fixed by arbitration, and if Germany fails to pay that price within six months the territory goes to France finally. But even if the Sarre goes to Germany the French will retain the right to purchase at a price fixed by the League all the coal required for "their industrial and domestic needs."

## Kolchak and the Bolsheviki

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK, supreme ruler at Omsk, who a month ago was said to be advancing rapidly upon Moscow and likely soon to overthrow the Soviet republic, has received a severe setback. It appears now that he did not get within 600 miles of Moscow and did not take Samara, Saratov or Kasan on the Volga, as reported, but only got to Sarapul on the Kama, and this he has now lost. The Bolshevik troops have driven the Kolchak forces back 200 miles and taken Ufa, which they lost last year. The Soviet claims the capture of over 50,000 prisoners with large quantities of munitions. Each side accuses the other of devastating the country occupied and inflicting atrocities on the inhabitants. Each side asserts that its advances are welcomed by the people and that it receives wholesale desertions from its opponents.

The Kolchak troops, which are officially stated to number 300,000, have been supplied with arms and equipment by the British Government and instructed by British officers, but no British forces have taken part in the fighting west of the Urals. The United States Government has called for 8000 additional volunteers for service in Siberia. The Russian Embassy at Washington has officially thanked the American and Allied Governments for the aid they have given to the Kolchak Government in its fight against the Bolsheviki.

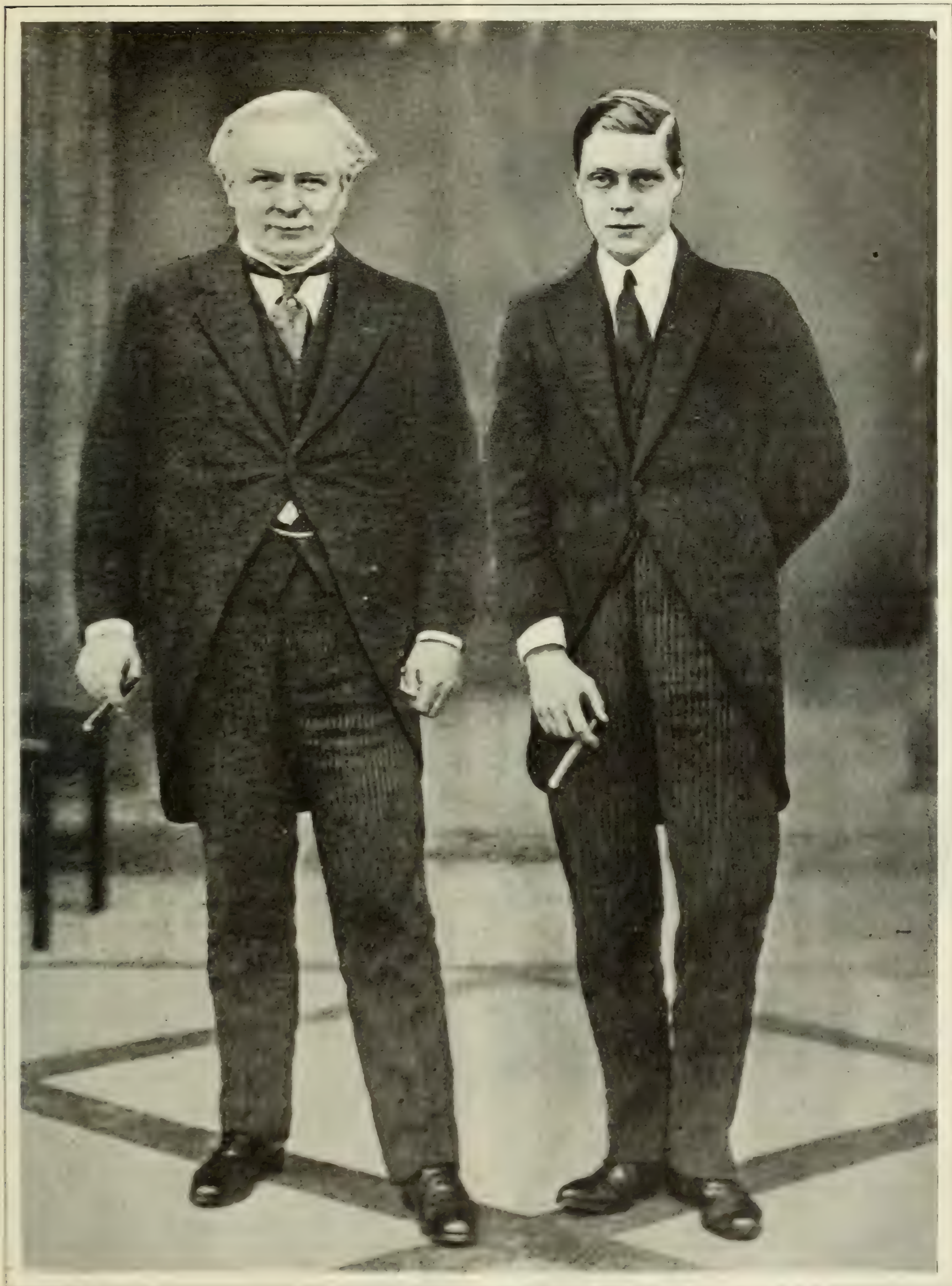
It is reported that three of the Big Four, England, France and Japan, are in favor of the recognition of the Omsk Government as the legitimate authority over all Russia. Admiral Kolchak has given assurances that he will call a constituent assembly to decide upon the



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Some of his former patrons must have recommended him





*International Film*

## Premier and Prince

Evidently one way to tell whether a man achieved greatness or had it thrust upon him is by his grasp on things—cigars, for instance. Mr. Lloyd George's clenched fist is as unconscious an expression of his personal force as his forward-thrust foot and square jaw. The Prince of Wales leaves it to the cigar to stay with him or not as it likes.



form of the future government as soon as he takes Moscow. But President Wilson has been reluctant to give the Kolchak Government official and exclusive endorsement because from the reports of Americans on the ground it appeared that Kolchak's support was in large part reactionary and that he does not command the entire confidence of the people, even in the territory over which he has control. The Russians abroad are not agreed on the question. Most of them, like Prince Lvov and Nicolai Tschakovsky, the Socialist head of the Archangel Government, favor Kolchak, but Kerensky opposes him. The representatives or agents of the Russian cooperative societies in America are divided as to their policy. Those from Siberia have come out in support of Kolchak, but those from European Russia declare that this is contrary to the principles of the cooperatives, who have always abstained from po-

litical controversies. The Constitutional Democrats, the party of Professor Miliukov, favor Kolchak, and so do most of the Social Revolutionists. But some of the Social Revolutionists, formerly bitter opponents of the Bolsheviks, have gone over to the other side on account of their resentment at foreign invasions and even taken office in the Soviet Government.

Admiral Kolchak has been hampered in the establishment of a stable government by the ambition and corruption of his associates. Rival generals, Senenov, Horvath and Ivanov, have disputed his power and his ministers have been guilty of graft. Zerirov, Minister of Supplies in the Kolchak cabinet, has been impeached for frauds estimated at 60,000,000 rubles (nominally \$30,000,000). Because of these scandals the Omsk cabinet resigned in April, but Kolchak seems to have weathered the storm and organized a new ministry on a broader and, it is to be hoped, an honest basis.

The American troops in eastern Siberia are having increasing difficulty in guarding the railroads. There have been risings in various parts of the country by Russian partisans who are opposed to the rule of Admiral Kolchak at Omsk but who deny being Bolsheviks. The American troops are under instructions not to take part in such civil conflicts, but when in February a battalion of the Oita regiment lost 200 men in a battle with these partisans, the Americans were sharply criticized in Japan and England for refusing to go to the rescue of the Japanese. The question was brought up in the British Parliament and Mr. Churchill explained that it was merely an error in judgment on the part of General Graves, who thought the belligerents were not Bolsheviks when they really were. But the Americans have been so incensed at the cruel treatment of the people by the Cossacks of Kolchak and other leaders that they are disposed to sympathize with the revolt. Probably on that account Kolchak has requested the American forces not to come within a thousand miles of the front. The Japanese papers claim that many American soldiers have joined the Bolsheviks.

The Americans do not desire to move westward, for they have their hands full where they are, especially since the Canadian troops have all been withdrawn. One of their hard jobs is the protection of the coal mines of the Suchan district, northeast of Vladivostok. A general strike was called here on May 22 and 2000 miners and railroad men went out. Men were found in the American ranks capable of running the engines, and with the aid of the Chinese and Japanese forces the mines and stations have been protected. But the Russian bands—be they Bolsheviks or not—have been busy at the lines and there were a dozen wrecks within two days, in one of which more than a hundred Japanese soldiers were killed or injured. Three Americans were slightly wounded in pursuing some of the depredators through the hills, the first casualties among our Siberian forces. These bands who are fighting the "Kolchaki" are said to number 10,000. There are now 7000 combatant and 200 non-combatant American troops in Siberia. The Japanese number 23,000, of whom 15,000 are combatants.

The Americans have determined to confine their activities to a zone of ten versts ( $6\frac{2}{3}$  miles) on each side of the railroad track, and the Czechs have adopted the same rule. The Japanese and British complain that this is not enough to insure safety and point to the recent raids as proof. A band of Bolsheviks on skis attacked a train west of Irkutsk and captured four carloads of Czech munitions.

The British have apparently had to withdraw from Merv and the Trans-Caspian region, but they control the Caspian and have expelled the Bolsheviks from Alex-

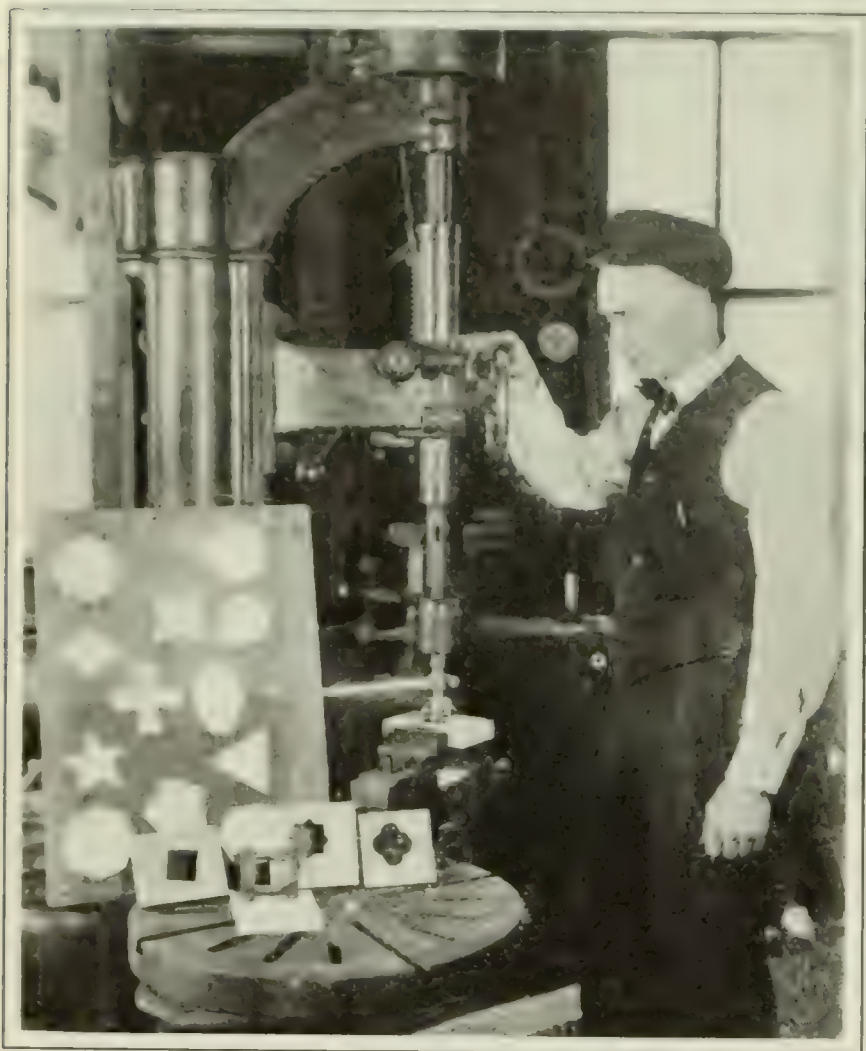
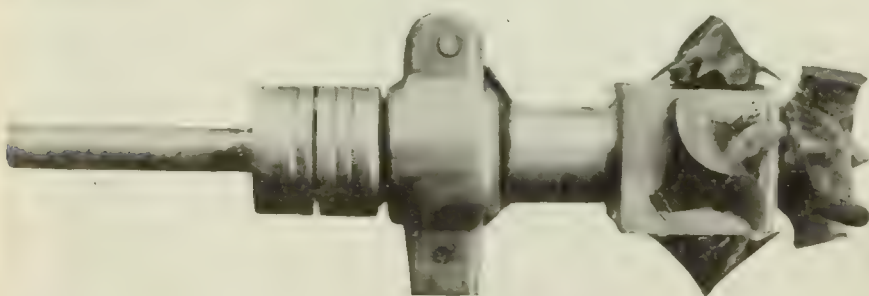


Photo. 1918 from G. H. Schmidgall.



Every peg will find its hole to fit, whether it be square, round, or irregular, now that we have the auger invented by Carl H. Schmidgall, of Peoria, Illinois. It is a comparatively simple tool, and it works by rotary motion through wood, iron or stone. It is really five augers in one—four little conical rotary cutters milling out the corners of the square after the main shaft has made a round hole. Drilling a square hole through a one-inch piece of marble by present methods takes four hours or more of careful work by a skilled man. The new invention does it in five minutes. A simple variation in the shape of the cutters makes possible the boring of holes of almost any shape. Above is the inventor showing off the good points (speaking literally) of his auger. Mr. Schmidgall has been working on the invention since he was twelve years old, while learning his trade in his father's blacksmith shop. He is now twenty-nine, and operates the biggest hand-made tool shop in Illinois, outside Chicago.



androvsk, their only port on the east side of the sea. If Kolchak forces can retain Uralsk and Orenburg the Bolsheviki will gain no advantage from their acquisition of Turkestan, for it is only thru these railroad centers that connection may be kept up with Moscow.

The defeat of the Kolchak army on the eastern front has enabled the Soviet Government to transfer troops from the Urals to the western front, which is being attacked from the Baltic to the Black Sea by Finns, Estonians, Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Ukrainians and Rumanians, supported by British and French naval forces. Four times recently it has been reported that Petrograd had been taken by the Estonians or Finns, but according to latest accounts, the fighting is still fifty miles off.

## Fares to Europe by the Pound

WITH the NC-4 safely across to London and Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read the Columbus of the uncharted air oceans, we may all of us who are this side of really old age expect some day to fly over to London or Paris for the week-end. As to just what sort of an airliner we shall step aboard when the time comes the experts differ, but we can predict with considerable certainty some interesting things about the voyage.

First of all, when you go to buy your ticket on the night mail for London the polite young man in the office of the Trans-Atlantic Air Line will ask you to step on the scales. He will weigh you very exactly, make a memorandum of the pounds you carry, and, glancing at a schedule, tell you the price of your ticket. And right there the thin man will come into his own; for the price of passage will be according to weight.

On a sea ship space is the valuable thing, and fat men and thin men need about the same amount of living space. Weight—a few thousand pounds more or less—is of little moment to the craft that swims, but it is the all important thing to the ship that flies; there pounds will be precious even when giant "Mauretania's" of the skies appear, airplanes whose passenger list will take real space in the ship news columns of the newspapers.

The record of pounds per passenger kept by the ticket office will go along as it grows to the port captain of the line and presently he will notify the office that no more passengers can be accepted for the "Skyrocket," sailing Tuesday. Should two very slim people appear at the last moment they might get passage by buying out the ticket of a passenger of ex-President Taft's general avoirdupois.

The engineers of the line will have it all figured out. They will know the weight that the airplane can lift. From this they will subtract the weight of fuel and oil necessary for the flight and the reserve for emergencies such as being forced to alight on the water to make repairs, the weight of the airplane's crew, and of such eatables and drinkables as are necessary on the forty-eight hour trip. The remainder will represent the weight of the passengers and mail that can be carried. So naturally it is going to cost the fat man more to fly than it will the slim one.

The passengers on board the giant seaplane (the trans-ocean air craft of the heavier-than-air type will have to be a seaplane, since no land plane of such size could make the run on wheels necessary to vault into the air) will have no promenade deck to pace and no bridge to ascend by special favor, and the voyage will be too short for smoking room scandal or interesting flirtations. But they will not lack comforts. Shut in, as they must be, in a sound-proof compartment to save their ears from the ceaseless thunder of the engines, they will have nicely ventilated and



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This is what the big passenger planes of the near future will look like, with ample seating capacity, powerful motors and wide wing spread. A portion of the plane is cut away in this drawing to show the seating accommodations. It is probable that the biggest passenger-carrying planes will be seaplanes because of the impracticability of making wheels support the heavy load for a take-off from land

warmed quarters, and they will be able when making the passage in clear weather to look down thru port-holes on a wonderful ocean panorama. The few meals necessary on so short a voyage will not be notable for elaborate courses, but there should be plenty of electrically cooked food, served hot.

Our voyagers will doubtless proceed by way of the Azores, since to take the course that Hawker tried would mean bucking head winds, and that would mean carrying more fuel, which in turn would mean more weight. Pounds will mean dollars in or out of the pockets of the promoters of the pioneer Trans-Atlantic Air Line.

## Foreign Exchange Problems

IN normal times French francs and Italian lire sell on a parity, 5.18 of either for a dollar. This year they sold as low as 6.76 and 8.68 respectively, so that in order to buy a dollar's worth of American goods the French merchant had to pay over 30 per cent more in francs, while the Italian merchant had to pay nearly 70 per cent more in lire than in normal times. This is without considering that war-inflated prices had to be paid for goods. The reason for this condition is that both countries have been buying a vast amount of goods from the United States, while they have been selling us very little.

These countries are our debtors. In ordinary times when the balance of trade is against a country, it will ship gold or securities to the creditor country in order to liquidate the adverse balance. Now, France and Italy cannot, because they need all the gold they can secure in order to protect the vast amount of paper currency which has been issued and because they have no securities which are easily marketable here. The present con-





Niagara Falls

The hard-headed business man looks upon this majestic phenomenon of Niagara as a shameful waste of an invaluable national asset; he sees only unused power. The esthetic enthusiast looks upon it as a priceless national asset which must be preserved; he sees only natural beauty and grandeur. Unfortunately you cannot use the power and keep the beauty, too. Will the coming generation put material or esthetic conditions first?

dition results in a demand for dollars in France and Italy but very little demand here for francs or lire. Unfavorable political events also affect the course of exchange rates. Italian exchange has been affected by the events at the Peace Conference and the assumption that with Italian territorial aspirations unrecognized a revolution might break out in Italy and its credit be destroyed.

Heavy sales of lire by speculators—that is to say, short sales—in the past few months caused a drop in lire rates of from about 7.00 to nearly 8.90. In the case of francs, only the trade situation affected quotations, as political sentiment here has been favorable to France. But as soon as the speculative element got wind of the Italian difficulties, they saw in the situation an opportunity to reap large profits and they *sold*, so that Italian exchange suffered as it did in the months following the breach at Caporetto, when lire reached a low point of over nine for a dollar.

Of the various suggestions that have been advanced for the creation of institutions to eliminate disorganization of this character, one which is most ambitious in structure was recently proposed in the form of a billion dollar foreign finance corporation. While at the outset no details were given as to the identity of the organizers, later press items stated that the idea was advanced by Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, and had been discussed by cabinet officers and members of the Federal Reserve Board. The plan contemplates the enactment of legislation by Congress which will permit the Government to become interested in the enterprise.

Under the provisions of the measure a strong corporation would extend long time credits, for several years if necessary, to foreign governments or merchants, such credits to be secured by deposit of proper collateral. The corporation would sell its debenture bonds to the War Finance Corporation, to banks and to the general public, the security for the debentures being the collateral pledged. Through the credits the European countries now undergoing reconstruction would be given enough raw material to keep them busy. In a few years, by their own productive ability, they would be in a position to maintain their affairs in good order so that they could liquidate the credits granted them.

Under present conditions in the exchange market

there is no incentive for the French, Belgian or Italian merchant to purchase from us anything but the barest necessities. Senator Owen feels that if we are to retain our markets abroad we should not make it difficult for our friends to purchase our goods. We have the products and the markets, but if our customers have no cash we should extend them credit. We should not merely do this as a business proposition, but because Europe is in dire need after a tremendous struggle; anything we can do to put Europe on a normal business basis will naturally aid industrial conditions all over the world, and prevent overproduction and unemployment.

The ideal manner by which foreign countries can stabilize their exchange is to produce goods and export them to their creditor countries, such as the United States. Whether this can be done in a few months or a few years will depend upon how much raw material we can sell to Europe. Until European countries can begin exporting, Senator Owen's plan can serve as a useful instrument, altho financiers generally look upon such expedients with little favor. Secretary of the Treasury Glass is on record as opposing the flotation of foreign securities by the United States Government or its agencies, maintaining that this sort of financing should be undertaken by private interests. The inference is made that the present Administration will support the creation of private investment trusts to engage in the sale of such securities for the purpose of stabilizing foreign exchange rates. However, Senator Owen's ideas are regarded as sound, and altho they may be at variance with those of Government officials in charge of foreign exchange questions, they have the support of many exporters and importers.

## You Have Thirty Slaves

EVERY reader of The Independent has thirty slaves working for him, rain or shine, and 365 days in the year. So has every man, woman and child in the United States.

It might seem as tho we should all live in luxury with so much labor at command. Perhaps you don't believe the statement. It is made on the authority of the investigators of the United States National Museum. They take this startling way to make us understand—



accustomed as we are to shaving by light created by electric power, eating breakfast cooked by gas power and riding to our offices on steam or electric driven cars—the enormous forces that we have created to work for us.

It is roughly estimated that 150,000,000 horse power is used in the United States. If we were to wipe it all out and try to do the work by man power we would need three billion slaves on the job driven by a super-Legree—and then we couldn't do it.

The raw materials of power are at present coal, oil and water. Perhaps some day we may be able to hitch up the sun's energy direct—scientists have long been at work on the problem—but we cannot do it now, and such wind power as we have at work for us is too small, comparatively, to figure in these estimates.

Our power slaves demand much of their masters. To provide them with food we have to transport and distribute about 700,000,000 tons of coal each year, and the demand is increasing at the rate of 50,000,000 tons yearly. That is a terrific burden for the railroads, which themselves burn a great quantity of coal in transporting more coal to be consumed elsewhere. So if we are to go on having the equivalent of thirty slaves—uncomplaining, tireless workers—for each resident of the country, we must find new ways of feeding them.

King Coal long ago drove hydraulic power from the field. The development of electric power has reestablished it. But the comparatively recent development of hydro-electric power has hardly checked coal consumption and it is at the moment a question whether coal will not again beat hydraulic power in the renewed battle for supremacy fostered by electricity.

Perhaps it will for a time, but sooner or later the contest must turn in favor of water power. The end of the world's known coal resources is in sight. Our children's children will face the menace of worked out mines. What about the unharnessed water power then?

It has been estimated that the possibilities of hydro-

electric development in this country total 200,000,000 horse power, of which 50,000,000 are available without building great reservoirs or other costly storage works. Converted into electric energy this vast force could drive the wheels of all the factories and railroads in the country and light all the buildings.

In spite of these facts only 10 per cent of the increase in power in recent years has been in water power, and while the present production of hydro-electricity is estimated to be equivalent to 40,000,000 tons of coal annually, ten times that amount of coal goes into the production of steam power and carbo-electric power. The answer to the question "Why?" is more largely a study in economics and politics than in the science of power development.

But we are waking up to the need for a solution of the problem of feeding our power slaves, and we have at this moment before us the example of Canada, which plans to tap the still tremendous resources of Niagara—the greatest single source of "white coal" on the continent. This project includes building a canal which will take the water from above the falls and carry it thru a power canal to a distance below Niagara, which will give the water a drop of 300 feet, or twice that which it gets at the great leap itself. This head of water will develop 300,000 horse power per second and will, when turned into hydro-electric power, supply most of the towns in the great province of Ontario. Canada has no vast coal fields and therefore may be first to point the way in finding in the rivers food for the power slaves.

The carrying out of the Canadian plan, as well as any American plan for the use of further power from Niagara, would involve a revision of the treaty between the two countries for the conservation of the Falls, as well as a modification of the policy of preservation to which both the United States and Canada have given their approval. But when the coal is gone, the power must be found somewhere. For power is life.

## Editorially Speaking

Lamont to Davison to Root—the double play that put both Lodge and the President out.

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It is a hard thing to teach the minor nationalities that self-determination does not mean selfish determination.

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The revolutionists of India are modern in their methods. They are using the "chain" or "snowball" scheme of postcard propaganda such as has often been used in America to get aid for some more or less worthy sufferer. But this form of agitation has the disadvantage of contributing to the Government revenues thru the increased stamp sales.

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The peace treaty cat is out of the bag. It does not differ by so much as an inch of whisker from the description we had of it before. Nevertheless it is a serious question whether the practice of shutting cats up in bags is wise. The most comfortably irenic and purr-some cat can kick up an awful fuss when you try to confine it with a drawstring.

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The publication of the memoirs of Lord French reveals the fact that he was selected by Mr. Haldane as early as 1902 to command the British army to be sent

to the defense of France and Belgium and that he devoted the next six years to a study of the campaign on the ground. The British staff were well aware of the intention of the Germans to invade France thru Belgium, but made a mistake in concentrating the British forces at Maubeuge, so the Germans, passing further west than was anticipated, inflicted a disastrous defeat upon them.

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One of the advantages of American participation in the war is the greater knowledge of American institutions by our European associates. For instance, a Columbia professor over there in talking to an unusually well informed Englishman about education said: "I wonder which American university is best known in England." The Englishman replied: "Oh, we know both of them, Yale and Harvard!"

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In the legislatures of three states—only six days after Congress passed the suffrage amendment—precisely six legislators voted against ratification. There was unanimous approval in three of the six chambers which voted. In these three suffrage states ratification was a foregone conclusion. But the shrinking of opposition to the vanishing point will be a shock to the "antis"—unless they are too numb from repeated shocks to feel another.



# Burning Down the House to Roast the Pig

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

**O**N June 15, 1910, Philander C. Knox, then Secretary of State, delivered the commencement address at the University of Pennsylvania, part of the peroration of which was as follows:

We have reached a point when it is evident that the future holds in store a time when wars shall cease; when the nations of the world shall realize a federation as real and vital as that now subsisting between the component parts of a single state; when by deliberate international conjunction the strong shall universally help the weak, and when the corporate righteousness of the world shall compel unrighteousness to disappear and shall destroy the habitations of cruelty still lingering in the dark places of the earth.

When these pregnant words were uttered Secretary Knox was engaged in the laudable effort of negotiating all-inclusive arbitration treaties with England and France, which, it may be incidentally recald, the Democratic Senators were then attacking as furiously as the Republican Senators are today attacking the Covenant.

But times have changd. Last week Senator Knox introduced a resolution into the Senate which, if adopted, may undo all our delegates have concretely done at Paris for the very federative principle which the distinguished constitutional statesman so eloquently favord nearly a decade ago. The purpose of the Knox resolution is nothing less than frankly to separate the Covenant from the Peace Treaty. The League of Nations is to be left "for later determination" on the astonishing pretext that "the people of the United States have had neither time to examine and consider nor opportunity to express regarding it a maturd and deliberate judgment."

It was no mere chance that the Peace Conference past at its second Plenary Session of January 25 a resolution of which the following is the first paragraph:

It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement which the associated nations are now met to establish that a League of Nations be created to promote international obligations and to provide safeguards against war. This league should be created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace and should be open to every civilizd nation that can be relied upon to promote its objects.

The question of whether a League of Nations should be an "integral part" of the treaty was the burning issue from the day the Conference assembld. Every conceivable effort was made by all the forces of chauvinism, militarism, commercialism and old-time diplomacy to have the consideration of the League of Nations deferd until after peace was declard. The League of Nations was one of President Wilson's cardinal fourteen points and that was apparently the only way it could be side-trackt. But largely thru Mr. Wilson's insistence better counsels prevaild and the League became the very frontispiece of the Peace Treaty.

And now a careful perusal of the full text of the treaty as publisht by the Senate discloses the fact that the League of Nations is so interwoven in the texture of the whole general peace that to extract it from the treaty would be like the attempt of the dentist who, when he tried to pull the tooth, brought out the whole skeleton with it. I have gone over the treaty with special reference to the Covenant, and not counting Part I,

which is a republication of the Covenant itself, the League of Nations is referd to by name seventy-one separate times.

The League, for instance, will have full charge and final disposition of the Sarre valley; it will control the free city of Danzig; it will supervize the conventions between Germany and Poland and Germany and Austria; it will have unlimited power to investigate conditions in Germany; it will supervize all treaties between Germany and the Allied Powers, it will have duties to perform in regulating the international traffic of ports, waterways and railroads; it will have power to settle all disputes arising out of the peace treaty and to amend it; and it is inextricably bound up with the labor conventions, in which it has all sorts of administrative, executive, legislative and even judicial functions.

These and similar duties are given to the League of Nations under the peace treaty. The League is in fact the organization that is intended not only to keep the peace of the world, but, as is stated at the head of the preamble of the Covenant, "to promote international coöperation."

Moreover, the League is the only power adequate to safeguard the integrity and independence of the new nations born during the war. How long could Poland, Finland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Hedjaz and Palestine exist as independent nations in an era of oldtime militaristic alliances? What chance would Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukrainia, Georgia and Armenia have to work out their destiny unmolested except under the egis of a League of Nations? And what about our enemies, Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria? Shall we simply sign with them a scrap of paper and then depart from Paris under the delusion that the treaty will execute itself? We showd in The Independent of May 31 that the sentence imposd upon Germany by the Allies was an indeterminate one, to borrow a term from the criminologists. Can there be the slightest ground for hope that such a sentence can be carried out except by a powerful League of Nations always on the job as probation officer, to see that Germany keeps disarmd and pays her fines and continues to keep on her good behavior? And then how about disarmament? Is there the slightest chance that one single nation will disarm unless all do the same, and is there any chance that all will disarm if some can re-arm again at their pleasure? Is not the League of Nations the only organization strong enough to maintain that general disarmament so passionately desired by the war-weary peoples of the world?

What about the captured colonies? If we sign a peace without a League these colonies will be put in the grab bag for annexation by the rival powers instead of being administered with regard to native interests by the admirable mandatory system of the League. And what about those nations who have no access to raw materials? Are they to be left out in the cold? They are likely to be so unless a League of Nations is there ready to provide for their necessities on some equitable basis.

Indeed, if no attempt is made to establish a League



of Nations in the present peace treaty the world will run the risk of sinking back to the old system of alliances, with its mutual hates and suspicions, scandalous armament rivalries, cutthroat economic competition, class exploitation and inevitable wars.

Just two more considerations: First, the Knox resolution says that the acceptance of the plan to sever the Covenant from the treaty "will facilitate the early acceptance of the treaty by the Senate of the United States." And yet, in another part of the resolution, we are told that "the treaty as drawn contains principles, guarantees and undertakings obliterative of legitimate race and national aspirations, oppressive of weak nations and peoples and destructive of human progress and liberty." I ask Senator Knox and all other Senators

who support this view whether they propose to "facilitate the early acceptance of the treaty," even if the Covenant is taken out of it, when they solemnly declare the treaty embodies such monstrous provisions? Second, the Knox resolution provides that when the peace of Europe is "threatend," the United States will again, if necessary, join in the "defense of civilization." It is proposed then that the United States shall wait till the issue again arises and then pour out her blood and treasure, but we will enter no league to prevent the issue arising. The war has evidently taught certain Senators nothing. A thousand times better the old international competition than the new international cooperation!

And what have the America people to say about this?

# What Is Fair?

An Editorial

By Franklin H. Giddings

**T**HE demands made by the telegraphers are representative of the program which a majority of wage earners in Europe and in America stands for today. It is not a socialistic program, certainly not a Bolshevik program, but it is a program of industrial democracy.

Industrial democracy proposes that wage earners shall share in the control of industry. Old fashioned employer-class capitalism has all along insisted that individual employers shall "run their own business" as they see fit. Bolshevism proclaims that industry is to be taken away from an employing class and given outright to the proletariat. That would be a syndicalist socialism. The more conservative state socialism asks that industry be taken from an employing class and made over to public ownership and control.

A majority of wage earners is not as yet calling for any of these radical changes. It is not demanding complete proletarian control of industry with an expropriation of capitalist employers and a relegation of employers themselves to the ranks of wage earners, but it does claim a share in control and a much larger share than it obtains now in the distributed product.

If one could accept the current speech of employers at its face value it would appear that nobody disputes the wage earners' contention or has any interest to refuse what they ask. "Industrial democracy is coming; everybody grants that"; so runs the talk. "The question in dispute is how to bring it about and to organize it." This means, when all is said and done, that the employers know that the present is not a good time to run the old line of capitalistic sociology in editorials or in the political platform, but that they have no intention of surrendering any control that they can retain.

The telegraphers' statement of demands puts the finger precisely upon the real cause and occasion of strife. It says that wage earners must have the right to join unions, and that collective bargaining must be between employers and unions organized by the men themselves, instead of between employers and associations of employees organized and controlled by the employers. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the telegraphers say, in substance: "We demand the real thing and not a continuing employer control camouflaged as industrial democracy." And this is the contention not only of the telegraphers. It is the contention of the entire body of organized wage workers in the United States. Recognition of the union and collective bargain-

ing thru the union—about that pivot the labor movement at present turns.

Over precisely this point the industrial fight has been waged in England for years past and it has apparently resulted in decisive victory for the unions. In a recent article in these columns, "The British Way with Labor Unrest," the report agreed upon by the conference of representatives of employers' associations and labor unions, recently authorized by the Government, was summarized. Recognition of each group of organizations, those of the employers and those of the wage earners, as independent and equally valid, is the basic principle of the proposed procedure. It is supplemented by another recognition of fundamental importance, namely, that of the obligation of the Government representing all interests of the nation, including domestic peace and social order, to enforce agreements and by proper legislation to maintain conditions conducive to general welfare.

This is not a radical program and nothing is gained by representing it as such. Socialism, whether state or syndicalist, is radical. By putting the capital-owning employer out of business and destroying his responsibility for results it would make an end of our whole existing social order, to experiment with one different in both principle and practice. The demand for control-sharing thru collective bargaining with unions does not do this any more than political democracy does it. Political democracy did not deprive its predecessor, the aristocratic element in society, of the political franchise. It extended the franchise to classes that had not enjoyed it. Control sharing between employers' organizations and wage earners' organizations would leave the framework of industrial society unchanged. It would not destroy individual initiative, nor eliminate individual responsibility. It would, however, lay upon government, as the British have seen, the obligation to enforce agreements, thereby maintaining responsibility.

The public is asking what is expedient and what is fair. Of one thing we may be sure. The American public will not look upon any of the radical propositions as expedient. It is, however, quite possible that before the industrial conflict becomes as bitter thruout the country as it has been in particular industries and places, the American mind may arrive at the conclusion that there is nothing either inexpedient or unfair in the demand of labor for a share of real control to be exercised thru organizations created by itself.



# The Shell-Shock Continent

## As It Looks to an American in Paris

**T**HE great drawback to a long war is not that it destroys, but that it exhausts the energies essential to the task of rebuilding.

Every one can understand the misery and poverty now prevailing over so much of the continent of Europe as a result of the war, but what is not so easy to comprehend at a glance is why many countries should be nearer famine after half a year's armistice than during the period of conflict itself. The mere stopping of fighting ought, one would think, to have brought an immediate betterment to the national life. Demobilization sets labor free for the productive work of farm and factory, at the same time it puts a stop to the purely destructive activities incident to war. Instead of making cannon, gas masks, Red Cross supplies, entrenching tools, armor plate, high explosives and tanks, the community can turn to the production of flour, butter, Ford motors, civilian clothing, structural steel, baby carriages, phonographs and souvenirs for the casual tourist. A nation at war is tight to the limit, is borrowing every spare cent which can be raised at home and usually running up the largest possible indebtedness abroad, and in general is pursuing a financial policy based on the same principles as those which would impel a man to burn his house to keep from freezing to death or drink his own blood in order not to die of thirst. Peace, even coupled with debts and indemnities, stops to some degree this necessary but ruinous financial waste. Yet industry does not recover.

The real reason for the material state of Europe is its mental state. During the war waste was going on far more rapidly than at present and, during the last few months of fighting at least, the exhaustion of wealth caused by the war pressed as keenly upon the needs of the people as at present. But so long as the war tension could be kept up every one was eagerly at work to create new wealth for the purposes of the nation. Loans were larger than now, but more easily raised. Taxes were heavier, but more easily endured. Restrictions were more numerous, but caused less grumbling. The current wealth of Europe was destroyed and again created several times over during four years of zealous, unremitting toil on the part of the men, women and even the children of Europe. It will forever stand as one of the miracles of history that soldiers and civilians could stand such overstrain for so long a time. But there came an hour when nature could no longer endure the demands imposed by the relentless deity of the state.

Russian morale broke first. Misrule and that incapacity for collective voluntary action which is common to many peoples of eastern Europe and of Asia had combined to weaken the spirit of patriotism, so that the Russian soldier had little moral reserve to fall back on but his personal courage and his loyalty to an individual leader, and in this position he had to face as best he might the cruelest hardships and the most appalling losses which fell to the lot of any army. Thus it came about that millions of Russians viewed with apathy the dissolution of a mighty empire, whose leaders had dreamed not unreasonably of world dominion, into a chaos of wandering tribes and petty independent villages, and permitted a small group of determined doctrinaires to seize supreme power from the nerveless grasp of Russia's own elected representatives and establish a class dictatorship.

This has been a war of attrition. Attrition has a double meaning; it implies not only the killing of enemy units, but also the wearing down of the spirit of common purpose which unites them. If you take two stones

and rub them together continuously they will eventually be ground down into fine sand. Not an atom of the stone has been destroyed, but you have destroyed that cohesion, that physical *esprit de corps*, which made the stone an "it" instead of a mere "they." Also, the softer, less cohesive stone will break to pieces first.

This is what happened in Europe. In Austria-Hungary, for example, there was at the opening of the war a real spirit of loyalty to the Emperor and the State. In the course of a year or two this had practically disappeared because of the highly artificial nature of the Dual Monarchy. Nobody thought any longer of the hyphenated Great Power on the Danube; what nerve the Austrian to fight was his feeling of national kinship with the other Germans, and the Hungarian thought only for his little ethnic enclave of the Magyars. The Czechs and South Slavs and Italians were



One of the many French refugees who face the task of rebuilding their homes from total ruins

openly rebellious. Had Germany won, these nations might yet have been kept together by force, but the possibility of a spiritual "Mitteleuropa" had vanished forever. Two years later the German Austrians and Magyars had forgotten even their linguistic loyalties and were pleading for any sort of peace. Nationality had conquered loyalty to the multi-national state and individualism had conquered both.

The wearing down of German morale was a much harder problem, as the Germans of 1914 were perhaps



the most cohesive and collective-minded people in Europe. Their fault was not the Slavic anarchy or the careless individualism of the western nations, but the contrary tendency to sacrifice everything else to the power and glory of the nation. It was for a long time a problem whether Germany or the western allies would first crumble under the inhuman strain of the four years' battle. Both sides carefully watcht for the first signs of reluctance to make further sacrifice for victory; mutiny, strikes, parliamentary bickerings, bread riots, decreasing loan subscriptions, agitation for an early peace, diplomatic "feelers" thru neutral powers, quarrels among allies. It is worth noting that a periodical index for the war years gives under such headings as "Peace proposals, discussion of," almost nothing for 1914, very little for 1915, not much for 1916, a great deal for 1917, and whole pages for 1918.

THE whole story of the victory may be told in a sentence: The Entente had enough moral reserve power to meet the shock of the 1918 campaign; Germany had not. The causes for this were various. Chief of them, perhaps, was the fact that behind England, France and Italy loomed the gigantic figure of America, unworn by war, able to put into the field fresh troops with all the first glow of a great decision still upon them. The United States was the only belligerent power which had not to some extent "gone stale." 1918 was to us what 1915 was to Britain, the second year of the war and the first year of a big army in the field. In 1921, had the war lasted that long, the United States might have been war-worn and war-weary in its turn.

Another cause was the growing distrust between the German people and their Government. In England, France, Italy and Belgium, as also in the United States, the people could make or remake their governments at will; they could therefore blame only themselves for blunders and disappointments. But in Germany, as formerly in Russia, the Government stood apart from the people and beyond their reach. As long as the war was popular nobody seemed to mind this. But once the Government began to pursue policies not at one with the public mood, the people turned their eyes toward it as toward an alien or even hostile rule. That is one drawback to autocracy; it is a stiff, brittle régime, hard to bend but for that very reason easily broken.

Another disadvantage that faced the Germans was the

bad conscience which lay at the heart of all their war-making. Victory, or even a short war with any termination, might have enabled the German people to forget and forgive the fact that the will of their masters had put the world into trenches. But at the end of four years of horrible suffering it was hard to rally the nation without a moral appeal such as France could still make and Germany could not. It is not necessary to assume that the Germans have "repented" or become more sensitive to the call of righteousness than in 1914. Rather the tides of passions which overlaid conscientious scruples in 1914 subsided in the course of time, as an ebbing tide reveals the rocks which were hidden in full flood.

So far, so good. We are all glad that the disintegration of German nationalism reached the point where the army broke up into a mob of individuals and the old military Government crumbled in revolution. But the moral exhaustion of Germany has partially paralyzed her capacity for productive effort and the replacement of wealth is going forward very slowly. This means increasing poverty and the Bolshevik specter. Western Europe suffers from the same lassitude, though fortunately in a much less serious degree. In eastern Europe economic life is still almost in eclipse. People are starving not because the fields cannot be tilled or because railroad rolling stock is in poor condition, but because exhausted populations lose their power of effective cooperative effort and become short-sighted, selfish and badly "rattled" human atoms.

The remedy for Europe is exactly what a good doctor would prescribe in a similar case of exhaustion and nerve shock in an individual. There must be "quiet" for the patient, a period of rest from wars, banditry and civil conflict, such as can be obtained only from a powerful League of Nations and stable democratic governments. There must be "diet" for the patient, a resumption of the normal course of trade, and some generosity on our part in selling food and other necessities to Europe and extending loans on rather lenient terms. There must, most of all, be a restoration of healthy moral tone. It is impossible, perhaps, to speak of "cheerfulness" in Europe, but a dash of American optimism, a hopeful forward outlook we may in some degree find it within our power to communicate. When the exhausted countries recover their lost morale they will handle the merely material difficulties of reconstruction with amazing ease.

## Remarkable Remarks

JANE COWL—No woman fails so utterly in spiritual insight as a man.

JANE ADDAMS—In America no one is more detested at the present day than the pacifist.

FRANK L. GILBRETH—The industrial strength of any nation is in proportion to its tool power.

ROY K. MOULTON—Chet Blinks, the sign painter, has a daughter who paints also, but not signs.

DR. J. B. WATSON—The mother who cuddles and kisses her child when he cries should be punishable by law.

PREMIER PADEREWSKI—I enjoy the distinction of having the confidence of all parties and the support of none.

CARDINAL GASPARRI, PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE—Rather than a reunion of the Christian Churches the Holy See aims at the unity of the Church, which

in the opinion of Rome, can only occur by all returning to the Catholic Church.

CASS GILBERT—Our memorial cemeteries are often an expression of maudlin sentiment from entrance to exit.

PRESIDENT EBERT—Brest-Litovsk was a declaration of human rights in comparison with the Paris Peace Treaty.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—Making the world safe for democracy does not mean the destruction of the aristocrat.

ED. HOWE—May I say without offense that while at work in public places girl clerks should forget their love affairs.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—When young people are as free to walk out of a classroom where they are bored by a dull teacher as grown-up people are to walk out of a theater where they are bored by a dull playwright, the schools

will be far more crowded than the theaters and the teachers far more popular than the actors.

PRESIDENT WILSON—I have always been among those who believe that the greatest freedom of speech was the greatest safety.

EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST—Radicals, we suppose, are so called because they are, as a rule, radically wrong about their facts.

SENATOR GORE—Doing the work of a mandatory in any Mediterranean area is a good deal like doing dental work on the back teeth of the British lion.

FATHER DUFFY—If the people go to church on Sunday morning and make the proper contribution to the collection, it is all right for them to go to the ball game in the afternoon.



# Bolshevism

## One Hundred and Fifty Million Time to Overthrow the Reign

By Count



wholly opposed to that which was advocated by the existing political organizations of Russia.

The Russian peasant is anything but a socialist, the form of life in which he has lived from time immemorial being in communities, or *Mirs*, from which have been evolved the principle and practice of cooperation. As cooperation and communism are not openly opposed to capitalism, no better bridge could be found to unite the warring factions of capital and labor.

All the members of each community or village belong to the *Mir*, which in many respects is cooperative and paternalistic, distributing the land, electing its own chiefs, tax collectors and judges, caring for its poor and feeding those who are incapacitated for work. The *Mir* also takes upon itself the financial responsibility of all its members, builds roads, and develops various forms of cooperative enterprises. Often, it has its own mutual bank, and finances the business ventures of its members. If a member becomes bankrupt, the *Mir* takes up a collection to cover the deficit. If a member's house or place of business burns down, the *Mir* assists those who are unable to restore their property. The *Mir* builds schools, contributes toward the salaries of teachers,

Bolshevism means drenching the world in blood

**T**HE fatal mistake made by the Bolsheviki has been their distorted mental conception of the Russian peasantry, whom such radicals as Lenin and Trotzky have vainly been attempting to see thru the smoked goggles of Karl Marx. Believing that the adoption of socialistic programs would not confer any benefits upon them and taking no interest in the struggle between labor and capital, which is largely confined to the cities, the peasants thru their representatives have repudiated the political schemes of the Russian radicals, preferring the communistic form of government to which they are accustomed and, in spite of Czarism and Bolshevism, have enjoyed for centuries.

When Karl Marx first attempted to label and describe the various classes of humanity, one ambiguous group resisted all of his well known powers of scientific analysis and classification. Having divided the race into the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, he was puzzled to know in which grand division to place the one hundred and fifty million peasants of Russia. Upon investigation, Marx discovered that most of the peasantry not only possess their own agricultural implements and cultivate their own land, but at the same time work the acreage of the wealthy landlords. Thousands of peasants labor part of the year on their own land and the remaining months of the year in the cities, thus rendering impossible all efforts properly to classify them, either as bourgeois or proletarian, so that the class war carried on by the Bolsheviki has made no appeal to the Russian peasantry.

On account of the fact that the average peasant lives a miserable life, continually on the edge of starvation, the Bolsheviki supposed that he would join the industrial workers in a war against capital. Instead, the peasantry organized their own party, with a program



Press Illustration

The Russian peasants lead a miserable life continually on the edge



# Fatal Error

## Peasants Are Biding Their Terror and Rebuild Russia

Tolstoy

encourages improvements in agriculture and establishes new rotations of crops, such as clover, flax and other plants. In fact, its possibilities for social, economic and political service are practically limitless. The Russian peasant realizes the significance of the famous fable of the broom, any straw of which may be broken separately but which easily resists attempts to break all the straws together. He understands that the force of the *Mir* consists in the coöperation of individuals.

Only those political programs will have the support of the peasantry which insure their highest welfare, and at the same time do not interfere with the communal form of government to which they have been accustomed. Neither are they willing to give up the tracts of land which they possess in order to try out the doubtful experiments of radicals.

ACCORDINGLY, the Bolsheviki are in vain calling upon the Russian peasantry to join them in their fight against the bourgeoisie. The only part the peasantry took in the Revolution was to seize the land deserted by its former owners. In the government of Russia the peasant now has no part. But he realizes that he is



On, but they realize that they are the country's greatest strength



De Amsterdammer

In the peasantry lies the future hope of Russia

the country's greatest strength and that he may feed or starve at will the parasites of the cities, so he has adopted a policy of watchful waiting. He fully realizes that he is expected to feed ten times more parasites than before the Revolution; that he is robbed of his crops and swindled by worthless money, and that the whole country is being devastated. If Bolshevism is dying out in Russia, it is because the peasantry are more than willing to let it die.

The lesson to be learned is that no party can long hold power in Russia which is not supported by the majority of its population—its 150,000,000 peasants, who cultivate one-sixth of the land area of the world. The only government which can prove stable is one which is truly democratic, admitting all classes and parties, expressed thru a Pan-Russian Constituent Assembly, in which peasants would predominate overwhelmingly.

The hope of Russia lies in the provisional government of Admiral Kolchak in Siberia. This is supported by the governments of Denikin, in southern Russia, and of Tschaikevsky in the north. But what is most important, it is supported by the peasantry. Siberia is the first section of Russia which is being restored from the desolation of war to life. Thousands of societies, with millions of peasant members, have started to rebuild the country. The spirit of the Russian commune has been awakened, giving me absolute confidence of ultimate success.

Whether or not the Allies recognize these constructive governments makes little difference. In a short time the Bolsheviki, discomfited and starved by the *laissez faire* attitude of the peasantry, will be overthrown. Then the peasantry will do the same thing which they have done so many times—rebuild Russia anew and lead her again in paths of prosperity and peace.



# When You Drop in on Mr. Wilson

By Donald Wilhelm

**C**ONFLICTING impressions settle in on any one who pauses in the office of the President. But the deepest impression comes in the vast contrast between the utter simplicity of this office and its tremendous influence—the contrast between the static shape and size of it and its far-reaching strength and world-wide power. That contrast may indeed be called the White House paradox.

There are a thousand American offices that are furnished much more sumptuously than this office. There are thousands of offices that receive more mail; thousands that confront more daily decisions; and in Washington alone a thousand rooms with furniture more costly than that assembled in this simple and dignified room—a room round in shape, as if designed to give even approach in every direction, with high French windows looking out toward the Washington Monument

looming above the trees and the White House "backyard," where, these days, sheep gambol with their lambs and sometimes with the White House guards.

The vast reach of this simple Home Office of Democracy the President, of course, is aware of—yet he chooses for his own studious workroom an office simpler still. Without question, too, Mr. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, is aware that the pulse of this Home Office beats round the world. Therefore, one might expect here the manner of important personages, with special livery for the attendants, and for the others some awesome and striking singularity of mien or aloofness such as became the ancient tragedians, for instance, who must never be seen eating or lying down or bartering or building fires or staring at beauty like the rest of us, lest they seem humanly unheroic.

**S**O there is more of the White House paradox in this—that the President and his secretary and their aides act quite like other men! What, indeed, is the difference, their manner seems to suggest, if perchance this fidget or that reformer, this "acidulated professor," to use Mr. Otto Kahn's phrase, or that politician, be made infamous or immortal by dint of a letter or a smile from the President? Then, too, coming from Keokuk, Iowa, or from Jersey City perhaps, tho you expect problems to be handled here in some way or other quite different from the manner in which they are handled in "regular" American life, you find that these problems are treated merely as problems—not at all in any mystic manner suggesting demonstration or



*C. International Film*

Mr. Tumulty personifies the White House paradox of tremendous influence and self-effacing simplicity. His task of keeping the contacts strong and clear between the President and people of the United States requires infinite tact and executive ability coupled with a genius for keeping in the background. In this photograph Mr. Tumulty is doing the honors of the White House for Sergeant Alvin C. York, the Tennessee mountaineer hero who in one day killed 22 Germans, captured 132 and destroyed 33 machine-gun nests, thereby winning the Croix de Guerre and the Congressional Medal of Honor, America's highest decoration

display. These men make decisions that doubtless affect vitally ten thousand times more persons than do the decisions of any corporation. But they are handled as decisions—there is no patent panacea for their easy issuance here.

And farther still, to the White House itself and in a hundred other directions, the paradox holds—the contrast between simplicity, on one hand, power on the other hand.

**I**N the Home Office itself the windows strike you first.

Then the desk, with its swivel chair, back toward that bay of windows. It is a flat-topped mahogany desk, scarred, polished, stripped for work. It has no telephone, the 'phones are just outside the room. It has a brace of electric lights with white globes, the glow from which settles down on a trio of push-buttons, one of which is marked "Secretary." There are additional mahogany chairs, with

thin, fine aristocratic lines and dark green leather; a fireplace and mantel and clock yonder, farthest from the windows. And to right of the desk is a book-case built to the curve of the wall, laden with legal volumes—for use on Cabinet days, no doubt, or whenever impulse bends away from legal principles. And to left of the desk are three doors, with a green-leather mahogany davenport between two of them. The first of these doors leads thru a short corridor to a group of rooms fronting the streets. The first of these rooms is that of the President's secretary.

It is not so simple or so dignified as the inner office. Its red rug and green tapestries suggest, somehow, hard and continuous usage. There is, in fact, an endless line of callers nearly always trooping in or out—now a newspaperman from the press room yonder; now a chauffeur, or some official or other, gnawing at the butt of a cigar; then a mother, to inquire about her soldier son; then two suffragists and an ex-senator—all waiting on chairs or on the large leather davenport in the corner, to see Mr. Tumulty.

He wants callers to feel free to seek him out. Before he came to Washington he was secretary to "Governor" Wilson, and, by the way, addresses him as "Governor" to this day. He knew very well that President Wilson would not see so many callers as most other Presidents have done. He knew he himself would have to fill the gap. Then, too, he knew that among the multifarious duties of a secretary to the President he must be "hail fellow well met"; and being a man of astute political judgment, he knew, also, as the [Continued on page 447]



# The Worker's Foes Within

Another Article on "Wake Up Americans"

By Edward Earle Purinton

**T**HE spread of Bolshevism would mean the destruction of both the liberty of the nation and the prosperity of the individual. Every good American, for both patriotic and selfish reasons, should therefore stop fighting Capital or the Government, and commence fighting the perils of Bolshevism, whether in his employer, his fellow workman or himself.

The deadly foes of the American workman are not the individuals who compose the employer class, but the Bolshevik elements in the man himself that he permits to lead him or develop in him anarchy, disease, greed, immorality, mobolatry, prejudice, laziness, indifference, ignorance, irreligion.

The worker who stands for both liberty and prosperity fights these enemy forces till he conquers them and sends them on their way.

## I. THE SHREWD WORKER FIGHTS ANARCHY

**H**E knows what anarchy did for the people of Russia. It burned their homes and places of business. It caused millions to live in darkness because of lack of fuel. It spread frightful epidemics thru the land. It produced famine to such an extent that thousands of people died every day in the great centers of population like Odessa, Moscow and Petrograd. It so destroyed the value of paper money that even those who had money could not buy food. It forced people to eat the flesh of horses, dogs and cats. It made milk cost \$5 a pint, pork \$30 a pound, butter \$45 a pound, tea \$125 a pound. And Lenin, while forcing Russia into these horrible conditions, had the nerve to say that the American Government was entirely corrupt and he and his gang of reds were coming over here to take possession of our country and reform it! David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, and others who have been there and seen how anarchy has destroyed the country, beg us all to unite in unceasing opposition to the spread of Bolshevism in the United States.

How is Bolshevism spreading here? Chiefly thru labor strikes, radical meetings, pessimistic and violent views freely expressed, underground agitation to stir up a class war. Note the statement of Secretary Wilson on this point: "The strikes at Seattle, Paterson and elsewhere were not economic disturbances. A de-

liberate attempt was made to incite a political revolution and establish a *Soviet* form of government. It failed because the Department of Labor has been fighting that spirit for two years. The soil was not fertile for *Soviet* seed."

How about the soil of your mind—are you keeping it clear of the seeds of anarchy? Remember that the seeds are very small personal things—restlessness, carelessness, thoughtlessness, rebelliousness, rashness, hard feelings and selfish acts. When you listen to a stump speaker talking wildly and give him the approval of your silence, or personally attack the Government or the leaders of industry, you are encouraging the deadly spirit of Bolshevism as plainly as the Trotzky were patting you on the back and shoving bribe money into your pocket.

The Government is trying its best to be fair to employees. Note the public statement of Frank P. Walsh, of the National War Labor Board. "In practically every case that was brought to us, the employers told us that the granting of the living wage would ruin the industry. The only reply we had was that, in that case, the industry would have to go. If an industry honestly conducted cannot be made to pay a living wage, then it must be parasitic and an unnecessary burden upon the people."

A strike always harms the employee more than the employer. The capitalist can afford to have his dollars idle better than the laborer can afford to have his days idle. You cannot tie up capital without tying up labor worse. In the State of New York there were 328 strikes that involved a quarter of a million persons in the months from October to June of 1916—those months marking the beginning of the period of industrial unrest, so-called, in America. The people engaged in these strikes lost 9,581,163 working days. Multiply that by the average daily wage, and you get some idea of the *cost to employees* of the habit of going on strike, for either good or bad reasons. During a strike, employees lose more wages than employers lose profits. One of the most famous industrial experts, John Leitch, declares that "during the past ten years we have wasted probably 60 per cent of our manufacturing capacity because of the total effect of the ill-will that did not develop



Universal & International

Mayor Ole Hanson, of Seattle, who broke the general strike there, the first Bolshevik revolution of its kind in this country. After office hours Mayor Hanson spends his time working in the shipyards, and is here shown tightening bolts in a keel



into actual breaks or that succeeded unsatisfactory settlement of strikes." He points out that "this stupendous waste lengthens hours unduly, prevents a just measurement of wages, and makes production costs and consequently sale prices unreasonable." You cannot go on strike without hitting your own purse.

#### II. THE HEALTHY WORKER FIGHTS DISEASE

**T**HE average American worker in a trade, business or profession dies twenty years before he should. Figuring the average earning capacity of a normal man at \$2000 a year, which is a low estimate, the worker thus deprives his family of a total income of \$40,000 because of premature death. While he lives, he spends hundreds of dollars needlessly on medicines, prescriptions, treatments, consultations, that could have been avoided if he had known how to take care of his health. And every year he loses an average of about two weeks from his work—a loss that he has to pay unjustly, or that his employer has to pay more unjustly. The average man is about 25 per cent efficient. He could be 50 per cent efficient—could double his present earning power, if he learned to eat, dress, bathe, exercise, work, sleep, rest and think, to the best advantage.

There is no longer need or excuse for ignorance on health matters. You can learn at home, for little or nothing, how to lengthen and strengthen your life to a point of supreme vitality, productivity, happiness and usefulness. There are national organizations that specialize in teaching you the modern science of personal hygiene. Whoever is unhappy is unhealthy. A man cannot be violent and virile both at the same time. The strong man does not complain, he commands. You should be ashamed to be discontented, for discontent always proves disability.

#### III. THE HONEST WORKER FIGHTS GREED

**W**HEN a husky fellow stops you on the street and begs you for money he never earned, you feel pity and contempt for him. When a masked highwayman holds you up in a dark alley and takes money by force that belongs to you, it is time to call the police. When a workman asks or expects from his employer more money than he earns, he is a beggar. When he joins with other workmen to demand more than he earns, he is a highwayman.

The human hog is out of date. He is supposed to have died during the war. The Japanese Premier, K. Hara, put the new spirit of internationalism in these words: "The narrow, provincial spirit of seeking one's own benefit at the expense of others has been found out of date."

In Russia, where employees were able thru anarchy to knock out their employers and take away all the profit, the business shortly died and the employees starved. The right and inevitable reward of greed is famine.

How much did you give to help win the war? A year's pay—six months' pay—even one month's pay? About 1000 men of the millionaire and employer class volunteered to serve the Government during the war for a dollar a year. The salaries of these men had ranged from \$5000 to \$1,000,000 a year. They donated fully \$10,000,000 worth of time, knowledge and labor to help free the world—and a lot of their employees were striking at the same time for unreasonably high wages!

The Government has tried its best to give employees a square deal. One of the first things the Railroad Administration did was to raise the wages of employees—and lower the salaries of officials. The National War Labor Board recognized the right of employees to organize and to bargain collectively in virtually every case of dispute, warned employers not to oppose unionism, granted to women equal pay for equal work, and made other decisions of national benefit to employees. The Department of Labor established a new division to investigate and improve the attitude and policies of employers toward employees.

If your wage is below par, your work is likely to be. Two-thirds of the men workers in the United States earn less than \$15 a week—and women workers less than \$8 a week. Yet the positions that pay \$10,000 salaries go begging. The great majority of employees do not care to do their work well. The way to be sure of earning more money is to deserve it.

#### IV. THE CLEAN WORKER FIGHTS IMMORALITY

**T**HE black plague is the worst destroyer of human efficiency. More men go to pieces physically, mentally and financially because of sex irregularity than from any other source of disability or disease. It is conservation, and not dissipation of the functions and forces of creation, that proves and improves the strength of a man. One reason why the American soldiers were invincible was the fact of their decency, morality, nobility of purpose and temperance of life. It takes a clean man to do a clean job.

#### V. THE STRONG WORKER FIGHTS MOBILATRY

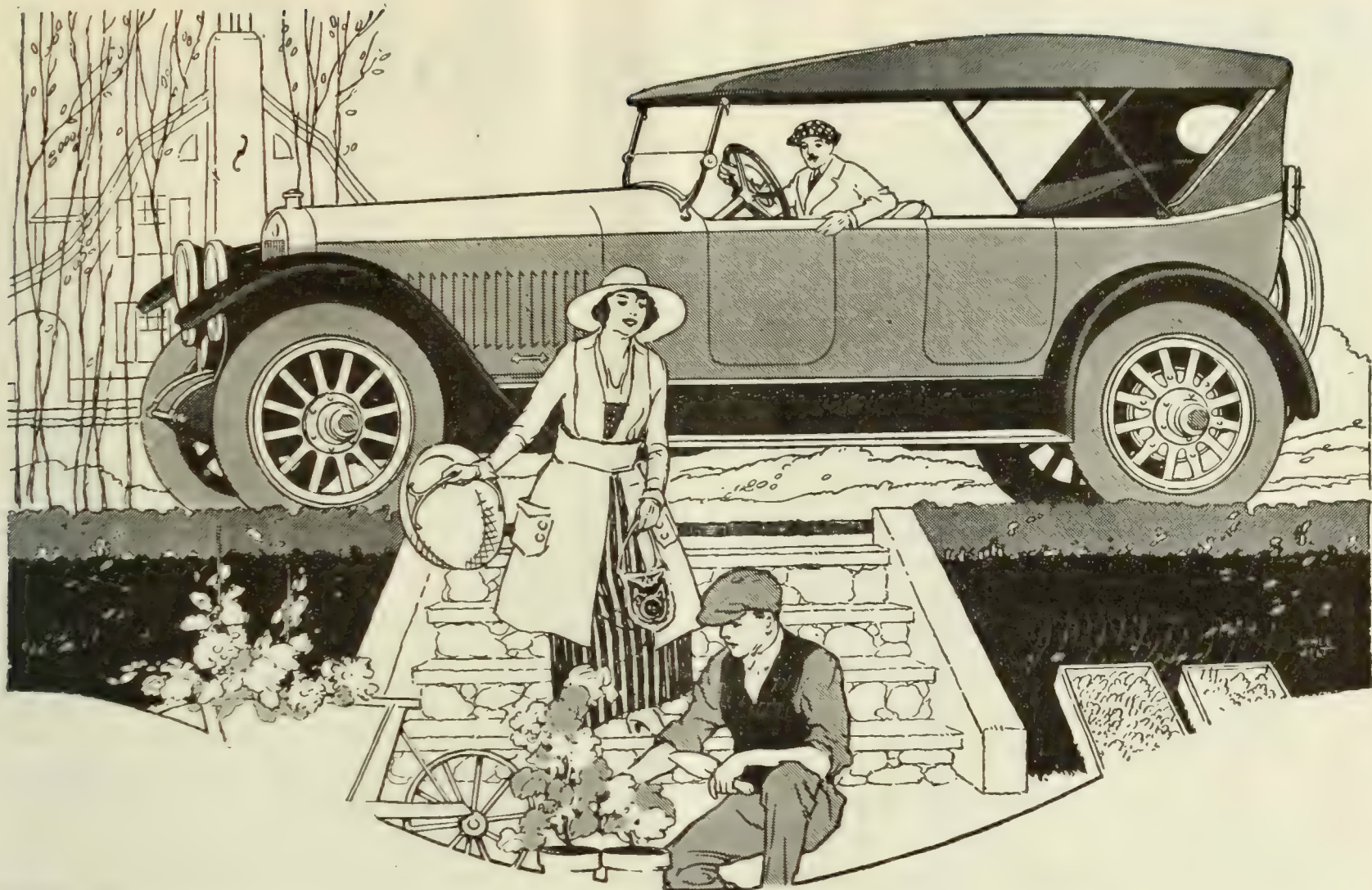
**Y**OU may never have seen this word. It means idolatry of the mob. A sheep follows a herd because it is a herd—he practises mobilatry. A lion stands alone because he knows he has the power—he practises individuality. A herd—whether of sheep or men—bleats, crowds together, jostles back and forth, can't move without a leader, and lives on stubble. [Continued on page 452]



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Thomas A. Edison, past seventy years of age, works all day and then up to midnight. His advice to employers and employees is "Don't hesitate; go ahead"





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## When You Drop in on Mr. Wilson

(Continued from page 442)

lawyer son of an immigrant who opened a grocery and then a contracting business in Jersey City knows, the President could ill afford to let visitors go home with a picture of his inaccessibility and of superfluous attendants filling the court of his assistants. Consequently, almost the first morning that the new secretary entered the Home Office corridors, he went straight to a stranger sitting rather disconsolate in the outer hall. "What can I do for you?" he asked.

"I want to see the President's secretary."

"Go right in."

Then, to the hall attendant, "Why didn't you send him in?"

"He had no appointment, sir."

"That doesn't matter now. Send them all in."

Later, when the imminent threat of war made every precautionary measure desirable, the President and his secretary agreed to trim the callers' list a little. It was then that the last interviews granted the newspapermen by the President were cut off. Thus, in another way, since it made relatively little difference whether the President was in his inaccessible workroom or en route to Europe or in Paris, the newspapermen felt no abrupt rending shock when the President put to sea. Cabling, or using the wireless as he did, his secretary filled the gap successfully, just as, for months before, he had filled the gap between the pressroom and the President's study.

This study is extremely simple. It has a desk, and, on a handy stand, a typewriter—an old "invisible"—a bookcase and a telephone. That is substantially all, save the atmosphere of study and seclusion. There the President does most of his work. There, sometimes in shorthand—"good" shorthand, which some of the White House stenographers readily read—sometimes on the typewriter, he has written, accurately and precisely, most of his messages. And there he "writes notes to Tumulty."

Before the President went to Europe a messenger was kept traveling almost continuously between the President and the man who might be called "the listening post"—Mr. Tumulty. That is, instead of frequent conferences breaking up the even flow of office routine, taking unnecessary time and leaving no record, the President jots down a query, passes it thru to Tumulty, or Tumulty passes a dictated note thru to the President. These memos have been written by the hundred. Mr. Tumulty has, at his end of the line, three large volumes of them. They afford an excellent record. As surely as "writing maketh an exact man," they afford, too, the means to make Mr. Tumulty the "truthfullest" man in Washington, for he knows what a vast responsibility is on him, one vastly greater than that upon any listening post in No Man's Land, perhaps, and he makes a science of his queries and conclusions. Then, too, it may be seen at once, this plan

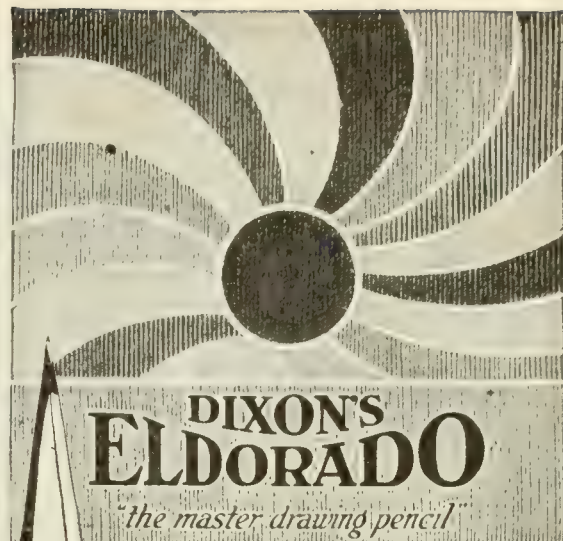
also made it relatively easy for the President to elongate the distance between his office and Mr. Tumulty's, some four thousand miles or so.

It has come to be recognized as axiomatic that the head of any large organization should be required to handle detail and callers as little as possible, so that he can have his time for bigger thinking. Such leisure and freedom, to illustrate, the assistants to Judge Gary and Mr. Schwab have managed to give them both. Then, too, there is another indication that the secretary, as the office force refer to him, is an efficient executive. That is, no letter is ever opened in the White House offices now that is not answered or at least acknowledged before the last of its forty workers quits his desk that night. Moreover, it is not "volume" alone that is the mark of successful achievement in such an office as the Home Office of Democracy. More essential, even, is tact and accuracy.

Tact, as a matter of fact, should be the middle name of any efficient secretary, and it should be the first, second and last name of the secretary to any President, for the simple reason that just as any word or act here affects almost the entire world, is multiplied in its force a million-fold, so is any blunder exaggerated out of all proportion to its intrinsic appearance. One may remember, thus, what a turmoil was raised—this, too, before the United States entered upon its new maturity—when the secretary to Mr. Taft let the letter get by in which it was stated that the President would not recognize the Progressive party. Mr. Tumulty took heed when he took office, and frequently, since, to the men around him, has uttered an axiom that Solomon forgot but every one should remember, "Never write a letter that will not stand publicity."

He has other axioms, some of which ring more or less familiar because this man, who is, in a sense, stage manager and critic of the President is a lover of the theater and its literature. He knows what may be called the science of public opinion, too. It is he, in fact, who reads the clips, every evening, culled from papers all over the world, by two of the White House experts, and having read, in the quiet of his home, it is he who passes on to the President what he thinks essential. Of course, too, he is the only man who has unhindered access to the President at any time. And of course there are many times when, to all intents and purposes, he is the President, in other words, the President's personal representative. And after all, even if he does gain in public esteem because of the resplendent light that comes with his juxtaposition to the Great Democrat, still, in the very process, he is part of the White House paradox, part, in himself, of the vast contrast between the utter simplicity of the White House offices, and their extensive, worldwide power.

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## Should the Road be Above the Truck?

By John R. Eustis

ONE would presume that highways and motor transportation were close allies, and the former a large contributor to the success of the latter. But existing conditions have brought them into competition and it is getting to be a question of which is master, the road or the motor truck. More explicitly stated, it is a question whether motor trucks are to be limited in size, weight and speed, so as not to involve factors of wear and tear beyond the strength of existing types of highways, or whether the highways are to be built to carry the most economic units of highway transportation.

The present deplorable condition of the highways along many of the main trunk routes in the Eastern States has brought this matter to an acute stage. The worn and torn up condition of these roads is the result of the combination, while we were at war, of heavy and steadily increasing motor truck travel and inadequate maintenance of roads because of the lack of labor and the high cost of road materials. However, users of the highways, especially those who drive and ride in passenger automobiles, seem inclined to lay the blame entirely on the motor truck. This resentment is intensified by the tendency of the average driver of a motor truck to disregard the rights of other users of the highways, especially in the matter of turning out promptly to permit a passenger car approaching from behind to pass. The legislatures of New York and other states at their recent sessions attempted to relieve this situation by passing laws requiring motor trucks using the highways to be equipped with mirrors, so located as to show the drivers the traffic approaching from the rear. The contention made was that the large bodies fitted to motor trucks used for suburban delivery work and inter-city haulage prevented their drivers seeing behind their vehicles, while the noise of truck motors drowned out the sound of even the horns of approaching passenger cars.

Highway engineers and other state and county officials having to do with the construction and maintenance of roads are just as prone as the average motorist to blame motor truck travel for the destruction of highways. The result is a decided tendency to restrict in size, weight and speed motor trucks permitted to use the highways; this despite the fact that the highest efficiency in motor transportation is secured by the heavy weight, large capacity motor truck. This tendency has already resulted in the enactment of legislation in several states. To offset too radical action in this direction motor transportation interests prepared a short time ago a set of restrictions for the guidance of legislators, which would permit the use of the highways by trucks of load capacities up to six tons, and on many well built roads up to seven and a half tons.

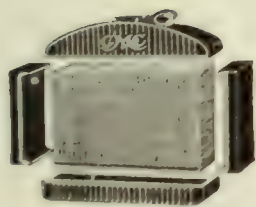
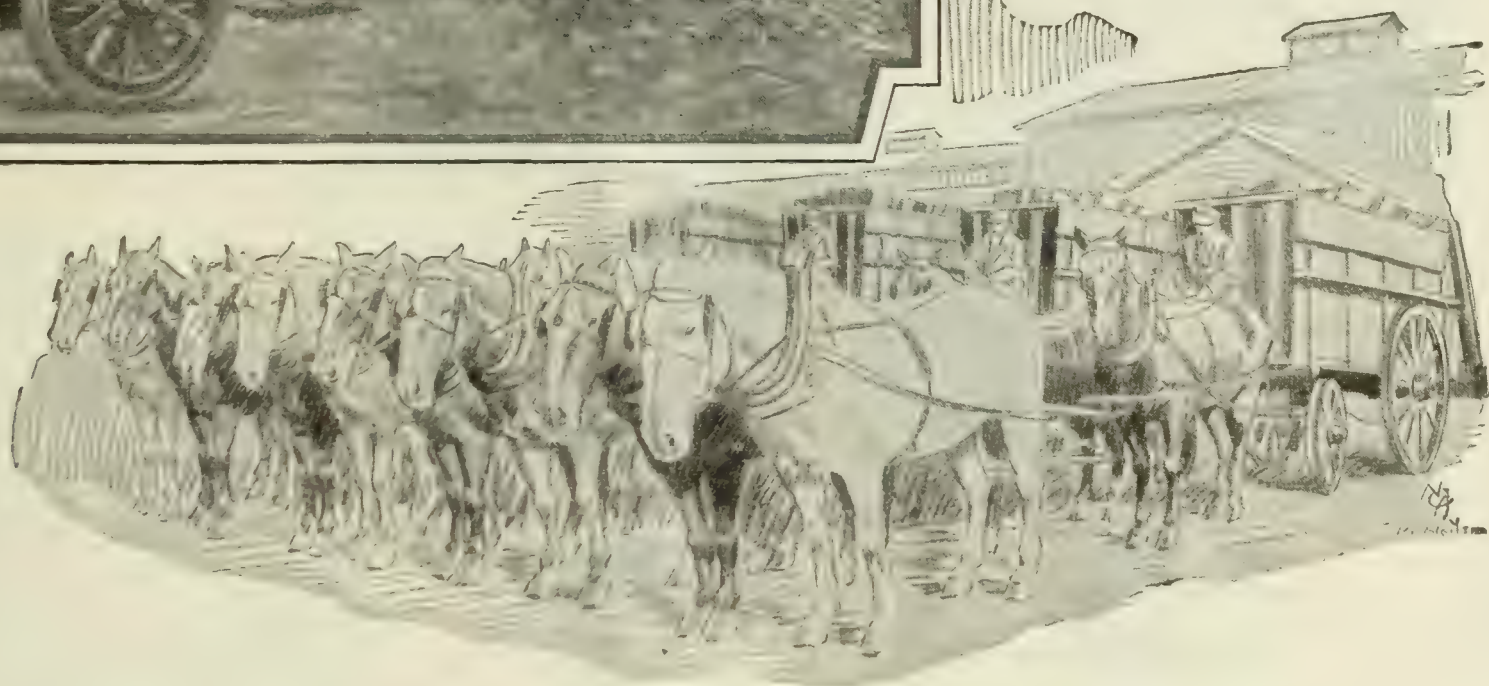
From the economic standpoint the development of highway transportation by motor truck lies in the direction of the use of larger capacity units and not in the limitation to the smaller sized vehicles. This means that highways, if transportation efficiency is the goal, must be constructed and rebuilt to carry satisfactorily heavy motor trucks of large load capacity even exceeding the largest now in use. It is not difficult to picture the economic handicap to railroad transportation, and with it the curtailment of the general business development of this country, if the railroads had adhered to the forty pound rail, instead of advancing steadily to the seventy, eighty and ninety pound rails, which make possible the huge and powerful locomotives and heavy trains now generally in use. The situation is identical in the case of the highways except that these are publicly owned and intended for the free use of the public in general, while the railroad rights of way are privately owned and used.

CONSIDERING the respective efficiencies of various sizes of motor trucks we find that the weight of the vehicle, *i. e.*, the non-paying load carried, per ton of load carrying capacity varies inversely as the capacity. That is, the average weight in tons of motor trucks per ton of capacity is two in the case of the vehicle capable of carrying a half ton load, and just half of this, or one ton, in the case of the average vehicle able to haul a seven and a half ton load. Considering other sizes the average one ton capacity motor truck empty weighs a ton and a half, the three ton capacity truck just under four tons, the six ton capacity truck six and three-fifths tons, while the weight of the average seven and a half tonner, empty, is just equal to its load capacity. The same ratio of increasing efficiency will hold for considerably larger sizes.

In the matter of the initial cost of motor trucks there is also a marked gain in economy with the larger capacities. The cost per ton capacity in the case of the average half ton truck is \$2028, for the three ton capacity vehicle \$1322, and for the seven and a half tonner, \$740. These figures apply to regularly designed and built motor trucks, and do not include the converted passenger car types. There is in this case also no doubt that the ratio of increased economy will hold for sizes up to at least ten and twelve ton capacity vehicles.

Having considered the question of efficiency from the standpoints of initial cost and non-paying load carried, there remains the most important item of operating cost. Here again we find increasing economy on the per ton load capacity basis, not in a few or even a group of items, but in practically every charge coming under the head of op-





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It hauls 3½ tons at a load and is always on the job.

Estimate the cost of feeding, stabling, grooming and harnessing 16 horses. Figure the upkeep of four wagons.

Then figure the wages of four drivers, and consider the employment problem involved.

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erating cost, from fuel to depreciation, and from driver's wages to insurance. Taking data applicable to normal conditions it is found that the operating cost in cents per ton mile is 26.45 for the two ton capacity truck, 21.65 for the five ton capacity truck, and 19.00 for the seven and a half tonner. Comparing the two ton capacity truck with one of five tons we find that in increasing the load carried by 250 per cent, the operating cost is decreased 18.2 per cent; while comparing the three tonner with the seven and a half, there is also a 250 per cent load capacity increase, with a decrease in operating cost of 22.8 per cent. Unquestionably this ratio will hold good for considerably larger sizes, so that maximum efficiency in motor transportation must be sought in vehicles with carrying capacities far beyond anything in use today.

## Why Our Aeroplanes Stayed Up

The whole truth concerning our De Havilland Four army aeroplanes probably never will be published. "When a government learns technical questions thru bitter experience, it sometimes is neither necessary nor advisable to relate the whole grim adventure," says E. T. Bronsdon in *Popular Mechanics*.

"When an American plane took the air in France no one could prophesy, with better than an even chance for correctness, whether the machine would return driven by its propeller or have to volplane to safety. A sinister percentage had the experience of mounting to the clouds, starting blithely after Fritz, and then having the wooden propeller suddenly fly to bits!

"The crux of the difficulty lay in the fact that a propeller is large. It cannot be made of solid metal, because it would overweight the machine. Wood is by far the best material, but wood has a high percentage of moisture content, even when thoroly air-seasoned.

"The experts of the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture succeeded in solving the problem. After a series of thoro experiments had convinced them that no paint or varnish then manufactured could hold the moisture content of a propeller constant, they invented the aluminium-leaf method of waterproofing wood. At the close of the war, all our aeroplane propellers were being made in this way.

"At the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, aeroplane propellers made in this way were subjected to the most exhaustive tests. Chambers were set apart—one a 'Sumatra room' (where the air was kept at 100 per cent humidity), another called the 'Painted Desert' (where the air was almost devoid of moisture), and so on, covering all possible climatic conditions—and the blades made to show exactly what they could do. Now, after some of the blades have been in these chambers for several months, they still retain accurate pitch, and little moisture variation is observable."

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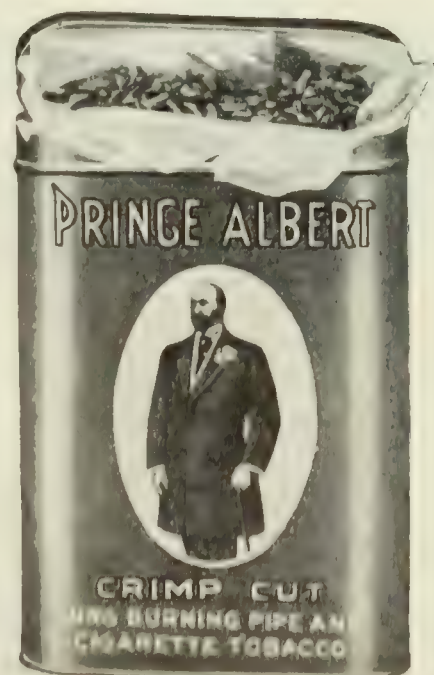
Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe or a home made cigarette by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! Quality makes Prince Albert so different, so appealing. And, P. A. can't bite or parch. Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while summer's young you get out your old jimmy pipe or the "papers" and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokeappetite!

*Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tappy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidor and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.*

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# This Stops Spring Squeaks

Thousands of car owners, chauffeurs and garage men have adopted the quick, clean, easy 3-in-One Oil way of stopping automobile spring squeaks. Why don't you try it? No jacking up the car—no loosening of clips—no need of a spring spreader—no soiling of hands—no frazzling of temper—no trouble whatever. Simply take this Handy Oil Can and squirt.

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along the edges of the leaves and on the ends of the springs. 3-in-One has wonderful penetrative power. It works its way in between the leaves—supplies the lubrication the spring has been asking for. Squeaking stops, rust is prevented, and much breakage of springs avoided. Oil your magneto with 3-in-One—then you'll always get a fat, hot spark at the right firing instant. Ford owners should try 3-in-One on the commutator—making cranking a lot easier.

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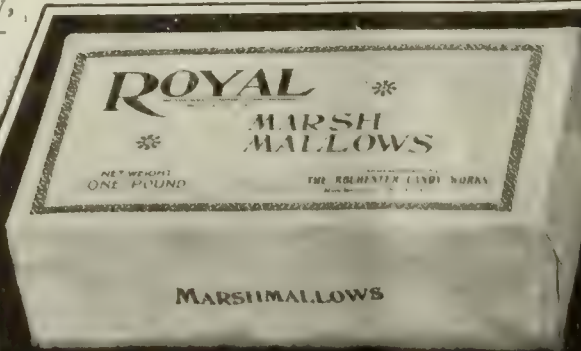
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Royal Marshmallows are different—Deliciously tasty, sweet and fluffy. A confection of which you can eat all you wish without being too rich. Made of the finest, purest materials only, in clean kitchens without contact with the hands. Especially good for children.

Their high food value recommends their use whenever a sweetmeat is desired

If your dealer cannot supply you send 50 cents for a pound box, \$2.50 for 5 pounds prepaid.

**Rochester Candy Works**  
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## The Worker's Foes Within

*(Continued from page 444)*

If you don't like the stubble you are grazing on, you had better get out of the sheep class and learn to be a lion. Don't expect the crowd you go with to get you anywhere. Study how to interest your employer in the extra fine work you are doing. He is the man to promote and reward you—why waste your time and attention following and idolizing the mob?

A great man becomes great by stepping away and climbing up from the crowd. You must find and use the power in yourself. The zeal of your heart, the skill of your hand, the strength of your mind, the merit of your work, must be your silent claim for advancement. Believe in your fellows but do not confide in them. Keep your ambition to yourself. Keep your troubles to yourself—troubles multiply when you put them in the mouths of other people. Aim not for the approval of your equals or inferiors but for the approval of your superiors.

### VI. THE FAIR WORKER FIGHTS PREJUDICE

**T**HE common foe of employer and employee is a constitutional feeling of class hatred. This must be overcome and harmony brought instead, before the people who have the money and the people who work for it can be associated properly and effectively.

A great industry mobilizes and moves like a great army. Suppose all the privates in the army hated, mistrusted, lied about and leagued against the captains, how fast would the army go on to victory?

You are in a business war. You have opponents and rivals, watching their chance to beat you. If you plot against, or even talk against, the captains of industry who lead you, at worst you are a traitor and at best you are a fool. Remember that most of the captains of industry gained their promotion strictly on merit. They were once privates like yourself. Carnegie, Schwab, Edison, Ford, Hill, Huyler, Bell, Curtis, Pulitzer, Eastman, Willard, Woolworth, Vanderlip, Wanamaker, all rose from the ranks of poorly paid, hard working employees. They rose not by rebellion of heart, but by resolution of will and reconstruction of method. The way to advance is not to fight your employer, but to delight him.

Reform by force always fails. A man must like you before he will listen to you. Make your employer like you more, if you want him to listen to you more.

Vice-President Marshall has said: "I believe that every inequality that exists in the social and economic conditions of the American people is traceable to the demands of interested classes for class legislation." Are you as eager to have the labor laws fair to your employer and to other employees as you are to have them favorable to you?

Ole Hanson, the powerful, picturesque Mayor of Seattle, has views on



this subject. Ole is the man who broke the general strike in Seattle—the first Bolshevik revolution of its kind in America. He believes that any class is always unreasonable, as a class. Hear him: "I thought I had a mighty good labor record in the legislature—for passing the minimum wage act, the eight-hour day law, and for all sorts of progressive, pro-labor legislation. But labor fought me when I ran for Mayor. I told 'em that in six months they'd say I was the best Mayor they ever had. Sure enough, they came around and made me an honorary member of their biggest union—the boilermakers' union—and gave me a membership card engraved on silver. Now they're assailing me again, tho the end of the strike left Seattle the best union, closed-shop town in the United States."

Ole won his war and became nationally famous overnight. How? By defying all parties, and sticking to the people. Hear him again: "I don't want a machine. I've taken too many apart. I want the machine against me. A man who won't leave his party for the good of his country should leave his country for the good of all parties."

Just a few years ago Henry Ford was a day laborer. Now he is a multi-millionaire and a world leader in his line. First as employee, then as employer, he proved the way to succeed. Now he is teaching others. We quote extracts from a recent article he wrote for his *Dearborn Independent* concerning the folly and wastefulness of class war:

Men are divided not by the kind of work they do, but by the kind of men they are. Because one man is at the machine end of an industry and another man is at the management end, that is no reason why human relations should be broken between them. That is no basis for class distinctions. If the manager thinks it is, he is wrong. If the machinist thinks it is, he is wrong, too. We were meant to get along one with another. People always think better, work better, see more clearly, when they are in harmony with the people whom they know. But their minds are clouded, their hands are heavy, when they carry within them the feeling that they are at odds with their kind.

Better personal relations everywhere is the greatest need of the world just now. All that looks dark on the horizon of modern life is really the result of bad personal relations. Trace down your troubles, and see what an amazingly large influence is exerted on your life by what you think of other people, and by what you think other people think about you. Wrong personal relations are the greatest obstructions that a man can meet. Right personal relations mean that we know one another, feel good will toward each other.

About a hundred of the richest and largest American factories, business houses and corporations have put into everyday practice the fundamental principles of right human relationships. The outcome has been little short of miraculous. Here is what happened in a big piano factory—and we could cite dozens of other cases—when a really democratic system of administration was fairly tried out. The workers themselves report that the new, just, friendly, cooperative system has in-

# Try This Interesting Experiment

It is something *everybody* can do.

It is something you *must* do, if you would ever be more than a drudge.

It will bring you freedom from worry.

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It is wonderful insurance.

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It puts you out of debt.

It is the beginning of Success.

Try it.

It is—**SAVING!**

It is now made easy by a new system, and interesting.

Almost as fascinating as a game.

It is the Budget System of Saving and Making Money.

You have read about it in the magazines and newspapers.

All authorities endorse it. It stops you from slipshod spending.

It saves the money that now slips through your fingers—

puts it where it will do you some good when you need it.

Thousands of happy, successful families use it today.

It is fast becoming universal among worth while people.

A business principle applied to the home—

that's what the Budget System is.

It shows you in advance the minimum amount you can save.

A Chicago family beat their Budget by \$65.00 last January.

That's getting ahead.

You can do the same.

You have always intended to save more.

You have worried about the high cost of living.

You have wondered where all your money went to.

Take that last \$50.00 you spent.

What have you got to show for it?

How much of it can you account for?

Can't you account for all of it?

No?

Then you are a reckless spender.

Just such methods keep millions poor.

They cause hand-to-mouth living—

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The Budget System corrects this evil.

But learn the Budget System correctly at the start. It's so simple.

An accountant named Palmer devised a wonderful Budget Book—

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It tells you all about starting a Budget—

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## USERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

I am wild about this book, the one I should have had long ago.  
T. B., Watertown, Fla.

I kept tab on house expense for 6 years. When I told my folks it averaged \$40.00 a week they laughed at me. We are 10 in the family. Taking the book home I told one of my daughters to put everything down from January 1st to date. When we closed the month of January it amounted to \$174.79. It surprised them all. I am sure I can save what I paid for the book in a week, don't need to wait two years, as it is an eye opener to the folks at home. Be sure and send me another book in December, 1920.

R. K., Odeholt, Ia.

I am very much pleased with same. Enclosed please find money order to pay two copies of this great book. Kindly send me another copy by parcel post, as I desire to turn same over to a close friend.

D. O. R., Frankfort, Ky.

Will you please accept this check and forward one copy of this book? I have seen a copy of this book and it is just the article I've been looking for for the past year or so.

W. L. F., Alexandria, La.

I gave the book to a friend of mine for a wedding present and if I am not mistaken will prove the most valuable present I could have given him. Kindly send me another of these books for my own use.

W. G. V., Kansas City, Mo.

Attached herewith you will find check in payment of your account against me, and for the balance needed that you mail your Household Money Saver to the following four parties.

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It is all in one handy volume—

well bound,

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handsome.

You'll be proud to show it to your friends.

But prouder still to enjoy the advantages it brings to you and those dear to you.

You won't be without this wealth-creating book if you see it.

We want to send it to you *at our expense.*

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Merely mail the coupon.

We send the book—

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You will see why users are so enthusiastic about it.

You will want to keep it.

No matter whether your income is steady or variable.

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You will never be without Palmer's Household Money Maker if you see it.

That's why we make such a liberal offer.

Keep it five days.

Then send us the purchase price—

only three dollars.

Think what a trifling sum this is.

It is less than half a cent a day, as the book lasts two years.

Read the letters in this ad. They are pouring into our office every day.

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But the first step is to send the coupon.

**DO IT TODAY!**

The quicker you get Palmer's book the quicker it begins to save you money.

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## KRIEBEL & CO., 644 Home Insurance Bldg., Chicago

You may send me Mr. Palmer's book, prepaid. If I like it I will keep it. If I don't like it, I won't keep it. If I keep it I will send you \$3 within five days. If I don't keep it I will mail it back to you within five days.

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For the convenience of those who wish to remit cash with order we allow a cash discount of 25 cents, making the price of the book \$2.75. If you remit cash with order you may keep the book five days, then return it if you do not want it and we will refund your money.



"We are delighted  
by our loving friends"



## For your Baby, use the Mellin's Food Method of Milk Modification

## Send No Money

Do not miss this offer to see this splendid Orient Pearl Necklace. Send only the coupon—no money—and we will ship it on approval. This offer made because you can't get a fair idea of the beauty of these pearls by any description. We want you to actually examine them, try them on and see how closely their rich lustre and superb color resemble the beautiful effects you find in the genuine deep sea pearls. You will be amazed at the similarity. And yet while the deep sea pearls cost up to thousands of dollars, you can have this splendid Orient Pearl Necklace at a merely nominal price. Read our liberal offer below.

## Orient Pearls from Baird-North

The necklace is 16 inches long, and the pearls are graduated in size to give the most artistic effect. Fastened by a Genuine Cut Diamond Clasp of unique design and enclosed in a handsome plush case with white satin and velvet lining. The necklace comes to you direct from the "World's Largest Mail Order Jewelry House" absolutely subject to your approval. We send it simply on your request. Pay nothing until it arrives—then only \$8.85. If not the most wonderful value you have ever seen, send it back and we will return your money. No risk at all to you, and you have the satisfaction and pleasure of seeing this beautiful necklace. Even if you do not keep it, it will give you an idea of the exceptional values we offer in other jewelry. Sign and mail the coupon now—send no money.

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If you don't order the necklace send for our 200 page catalog showing exclusive designs in jewelry, leather goods, silverware, watches, engraved stationery, toilet goods, fine cutlery, handbags, etc. This catalog sent with the necklace if you order. Otherwise just send post card and we will send you this Jewelry Book FREE.

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Send the 16 inch Orient Pearl Necklace with Genuine Cut Diamond Clasp, in white satin and velvet lined plush case. On arrival I will pay \$8.85, but if not satisfied I will return it and you will refund my money.

Name.....

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creased factory output and workmen's income at the same time, produced better instruments yet reduced working hours, put every man to the height of his quality and quantity capacity, made inventors out of ordinary workmen, absolutely stopt class war and personal misunderstanding, raised the whole factory plant to the high-production level of comradeship, fellowship, faith, courage, ambition, optimism, enthusiasm.

A book describing methods of harmonizing, humanizing and energizing the workers and managers of a business will be namd on request of any owner, employer or department head.

### VII. THE ENERGETIC WORKER FIGHTS LAZINESS

**W**ORK, work, and then more work, is the universal recipe for success. You have a right to ask an eight-hour day, but you have no right to take it when you get it. You are cheating yourself when you do. There is no industrial, financial or intellectual success waiting for a man who never forced himself to work more than eight hours a day. Most big men during a long period of their career have workd from ten to fourteen hours a day. Viewing their contest with Fate and the world as a glorious game, they grew so interested they couldn't stop liking it, playing it, planning for it. The only thing that makes a real man stop work is warning of a breakdown. If by reason of over-exertion your heart, brain, eyes, nerves or digestive organs refuse to function properly, you should call a halt, but seldom otherwise.

The closing hours of your job are the opening hours of your opportunity. Get the habit of spending at least an hour a day on the average of your spare time in outside work, or home study, or personal training for leadership. You never saw a real leader start to lop around the minute the whistle blows for quitting time. The man afraid to do more or better than he is paid for does not know or will not do the work he is made for. When a man has found his life work, you can't make him stop it by a five o'clock whistle any more than you could make a flower stop blooming, or a bird stop singing, a river stop flowing, or the sun stop shining.

Thomas A. Edison till past seventy years of age continud a lifelong habit of working all day and then up to midnight. He has recently emphasizd anew the folly of inactivity. He says: "The buying public is hungry for goods of all kinds and the purchasing power of the people is enormous. The only danger is the business man who thinks he is long-headed and hangs back when he ought to go ahead. The man who lets his business run down at the heel waiting for prices to reach their lowest level is likely to lose a great deal more than he gains, and the percentage is heavily against him."

The colossal achievements of Mr. Edison but illustrate his counsel to employers and employees alike: "Don't hesitate; go ahead."

We are the richest and most power-



ful country on the globe. Millions of starving, homeless people in Europe are waiting to be fed, housed, clothed, equipped and supplied with the necessities and comforts of life. The job is mostly ours to put thru. Every stroke of honest work we do now, clean up to our limit, proves that President Wilson told the truth when he said: "The industrial forces of this country are the saviors of free men everywhere."

#### VIII. THE LOYAL WORKER FIGHTS INDIFFERENCE

ARE you more anxious to please your customer than you are to gratify yourself? The customer employs your employer, and if you don't take a hearty, steadfast interest in pleasing your customer, you are likely in the end to lose your job. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, recently said: "No adjustment between the employer and employee can be considered worth while, or of eventual benefit to either, unless it offers results in lessening the cost of service to the consumer." Don't request or want higher wages if they would mean higher prices to your customers. Why? Because your competitors would undersell you, business would fall off, and your wages would finally drop lower than ever. Plan how to give better merchandise or service to your customer—then trade will improve so that your employer can afford to pay higher wages.

Here is the great weakness of the entire labor movement. Workmen as a whole do not think, feel, plan, purpose, or care for the success of the business as a whole. They are paid to think as well as work, but they will not think.

The great curse and handicap of many American workers is that they are interested only in their pay, and indifferent to the principles, purposes and policies of the business from which they draw their pay. The platforms recently adopted by the trade unions of Chicago and New York illustrate this point. They stand for a tax on all property whether land, inheritance or income of the wealthier classes, but they fix no penalty for prosperity of employees and they assume no responsibility by employees in the direction or promotion of the business.

If you were a machinist and your employer, who didn't know one machine or tool from another, came to you and demanded that he be allowed to run your job, wouldn't you think him a first-class idiot? That is precisely what the Bolshevik wants to do with the job of the employers of the world. The employers are experts in finance, organization, management, publicity, economy, salesmanship, and other sciences; how could the average workman, totally ignorant of these things, be a supervisor of these departments? A sane man would call the attempt sheer lunacy.

A British captain of industry says that the way to handle a large force of men is to win their cooperation by appeal to their intelligence and their interest. We quote his words. "I expect all my fellow employees, whatever may

## The Science of Being Right

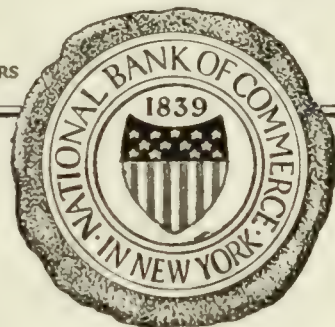
Business judgments involving millions must be founded on facts.

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be their work, to help. I know that they can help improve our organization and our product. I want to see them grow in management skill and point of view. Our men see things which we cannot see. No man can be a judge in his own cause. If we tolerate this, we have the formula that might is right, something that we have just defeated. We want an Anglo-Saxon, not a Prussian, ideal of industry and its management. That ideal is of service to every man engaged in it." The employees of this great industrial leader, following the principles he has laid down, are contented, progressive and prosperous.

The labor class of Germany and Russia tried rebellion. The outcome was destruction of the factories and homes of the workers themselves. The labor class of England tried coöperation. The outcome was an improvement of living and working conditions all along the line.

Coöperation may be defined as a blend of science and sympathy. Coöperation will cure almost any public or private ill of a social or financial nature. The coöperative movement in Europe is growing ten times faster than the population. The people over there have organized coöperative societies to put under control of the workers themselves the business of manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing the necessities and comforts of life. When the grocers of England raised the price of sugar to twelve cents a pound, the coöperative societies held the price for their members down to five cents a pound. All common war-time prices were kept reasonable in European countries where the coöperative movement was well organized. In such countries flour made in America was sold for less than right here where it was made.

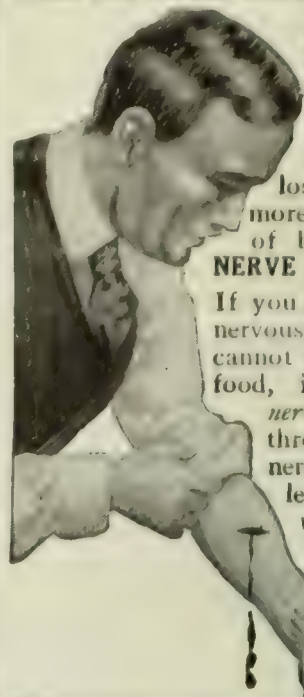
When the workers of America substitute construction for destruction as a remedy for industrial evils, they are likely to find that the employers of the nation, the officials of the Government, and the people as a whole, are with them to the last man. Every worker must be a philanthropist in a small way, just as most of the big employers are philanthropists in a large way, before the problems of either class can be solved. You cannot lift yourself as high as you want to go until you love your neighbors and try to lift them, too.

### IX. THE AMBITIOUS WORKER FIGHTS IGNORANCE

THE basis of promotion is education. It is almost invariable that the man promoted first in a business organization is the man who devoted spare time to learning more than he was paid or expected to know. The basis of coöperation is also education. Recognizing this fact, the leaders of the British labor movement years ago founded workmen's colleges, the result being that labor leaders in England are said to be more highly educated than the average employer of the United States. Meeting their employers as gentlemen on equal terms of culture and sympathy, representatives of labor in England arrive

# Is Your Life's Blood Trickling Away—

When you see red blood escaping you know your vitality is escaping with it, and you promptly stop the flow.



Millions of people live on, indifferent to the loss of vital power even more serious than the loss of blood—the LOSS of NERVE FORCE.

If you are tired; depressed; nervous; irritable; sensitive; cannot sleep or digest your food, it means that your nerve force is depleted through overwork and nerve strain. Stop the leak at once and build up your nerve force, for your health, brain power, strength and endurance directly depend thereon.

### What Readers Say

"I have gained 12 pounds since reading your book, and I feel so energetic."

"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

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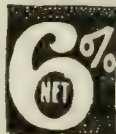
Paul Von Boeckmann, the nerve specialist, has written a remarkable book which teaches you how to save your nerve force and care for your nervous system. It explains how to soothe, nourish and calm the nerves.

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quickly at a statement of terms and solution of difficulties. When a deaf and dumb man talks to you, he cannot make himself understood. You must know his language before you can reach an understanding with him. The capitalists move in a different world and speak a different language of culture from the majority of their employees. What separates the classes and the masses is not lack of coin but lack of culture on one side or the other. The Federal Mediation Commission puts the matter this way: "American industry lacks a healthy basis of relationship between management and men. There is a widespread lack of knowledge on the part of capital as to labor's feelings and on the part of labor as to problems of management."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a recent article in *The Forum*, explained how ignorance leads to misunderstanding. The remarkable success of the Colorado Plan of Employment Management evolved by Mr. Rockefeller has given him high standing as a labor leader as well as one of the largest capitalists of the world. He says in part:

A gulf has grown up between capital and labor, which is ever widening. Industry has become highly specialized. The workman of today devotes his energies as a rule to the countless repetition of a single act or process, which is only one of a hundred operations necessary to transform the raw material into a finished product. Very naturally the worker loses sight of the significance of the part he plays in industry, and feels himself but one of the many cogs in a wheel. It is necessary that he should have contact with those who are likewise related to the industry, so that he may still realize that he is a part and is a necessary, tho inconspicuous, part of a great enterprise. Thus only can common purposes be kept alive and individual interests safeguarded.

Do you know what and how many of the various things you want accomplished for the workers of America have been or are being accomplished for the workers of Europe by the coöperative societies already mentioned? Do you know how their methods could be adopted or adapted here? Do you know how you could start such a movement? Answers to questions like these could probably be offered by the head of the public library nearest you.

Do you know the wonderful things accomplished for and by the workers in the big shops, factories, railroads, mills and offices, by the new American system of industrial education?

Do you know if you are an expert in your line—or qualifying to be one? The answer to this question if put by your employer may probably be had from the Personnel Department of the United States Army at Washington, or from the Bureau of Salesmanship and Research of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. The vocational test plan organized by Colonel Walter Dill Scott of the Carnegie Institute did great things for men of the army. At the beginning of the war the scarcity of experts was the great problem. In a single group of 250,000 soldiers who professed trade ability and who were "trade tested," only 6 per



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NO traveler to Japan should miss a trip through the Inland Sea. Rich as Japan is in scenic beauty, the natural grandeur of this fairy waterway excels all else. 240 miles from East to West and from 3 to 30 miles from North to South its four channels communicate with the outer sea.

The shores of granite rock are splashed with gaily colored flowers. The islands which dot the basin contain many beautiful parks, all the highest examples of the Japanese landscape gardener's art. The waters of the Inland Sea, usually smooth as a mirror, contain more than one hundred varieties of fish.

An ever-changing panorama of scenic beauty delights the traveler. The Sacred Island of Miyajima with its great Torii Gate rising from the water to a height of forty-five feet, is the main point of interest with numerous side trips about the islands for those who wish a more extended tour than that offered by the main line steamships. Numerous ferries and launches provide transportation and overnight accommodations may be had in the native inns.

You can secure accurate information and advice on Japan through the Japan Society, an organization of 1400 Americans, which places at your disposal its Trade, Travel, Service, News and Publication Departments and its Trade Bulletin.

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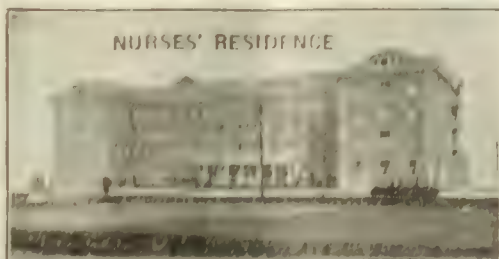
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BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY



As a war measure, the course was reduced from three years to two years and six months. The cessation of hostilities will not end the need for nurses abroad; they will be needed, in large numbers, for reconstruction work, and for the establishment of schools of nursing in the different countries of Europe for a long time to come. We plan, therefore, to continue the course of two years and six months.

For information write to MISS AGNES S. WARD, Superintendent

offers a two and one-half years course of training. Each pupil nurse receives an allowance of from \$10 to \$15 a month in addition to maintenance and uniforms.

Minimum age 18 years. Requirements, at least one year of high school or equivalent. Classes are formed each month.

Blackwell's Island is an historic spot. It is removed from the rush and noise of the city, yet so near New York as to be part of it. The palatial nurses' home, with its extensive and attractive grounds, is an ideal place to live in.





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The Ideal Tour Hotel at Lake Sunapee. No Hay Fever; Altitude, 1,200 ft. Fine golf course, good motoring, tennis, boating, canoeing, bathing; fishing for salmon, trout and bass as good if not the best in New England. Dancing, afternoon and evening. Furnished cottages to rent. Accommodates 300 guests. Write for circular. Address W. W. BROWN, Ritz-Carlton, 46th St. and Madison Ave., New York City, or Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

## GLENBURNIE INN ON LAKE GEORGE

Golf, tennis, boating, bathing. Excellent cuisine and service. WALTON & MESSNER, Glenburnie, New York



## Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

*The Distinctive Boston House*

*Called by globe trotters one of the world's most homelike and attractive hotels. Reasonable rates.*

Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, 9 minutes from South, 11 from North Stations. Send for booklet with guide to historic Boston.

H. P. COSTELLO, Manager

## BRETTON WOODS

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

GOLF in the very shadow of Mount Washington	MOTORING through the Alps of New England	HORSEBACK RIDING over Mountain Trails and Woodland Paths
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### THE MOUNT PLEASANT

Opens June 19. Closes Oct. 1.  
C. J. DUNPHY, Manager.

### THE MOUNT WASHINGTON

Opens July 7. Closes Middle of October.  
C. J. ROOT, Manager.

NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE:  
243 Fifth Avenue.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

If you are going away for the summer, you will want The Independent to follow you. Let us know your new address, if possible, three weeks ahead. Be sure to give your old address also.

THE INDEPENDENT 119 West 40th Street, New York

cent were found to be experts. This proportion would doubtless hold in the case of civilians who imagine themselves experts. The official testing and classifying of 3,655,000 soldiers on vocational grounds was the biggest achievement of the kind ever attempted by any nation. Colonel Scott says "if a call for 1000 shoemakers had been issued the men could have been supplied in a very few hours' time." Every industry should be thus classified on a basis of expert knowledge.

### X. THE RELIABLE WORKER FIGHTS IRRELIGION

**F**AITH is the one force to steady a man thru all difficulties and sustain him thru all discouragements. The height of your future is proportional to the breadth of your vision and the depth of your belief. Doubters do nothing.

A religious census of the most prosperous and famous business men of the United States shows that about 80 per cent of them are identified with some form of religious work. If you are not, your chance of succeeding is only a quarter as good as that of the man who is. A moral outlook and spiritual insight clears your brain of business cares, nerves your will for business projects, aids your judgment in business deals and crises.

The first aim of the Bolshevik seducer and sly talker is to make you doubt God, your neighbor and yourself. The Bolshevik has no God.

Do you know what the churches of the country are doing to promote the interests of the workers and improve conditions for them? Have you read the social welfare program adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America? If not, ask one of your local pastors how to obtain a copy. The most progressive church leaders are advancing the cause of labor in various ways that a keen, ambitious worker should know about, merely for his own good.

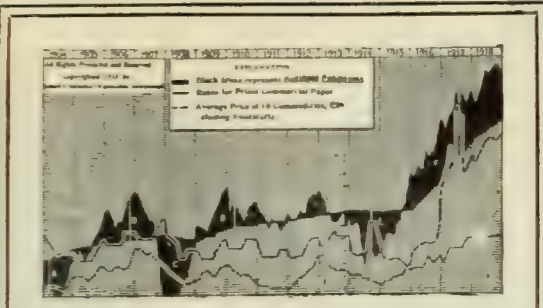
You do not have to be orthodox to be religious. You may have just a broad, humanitarian ideal of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Your feelings must be right if your knowledge, power and skill are to be effective. And all true feeling is religious feeling. And the sum of the whole matter? Just this. We must quickly drive out Bolshevism and make its return impossible. The Bolshevik hates a good worker and a strong man. He rejoices in a poor worker and a weak man. The sure way, then, to drive out Bolshevism is for every American to make himself a better worker and a stronger man.

The foes of national democracy are also the foes of personal efficiency. We have named the ten worst ones—anarchy, disease, greed, immorality, mobocracy, prejudice, laziness, indifference, ignorance, irreligion. How are you fighting these foes? Which do you consider the most dangerous to you? Find which one is, mass your mental forces against that one first. And don't stop the fight short of unconditional surrender!

New York





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At no time has the market offered greater safety and high yield—in certain securities. Babson's Reports give you the facts on which investment values are based.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.  
Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.  
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 20, 1919.  
C. G. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,  
43 Exchange Place, New York,  
MANAGERS  
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per share on the capital stock of the Corporation, payable Tuesday, July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, June 19, 1919.  
T. W. MONTAT, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY  
All 2500 Avenue and 10th Street,  
Philadelphia, June 4, 1919.  
The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar (\$1) per share from the net earnings of the Company on all common and Preferred stock, payable July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 16, 1919.  
WALTER C. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.  
The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 16, 1919.  
WALTER M. HUBB, Secretary  
New York, June 16, 1919.

Pebbles

Flattery is a sort of moral peroxide—it turns many a woman's head.—*Boston Transcript.*

The favorite perfume of syncopated dancers: "Jazzmine."—*London Opinion.*

"But, Mabel, on what grounds does your father object to me?"

"On any grounds within a mile of our house."—*Houston Post.*

"Mike."  
"Phwat?"

"I was just thinkin'. After we get out of the trenches an' back home again how nice an' peaceful that old boiler-factory will sound to us."—*Successful Farming.*

A colored soldier challengd another colored soldier who seemd to be carry-ing something inside the lines.

"Who goes there?" he askt.

"Lieutenant with a jug o' gin," was the answer.

"Pass, Lieutenant! Halt, gin!" com-manded the sentry.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

"You say you have dyspepsia and you feel bad nearly all the time?" askt the druggist.

"Yes," replied the customer.

"Have you tried our dyspepsia tab-lets?"

"Oh, yes, but I can't really say that is what made me feel this way!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who askt her if she had had bad news. "Sure, I have," she said. "Pat has been kild."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?"

"No," she said, "I receivd word from himself."

The priest lookt perplext, and said, "But how is that?"

"Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it for yourself." The letter said: "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land."—*London Opinion.*

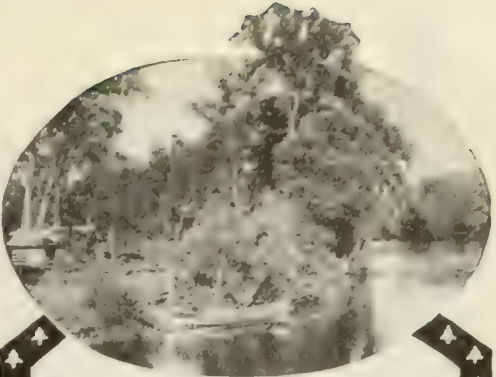
He was very black, and in his khaki he looked like coffee and chocolate ice cream. After eating a hearty meal in the American Red Cross canteen he sat down with a book, near the counter. The kind-hearted directress lookt once or twice in his direction and was surprizd to see big tears rolling down his cheeks.

"Why, now this will never do!" she said kindly. "Is there anything I can do to help you?"

He dug his knuckles into his eyes and replied:

"I sholy am ashamd to make a baby outen myself, ma'am. This yer book done make me so homesick!"

She pickt up the book he had been reading. It was the canteen cook-book, and it was opend at the section on How to Fry Chicken.—*Saturday Even-ing Post.*



Come to Minnesota

The bass are bit-ing; the muskies are striking. The cooling, spicy breezes are wafting from the for-ests. Nature, in its most appealing mood, awaits you.

CHOOSE FROM TEN THOUSAND LAKES

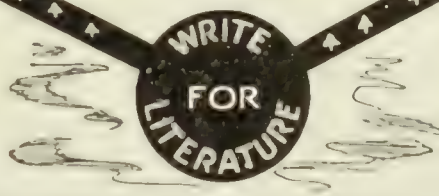
Rough it in the open, or rest in ease, at well appointed hotels. Motor over splen-did roads or hike over old Indian trails. Game fish are swimming in the clear, cool depths awaiting the swish of your line. Come—Minnesota welcomes you.

Write for full information about railroads, hotels and motor routes.

Aeroplane view map folder of Minnesota, sent free on request.

Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association

Operating Under the Direction of Minnesota Land and Lake Attractions Board  
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Two Sizes—4 1/4 and 5 1/2 inches. Extrazize 8 inches (black only)

Red or "Vulcan" Ink Pencils

The ONLY perfect, non-leakable ink pencil at moderate prices.

Order today \$1.25

\$1.50. Your name in gold inlay—\$.35. FREE—Liberal supply of ink with retail orders.

Agents wanted. See prospectus.

J. D. ULLRICH & CO., 27 Thames Street, New York

DIVIDENDS

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY  
25 Broad Street,  
New York, June 9th, 1919.  
The Executive Committee of the Ray Consoli-dated Copper Company, has this day declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.50 per share, payable June 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1919.  
L. P. SHOVE, Treasurer

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 80

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (Two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1919.  
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.



# What's Happend

The three German officers who were convicted of complicity in the murder of the Spartacan leaders, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, have escaped from prison and fled to Holland. The Spartacans accuse the Government of connivance and threaten revolution.

The British are taking energetic measures for the development of their latest acquisition, Spitsbergen. Three ships carrying engineers, geologists, prospectors and miners with the machinery necessary for working the valuable coal and iron deposits have been despatched to the islands.

Levine Nissen, one of the leaders of the Munich Soviet, for whom the German Government offered a reward of \$2500, has been caught and executed. The Spartacans are much incensed at the wholesale shooting of Socialists by the Noske troops.

Since the armistice the British Government has increased its issue of currency notes from \$1,450,000,000 to \$1,725,000,000. The subsidies being paid to the railways, coal mines, bread business and unemployed amount to more than a billion dollars a year.

The Railway Union of the State of Victoria, Australia, has passed a resolution in favor of the Russian Soviet system. Since the population of Australia is 95 per cent of British origin the Bolshevik movement there cannot be laid to foreign immigrants.

There was rapid action in Canada when a bill amending the immigration act and aimed to exclude agitators of the Bolshevik ilk passed the three stages in Commons and Senate and secured the Royal assent, all within an hour.

General Mangin, commander of the French forces at Mayence, is said to be favoring the establishment of a Rhenish republic and to have asked the Americans at Coblenz to do the same, but the American authorities refused.

The Albanian delegates at Paris have petitioned the United States to become mandatory over Albania and save the country from being partitioned between the Italians, Greeks and Serbs.

The Turkish delegation to the Peace Conference consists of Premier Damad Ferid Pasha, former Premier Tewfik Pasha, Finance Minister Tewfik Bey, and Riza Tewfik Bey, president of the Council of State. They will be lodged at Vaucresson, three miles from Versailles.

The striking miners in northern France have repudiated the agreement made by their representatives, although this included an eight-hour day. There are now more than a million men and women on strike in France and the movement is becoming Bolshevik.

The Czech troops, under French officers, who had advanced in May to within forty miles of Budapest have been repulsed by the Hungarians and driven back over the Danube. Premier Cle-

menceau has telegraphed the Hungarians to stop attacks and withdraw from Slovakia.

The tiny principality of Liechtenstein has threatened to sever railroad connection between Paris and Vienna unless it is admitted to the League of Nations.

General Semenov, the Cossack leader who has disputed with Admiral Kolchak the rule of eastern Siberia, has turned to another field and got himself



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle  
DER TAG

elected "Grand Duke of Mongolia." Mongolia belongs to China, but before the war had been largely alienated by Russian intrigue.

Five hundred women orators will go into the hundred and fifty assembly districts of New York State and present arguments for voting the Republican ticket.

In May 333,000 American soldiers sailed home from France. These included the very last of the National Guard and Draft troops. Only Regulars are left. The remaining troops of the Archangel Expedition will probably be out by mid-June.

A budget system of Government finances to replace the present system of departmental estimates and appropriations without executive responsibility has been reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Rules.

Control of railroad, telegraph and telephone rates by the Federal Government has been upheld by United States Supreme Court decisions. Suits had been entered in 25 states. The decision also specifically upheld freight and passenger rate increases made by the Railroad Administration a year ago.

Indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the Government of \$30,000,000 in purchase of munitions supplies have been returned by the United States Grand Jury against Captain Sotarios

Nicholson, connected with the Ordnance Department; Hugh Browne, a millionaire; Fred C. Collins, Vice-Consul of Greece, and an unnamed United States Army officer now in France.

Illinois was the first state to ratify woman suffrage, and was followed by Wisconsin and Michigan the same day. The Illinois Senate vote was unanimous, the House vote 132 to 3; the Wisconsin Senate was 23 to 1, and the Assembly 54 to 2. In Michigan action was unanimous in both houses.

As a result of the street railway strike in Detroit which completely tied up the system last week, the Mayor has asked the City Council to vote \$10,000,000 in bonds for the purchase and municipal operation of street railways as a move against future strikes.

Pittsburgh detectives vigorously investigated the tale of a woman who alleged that she knew all about the nationwide bomb plot of anarchists and located the scene of manufacture as Bessemer, Pennsylvania. No evidence was found. The woman admitted that her "confession" was a fabrication.

The request of Director General of Railroads Hines for \$1,200,000,000 to run the railroads was denied by the House Appropriations Committee, and a bill was reported appropriating \$750,000,000 to meet immediate needs. Better business and larger profits on freight traffic are expected to help the present situation.

More than a hundred New York physicians have protested against the proposal of the City Health Commissioner to take finger prints of every patient for whom habit forming drugs are prescribed, on the ground that it would constitute a barrier to confidential relations between physician and patients.

The Boy Scout drive for a million adult members at \$1 each was inaugurated at a New York Hippodrome mass meeting, with speeches by former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and other notables. Ten million boys in the United States are eligible for Boy Scout membership, and the nationwide campaign is after them. Only 375,000 are now members.

Eight large New York banks have announced they are prepared to advance over \$12,000,000 for mortgage and building loans within two months to help solve the housing and soaring rent problem.

There are eight million women in industry in the United States, representing 22 per cent of all persons in the country engaged in gainful occupations. More than a million are employed on home farms.

The Standard Oil Company at Elizabeth, New Jersey, has bought thirty-five acres of land and arranged for its employees to build their own homes and pay for them on a monthly basis.





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# AFTER VILLA AGAIN



*Photo by Underwood & Underwood*  
Here are the bandits under Villa near Juarez, where 3000 American troops fought a sharp half-hour battle killing fifty Villistas and taking seven prisoners. One American soldier was shot. Below is the international bridge over the Rio Grande that United States forces crossed in pursuit of Villa. Juarez is in the background  
*© Western Newspaper Union*



*© Underwood & Underwood*

"ALIVE OR DEAD"

General Francisco Villa got the nickname when the Americans three years ago were ordered to capture him "alive or dead"



*International Film*

The Seventh Cavalry—a famous unit of American troops that crossed the Mexican border June 14 in another punitive expedition



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## Congress Is Bothered by Mexico

**T**WENTY-FOUR hours of campaigning by American troops below the international boundary has served again to draw the attention of Congress and the American people to the Mexican situation.

After seven years, Congress is tired of having a situation in Mexico to worry about. It is definitely threatening, unless steps are taken by the executive branch of the Government, to begin itself the search for a solution of the Mexican problem.

The impatience of Congress was given voice in a speech by Speaker Gillett before the recent Pan-American Commercial Congress, which called forth a heated retort from Dr. Juan B. Rojo, the Mexican charge d'affaires. Mexico was the plague spot of the Americas; it needed cleaning up, Mr. Gillett said. He implied, but did not say, that the work might well be done by American troops.

However capable it may be, Congress, technically, is without power to undertake a solution of the Mexican problem. It can neither open diplomatic negotiations nor order troop movements. For the time being it is looking to President Wilson to act. If he does not see his way to doing so, Congress will consider bringing pressure to bear upon him. The present Congress, controlled by the President's opponents, would probably have little regard for his feelings in the matter.

The excursion of General Cabell's troops into Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa is regarded by Congress as the beginning of a new series of bitter misunderstandings with the southern republic. Congress as a whole does not want no Militia, but it wishes to see the Mexican problem settled once and for all, and protection to American lives and property guaranteed. If open

warfare is the answer, Congress is willing that the answer shall be given at a time when the United States is fully prepared.

Congress has no favorites among the Mexican factions. It has no liking for Carranza, but if he is able to protect Americans from banditry, he is welcome to remain in control so far as Congress is concerned. Villa is held in ever greater disfavor. Reports that complete order had been restored in Mexico prior to the latest outbreak in Chihuahua are regarded by Congress as propaganda, to be taken with a large pinch of salt.

While Congress remains neutral, the Republican majority finds the attitude of the executive departments puzzling. General Felipe Angeles, proclaimed president of the Mexican republic by General Villa, is well liked by State Department officials. As a diplomatic representative of Mexico, and later

as a representative of the French Government in this country, General Angeles made many friends in official circles. Naturally, General Villa is held in abhorrence, but as late as two weeks ago publication was given to reports that the aspirations of General Angeles were looked upon with some favor by this Government.

Sending American troops into Juarez, after Americans in El Paso had been wounded by Mexican bullets, was generally approved by Senators and Representatives, but there was some protest in both houses against the apparent coöperation with Carranza forces in the pursuit of Villa's men fifteen miles beyond the city.

"This constitutes a tacit offensive military alliance between the United States and Mexico of which the Congress has not been apprized," said Representative Gould, a Republican Congressman from New York. Mr. Gould introduced a reso-



Baltimore American

An elephant-sized job





Western Newspaper Union

For the first time women are taking an equal part with men in political organization thruout the country and in the preliminary presidential campaign. Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Chicago, heads the Republican Women's National Committee, which is in co-operation with the Republican National Committee of which Will H. Hays is chairman

lution in the House providing for a thoroughgoing investigation of political, economic and military relations between the United States and Mexico to be made by a joint committee of the Senate and the House.

A resolution was drawn by Senator Watson, of Indiana, asking that the Senate be informed whether the purpose in occupying Juarez was to "assist the Carranza garrison or to protect American lives." There is public rejoicing by the Republicans, for political purposes, over what they call "the conversion of the Administration to the theory that Americans in Mexico should be protected."

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, deplored the withdrawal of American troops. They should have gone on, he said. The occupation of Juarez, whatever the purpose, has fanned the Mexican spirit of revenge and endangered American lives and property all over Mexico. He advocates policing the entire republic with United States troops.

A full investigation of the Administration's Mexican policy during the last seven years will be advocated by Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, if the Senate is not informed whether there was an agreement with Carranza whereby his troops should be reinforced if border towns fell in danger of capture by Villa.

The fact that Dr. Rojo and Dr. Candido Aguilar, a special envoy of the Carranza Government, were invited to the State Department immediately after the occupation of Juarez, and given elaborate explanations, would seem to indicate that there was no such understanding. Whatever the circumstance a sharp protest against the invasion of Mexican territory is expected from General Carranza. If such a protest is sent it probably will be designed almost wholly for Mexican home consumption.

The first indication that there was to be a new "Mexican situation" came about a month ago, when undisguised propaganda on behalf of General Angeles and

General Villa appeared in the American press. Villa denied that he had any hand in the raid on Columbus, New Mexico, which caused the "Get Villa" expedition. He was many miles away when the raid took place and could prove it in a fair trial, he said.

Attention out of all proportion to its value has been given to Mexican news. The playing up of border dispatches is perhaps the natural reaction, resulting from the suppression of all such dispatches at the request of the State Department during the war. Many sensational reports were circulated in Washington a year ago, among them a well substantiated report that American forces were at strategic stations ready to enter Mexico for the protection of the Tampico oil fields. No attention was paid to them by Washington correspondents.

THE first concrete evidence that the Villa movement had attained an alarming growth came in the form of a request by Carranza that he be permitted to move troops thru American territory to cope with the bandits. The State Department on May 26 asked and received such permission from the governors of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. However, on May 28, the department announced that it had denied Carranza's request. This action was taken on representations by citizens' organizations of the border states that Villa would regard the granting of Carranza's request as "siding with his enemies," and would seek revenge in raids on American border towns and molestation of Americans in Mexico.

On June 4, Governor Hobby, of Texas, sent anxious dispatches to Washington asking that troops be concentrated in Texas. His fears were believed to be exaggerated. Villa's assault against Juarez, leading to American occupation of the city, occurred on June 15. Border representatives in Congress predict another Santa Isabel massacre as the result of the action by American troops and are openly for complete American intervention.

Congress feels that it needs more information on Mexico, but it wants no continuation of the policy of "watchful waiting." Congress wants action—just what sort of action it is not sure. Were it not for the danger to American lives and property, however, a large proportion of both houses would be against any interference with Mexico's internal affairs.

Some members think it important to learn from what sources Villa is receiving his financial support. An investigation of this phase of the situation, they think, would serve to clarify events in Mexico and to set American public opinion right on Mexican affairs.

Now that it is being more generally conceded by the opponents of the League of Nations that the covenant probably will be ratified by the Senate, some members believe that an American mandate for Mexico under the League presents the most acceptable solution. Mexico is not designated as a League member, and, according to General Aguilar, she will not seek membership at this time. This situation, in the view of one small group in the Senate, makes possible an American mandate for Mexico until she is ready for League membership. That Mexico would consent to such an arrangement is almost inconceivable, but these senators say, with an appearance of being informed, that stranger things have happened.

The one policy the Republican majority in Congress will not approve is a policy of doing nothing about it. Democratic senators take the Juarez action to mean that the Administration, now that the war is over, has decided upon its course. Senator Penrose, whose words always are well considered, summed up Republican sentiment thus: "We want a firm policy in Mexico. We want



# When the Conquering Hero Comes Home



*Underwood & Underwood*

New York and Washington could not do enough to welcome Sergeant Alvin C. York when he came back to the United States on one of the recent troopships after a career with the A. E. F. that heads the honor roll of war achievements and earned him the Congressional Medal and the Croix de Guerre with a palm. But Sergeant York couldn't stop long. He wanted to get back to a small cabin in Pall Mall, Tennessee, and to his wedding with Miss Gracie Williams



*Underwood & Underwood*

The gun with which Sergeant York got the habit of straight shooting that enabled him in one day to take 132 Germans is the proud possession of small brother Bobby now. So is one of the German helmets



Mrs. York - if she is like most mothers - probably expected her son to come home a hero. Small sister, in the photograph above, makes no secret of her adoration



no more pussy footing." Administration men believe that action is in prospect.

Just at the time that the American troops were occupying Juarez and driving the Villa band back into the country, Secretary Baker appeared before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate to urge that the size of the peace time army, which the House cut to 300,000, shall be made 500,000, as it was in the original bill. The small army would be inadequate, he said, if it should be necessary to keep a large force along the border.

R. M. B.—Washington

## Nationalism in Social Work

A NEW sense of nationality, a new consciousness of the national character of social problems and of national responsibility for local conditions, could be detected running thru the eight days' session of the National Conference of Social Work, which was held at Atlantic City, June 1 to 8. Altho the social workers of the country have been coming together once a year for nearly half a century for the purpose of discussing their common problems and methods of work; altho national organizations for the promotion of certain propaganda in this field—such as the Child Labor Committee, the Tuberculosis Association, and the Association for Labor Legislation—have come into existence during the twentieth century and have become extremely influential; altho there has always been a high degree of mobility among social workers as individuals, so that experiences have been freely transplanted from one part of the country to another and lively connections maintained by travel and correspondence, perhaps to a greater extent than among such professional groups as lawyers and physicians—still, it is evident that the events of the last two years have hastened the nationalizing process in social work, as in other fields.

The president of the conference this year was a Federal official, Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, a bureau which owes its existence, by the way, to the efforts of social workers. Various other Federal officials were conspicuous on the program, some of them, like Royal Meeker, representing established activities of the national Government, while others are connected with the new welfare activities of the national Government which sprang up during the war, such as the United States Housing Corporation, the Federal Employment Service, the Division of Venereal Diseases in the Public Health Service, the thrift campaign of the Treasury Department. The natural interest of the conference in the operations of the War Risk Insurance Bureau was recognized by the newly appointed director of that bureau, in a telegram bespeaking continued coöperation and patience in the efforts of the Government to meet its obligations in connection with allotments and allowances, compensation and insurance, to soldiers and sailors and their families.

More significant, however, than such incidents

as this or such items in the personnel of the program as have been mentioned, was the undercurrent, thru all the discussions, of poignant concern for the great national problems which the war has not created but has forced upon the attention of even the blindest—the fundamental problems of education, of health, and of an adequate income, which can be solved only by the concerted effort of the whole nation, and on the solution of which our national welfare depends. Another evidence of the advance of the nationalizing process was the prominence accorded to certain elements of the national life which have hitherto been comparatively neglected: rural communities, the negro, and the immigrant. The underlying thought in all the consideration of these problems seemed to be that the nation is no stronger than its weakest spot; that the test of the principles for which we entered the war lies in their applicability to our own conditions at home; that our boasted democracy can be only factitious so long as certain great sections of the population are allowed to labor under serious removable handicaps.

As for "Americanism" itself, it received the attention of an entire division of the conference, which held six meetings. On the program it was called, however, "the uniting of the native and foreign born in America," and the popular word which has come into use in the last two years for expressing this process was strongly deprecated, on the ground that it implied the imposition on the immigrant of an American-made product in the way of culture, instead of a recognition that he may have a contribution to make to American culture and ideals, and a desire to secure that contribution. The tendency to rely on the English language as an Americanizing reagent was also vigorously criticized. Professor Miller, of Oberlin, reminded his audience that to impose the use of English on immigrants in their daily life, to prohibit a foreign press, etc., was to adopt the methods of the most autocratic of discredited European governments and to arouse resistance rather than understanding. "What shall it profit the immigrant," said Allen T. Burns, "if he gain the whole language, but lose the heart of America?"

On the closing day of the conference, a plea was made by Edward T. Devine for more adequate representation of the nation's social interests at the council table of

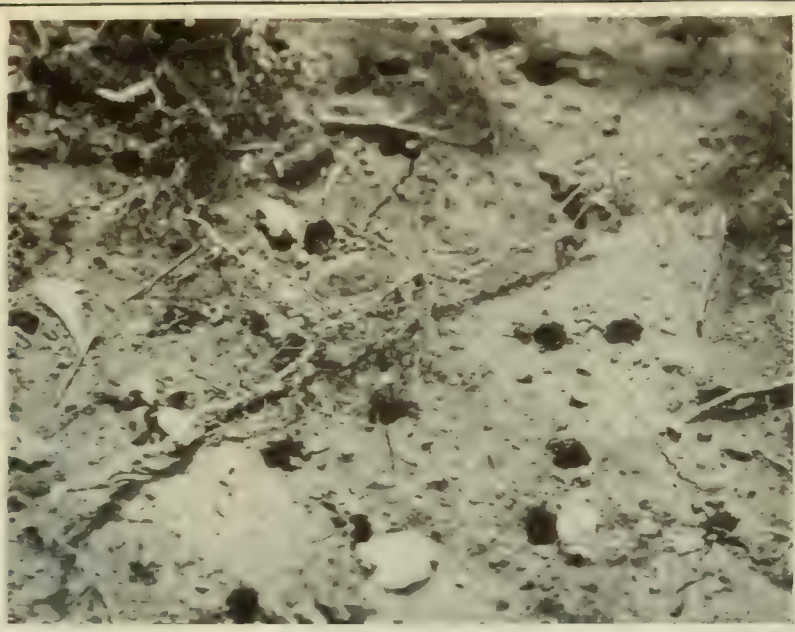
the Chief Executive. He advised social workers to support the demand of physicians of the country for a Department of Public Health and the demand of the teachers for a Department of Education, in order that these two vital subjects may receive attention more nearly commensurate with their importance to the national welfare. Similarly, he urged the creation of a Department on Insurance, Compensation and Pensions, uniting the administration of the pensions to Spanish and Civil War veterans, which is now in the Department of the Interior, and that of the War Risk Insurance act, which unfortunately and illogically was placed in



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RAIDING THE SOVIET HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK  
Friday, the 13th, was an unlucky day for the Bolsheviki in New York. State police made a raid on the offices of Ludwig Martens, the unrecognized ambassador to this country from the Russian Soviet Republic, and took away a ton or so of documents and files bearing on Bolshevik activities in America. Much of the matter, it was announced, was Bolshevik propaganda for both North and South America





International Film

From these holes, about the size of a man's finger, the cicadas emerge after a seventeen-year stay underground. Often the holes are so numerous that several thousands can be counted in an area a few feet square

the overgrown Treasury Department, under the direction of a subordinate official responsible to a secretary already fully occupied with the most weighty financial duties which have ever devolved upon a Cabinet officer. If we had had the wisdom to foresee the importance and magnitude of the obligations assumed by the national Government in adopting the War Risk Insurance act, and had created an independent Federal Department to administer it, soldiers and sailors and their families might have been spared the delays and mistakes which have been so numerous and so serious as to approach the dimensions of a national disgrace. The creation of such a department now would give confidence in a better administration of the law for the future and in the ultimate correction of the mistakes that have been made, in so far as they can be corrected by financial transactions.

The response of the conference to these suggestions and the interest manifested in a review of certain proposals for Federal legislation which had just been issued by a small committee of social workers, were evidence of a disposition to look to the national Government for more substantial assistance in work for the promotion of the social welfare in the future. Without any desire to curtail voluntary initiative in social work or the responsibility of the state governments, or to promote centralization or political socialism, there was clearly manifest the conviction that the social activities of the Federal Government, as compared with its other recognized activities, should be developed and adequately supported.

## An Insect Rip Van Winkle

FROM a slit in one of the young branches of a small oak an antlike creature emerged. He ran nimbly about the branch for a few minutes, then swung himself to the underside and dropped. It was a remarkable exhibition of confidence in the teaching of Mother Nature, this jump into what for the insect was infinite space. But he landed unharmed, and without a look at the sunshine which he had seen for the first time so few minutes before he began to burrow into the earth. Down he went until he reached the end of a rootlet of the tree on which he had been born. There he built a cell, sank his sucking beak into the root to get at the sap, and settled down for a long stay.

In the busy world above men discovered the poles; kings and presidents came into rulership and passed on; men learned to fly; the world went to war and



A few minutes after emerging from their exit holes the cicadas are seen struggling out of their underground clothes. Those on the upper stalks have won their wings and in a short time will begin the intense activity that marks their brief life in the sun

fought thru to exhaustion and peace. Then one fine June evening the burrower in the earth felt an urge to return to the surface. He and his fellows by the thousands tunneled upward and presently the ground beneath the oak was pierced with myriads of holes about the size of a man's finger.

Out of the holes swarmed, not antlike creatures, but larger insects with a suspicion of wings under the rough skin. At once there was a mad scramble for weeds, bushes, trees and fence posts. Evidently this creature that had lived so long below desired to get up in the world as rapidly as possible.

His ambition achieved, the insect fixed himself in a horizontal position on branch or leaf to await the great change that was to give him wings and a place in the sun. In about an hour his skin began to split down the middle of the thorax. Followed a struggle to get out of the old suit, and within twenty minutes, on a branch quite near the spot where years before he had emerged as the small antlike creature, sat a white insect with wonderfully veined wings stretched over his back.

After that the change was rapid, and by morning the coloring had darkened, the wings had gained strength, and, uttering a shrill call of "Phar-r-r-aoh," the cicada—for our hero is none other—announced to the world and his mate that he had arrived. He was a big fellow among the members of his family, measuring one and a half inches from head to the tip of his wings when closed, and expanding over three inches. His underside and abdomen were an orange-brown; there were four or five segments of the same color on his back.

If you live in a wooded district in the middle Atlantic states or the Middle West you have probably by now made the acquaintance of this most interesting of all the insects on the American continent. Perhaps you know him as the seventeen-year locust. But you are calling him out of his name. He is properly the "periodical cicada." The grasshopper, which we have always with us, is the New World's representative of the locusts which were a table d'hôte dish of the children of Israel.

This year's visitors belong to the famous Brood 10, largest of the seventeen-year clans. Take a good look if you meet them, for by the middle of July at the latest they will have disappeared as mysteriously as they appeared, not to be seen again for seventeen years.

The periodical cicadas are divided into two main divisions, the thirteen-year cicadas, most of which are found south of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the seventeen-year kind, which is the northern variety. Altho the territories of the two clans overlap they





*International Film*

## Across the Atlantic in One Straight Flight

The plane that first succeeded in a non-stop trans-Atlantic flight was this big Vickers-Vimy, with Rolls-Royce engines. The pilot was Captain Jack Alcock (left), a famous British aviator who won the D. S. C. on the Turkish front. An American who fought in the British Royal Air Service was the navigator, Lieutenant Arthur Brown (right). He was taken prisoner while flying on the western front

*Press Illustrating*



*International Film*

After flying straight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland by navigation so accurate as to be almost spectacular, Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown were hindered by fog and lack of wireless from making an advantageous landing and plumped down into these Clifden bogs, damaging one wing of their machine



do not interbreed. In every respect except the difference of four years in the cycle of appearance they are alike.

Both of these main divisions are broken up into many sub-clans, or broods, as entomologists call them, most of which have been observed over a long period—some for over 200 years. Each clan spends seventeen or thirteen years underground between each two appearances, but the periods of the various clans overlap, so that there are few years in which the periodical cicada may not be found if you know in what part of the country to look for the brood due to make its bow that year.

But we have left our hero perched on his branch expanding his newly found wings and shrilling for his mate while we digressed about his family tree. As song is to be his chief occupation let's look over the musician's equipment. We find that his throat has nothing to do with the matter. The sound is produced by two small shell-like inflated drums, placed at the sides of the basal segment of the abdomen and made to vibrate by the action of powerful muscles.

For four or five weeks the male whirrs out his courtship song while his mate is busy slitting the tender young branches with her ovipositor, a twig-piercing and egg-laying instrument of wonderful complexity, and placing her eggs. At the end of this brief period the insect, that passed seventeen years of its existence in the dark, falls to the ground again, perhaps within a few feet of the place from which it emerged, dead of old age. But from the egg left by the female in the wounded branch there emerges in a few weeks the antlike larva, the new generation of the periodical cicada.

There is not space here to discuss all the moot points raised about this strange creature, but it should be said that, contrary to legend, the cicada does not sting or bite, and that even when he appears in his tens of thousands he does little permanent damage. The adult cicada does little feeding, and such damage as is caused can be laid to the branch-slitting done by the female. The weakened branches are easily broken by the wind, and when the cicada has been busy in orchards sometimes the year's crop is ruined. But in the woods that the cicada most infests no trace of permanent hurt is found, tho he may have passed in his tens of thousands.

The Indians used the cicadas for food, gathering quantities of them at the time of their emergence from the earth and roasting them. Several entomologists have

tried the dish. Most of the reports lack enthusiasm, but one man who ate the cicada fried in batter says that he much prefers them to oysters or shrimps.

## Over in One Hop

**A**LREADY we are getting used to trans-Atlantic flights. The greatest of them all, a record-breaking non-stop flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, made far less stir than Harry Hawker's failure at the same venture only a month before.

Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur Brown are the two airmen whose names will go down in history as the first to cross the Atlantic in one hop. Incidentally they are the winners of the \$50,000 prize offered by the *London Daily Mail* in 1913 for the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight. A big Vickers-Vimy boomer, equipped with Rolls-Royce engines, was the plane that Alcock and Brown used. They made the trip of about 1900 miles in 16 hours 12 minutes, flying at an average speed of 120 miles an hour. Northwest or southwest winds favored them all the way over, but a heavy fog added enormous difficulties to the navigation.

"The wonder is that we are here at all," said Captain Alcock in describing the flight. "We scarcely saw the sun or moon or stars. For hours we saw none of them. The fog was very dense, and at times we had to descend within 300 feet of the sea. For four hours our machine was covered with a sheet of ice caused by frozen sleet. At another time the fog was so dense that my speed indicator did not work, and for a few minutes it was very alarming.

"We looped the loop, I believe, and did a very steep spiral. We did some comic stunts, for I had no sense of horizon.

"We encountered no unforeseen conditions. We did not suffer from cold or exhaustion, except when looking over the side. Then the sleet chewed bits out of our faces. We drank coffee and ale and ate sandwiches and chocolate.

"Our flight has shown that the Atlantic flight is practicable, but I think it should be done, not with an airplane or seaplane, but with flying boats.

"We had plenty of reserve fuel left, using only two-thirds of our supply."

The most spectacular thing about the flight was the accuracy of its navigation. In spite of the handicaps of



Photograph from General E. Paul

Americans in Paris made a pilgrimage on Memorial Day, 1919, to the most recent of our famous war cemeteries, a field near the city dedicated to American soldiers who fought and died in France. Each grave is marked by a wooden cross with the soldier's name and regiment



ing and the lack of wireless apparatus, which was torn away by the wind soon after the start, Lieutenant Brown followed, almost without deviation, the course he had originally planned and landed at Clifden, his announced goal. Picking a landing field in low visibility and without wireless aid proved one of the most difficult points of the flight. The Vickers-Vimy circled about for a bit hunting for a favorable spot, and finally came down in a bog that looked like

a lovely field from above but that caught the chassis axle-deep and turned the machine over on its side, damaging one wing.

Both Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown were fagged enough to admit it at the end of the flight, but after getting food and sleep they went on to London, where a triumphal parade the next day celebrated their success and the bands played "Britannia Rules the Air."

But tho the glory of the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight goes to Great Britain, it is rather pleasant that one of the men who accomplished it is an American. Lieutenant Brown enlisted in the Royal Air Force at the beginning of the war and fought thruout in the British service, but he intends soon to resume his American citizenship and his pre-war profession as an engineer here.

Captain "Jack" Alcock is an aviator, first, last and always. He began flying when he was seventeen years old—ten years ago. He has designed aeroplanes and built them, and has been instructor at Brooklands, the British aviation center outside London, since 1912. During the war he made the first bombing flight in the British expedition against Turkey. The chances are that Captain Alcock will be one of the first pilots of a regular trans-Atlantic passenger carrying plane.

## Sweden Comes to Borrow

THE placing of the Swedish Government loan is the first piece of foreign government financing consummated in the American market since the signing of the armistice, with the exception of the Belgian credit, which was not in the nature of a public bond issue. The Swedish issue comprized \$25,000,000 6 per cent bonds due in twenty years, offered at 99½. The offering was not part of a comprehensive plan for the financing of European countries, but a means to provide funds here for the payment of purchases of commodities for the account of the Swedish Government.

Government bonds on better than a 6 per cent basis have obviously a distinct appeal to the investor when



Press Illustration

Every man who served during the war in the American army or navy is entitled to wear the official service button which the United States Government is to have struck off from this design, to which the sculptor, Adolph Weinman, is putting the finishing touches. Mr. Weinman is the designer of the 1916 new dime and half-dollar and he has modeled much of the best municipal sculpture in the United States. Every precaution is to be taken against the fraudulent use of this service button. It can be obtained only from official sources and by men still in service or showing their honorable discharge papers

Some surprize has been expressed that sentiment has played so small a part in foreign government financing of the day, particularly in view of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip's recent appeal for aid to European nations on the allied side. However, Mr. Vanderlip is an exception to the general run of financiers, a man who has never allowed his identification with a large financial institution to color his personal opinion. He is one of the few financiers who says precisely what he means and knows what he is talking about when he does. It had been expected, therefore, that the first of the Allies to be aided would be Belgium; instead, we see a neutral country, which during the war kept Germany supplied with raw material and food, given generous financial assistance,

This is one of the anomalies in the economic situation which cannot be avoided. Not only must neutrals be aided, but, in order to guarantee the payment of Germany's war indemnity, we must agree to supply her as well as Austria with food and credits until the productive ability of their people has been restored to near a pre-war basis. Sentiment and practical finance do not go hand in hand. Yet the outlook points to aid for Belgium very soon, as reports have it that an American banking house of note has recently committed itself to render aid to that country by means of a bond issue which is to be larger than any placed in the United States since the half-billion-dollar Anglo-French loan in 1915.

The Swedish loan of twenty-five millions is certainly only the beginning. For how long such loans will continue to be offered and be popular will depend upon how much encouragement is given to the proposal that we give our allies a receipt in full for the ten billion dollars already advanced by us in the shape of credits. The best thought is on the side of conservatism and pure business rather than philanthropy, particularly as Europe relies on the savings of the American people to rehabilitate her industries. The Swedish loan is only a single straw and its oversubscription may not necessarily indicate that all foreign loans will be equally successful, unless sentiment is appealed to.

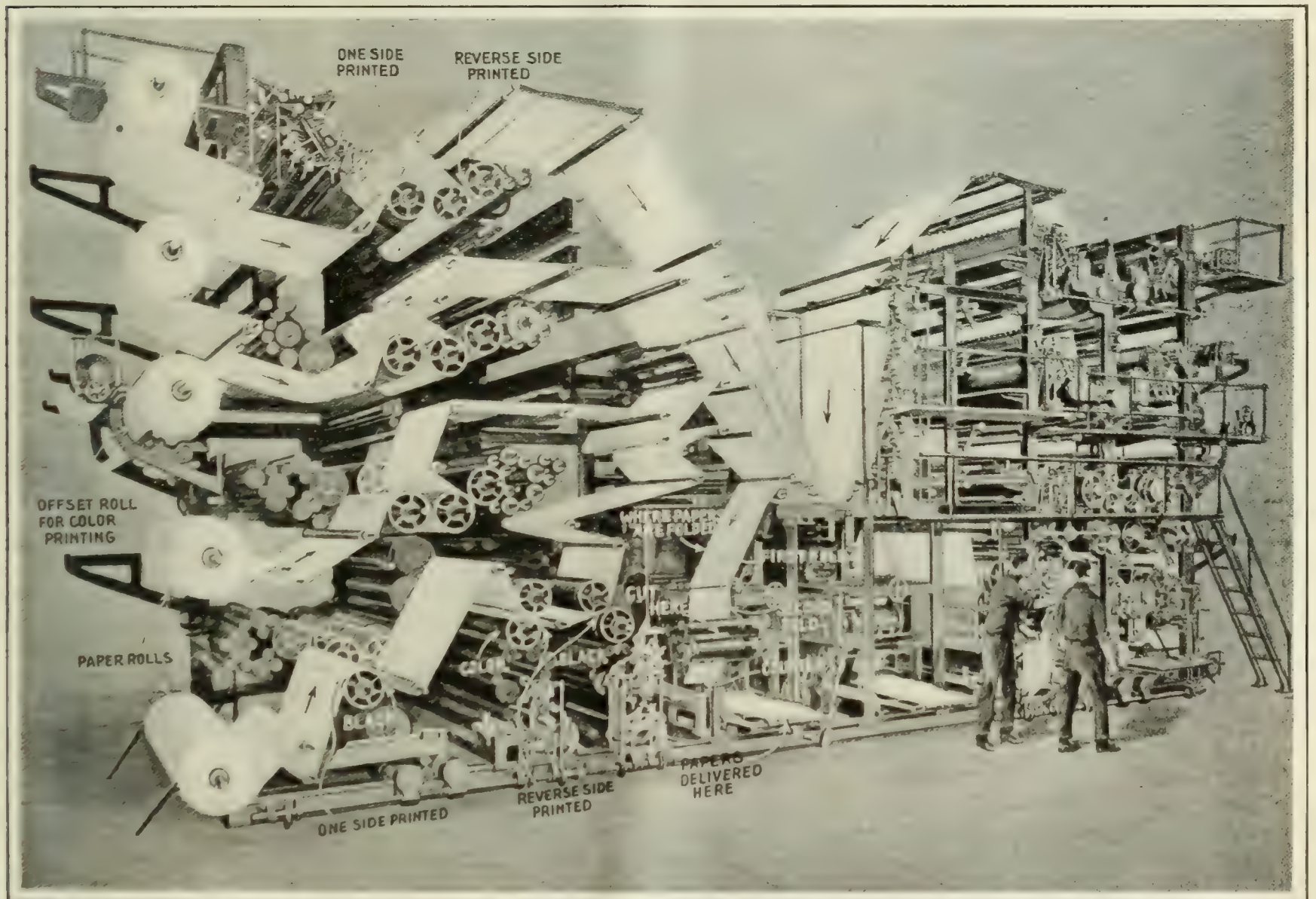
compared to some of our own industrial securities, which are subject to violent fluctuations along with changes in general conditions. It is a problem how much financing of this character our markets can support with as much success as the Swedish issue. There is already talk of a loan to Switzerland, one to Greece, a credit to Czechoslovakia for the purchase of cotton, and a possible loan to Rumania, which has sought in vain to sell a quantity of its treasury notes here.



## The Baltic Imbrolio

**M**OST confused and perplexing are the reports from the belt of new states along the old Russian frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea. This territory had been conquered by the Germans during the war and ceded to them by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, but on the collapse of Germany it was left without legal government, ruling power or settled boundaries. If the German troops had been allowed to withdraw it would have fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks. So the armistice stipulated that the German troops should not evacuate Russian territory except by permission of the Allies. Accordingly 70,000 German soldiers under command of General von der Goltz have remained in the Baltic provinces. Wherever the Germans have retired the Russian Bolsheviks have followed

them closely or local sympathizers have established soviets, for the newly organized national governments, with the exception of Poland, were too weak to offer adequate resistance. Besides, these Baltic states are distracted by class and racial feuds. In each of them, as a rule, the officials were Russian, the nobility and landowners were Polish or German, the business and the professions were largely in the hands of Jews, while the bulk of the population consisted of peasants and workingmen of non-Russian stock. Of these last the Esths or Esthonians are blood relations of the Finns on the other side of the gulf. The Letts and Lithuanians are closely related, but neither of them Slavic. The Poles are Slavs, but distinct from the Russians. In religion the Baltic states shade off from Protestantism in the north to Catholicism in the south, the Esthonians and Letts being mostly Lutherans and the Lithuanians

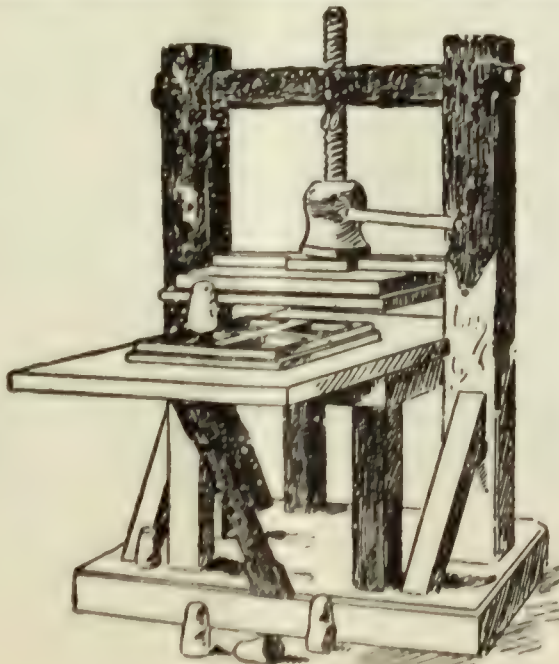


Courtesy of Scientific American

Courtesy of Orcauld Publishing Company

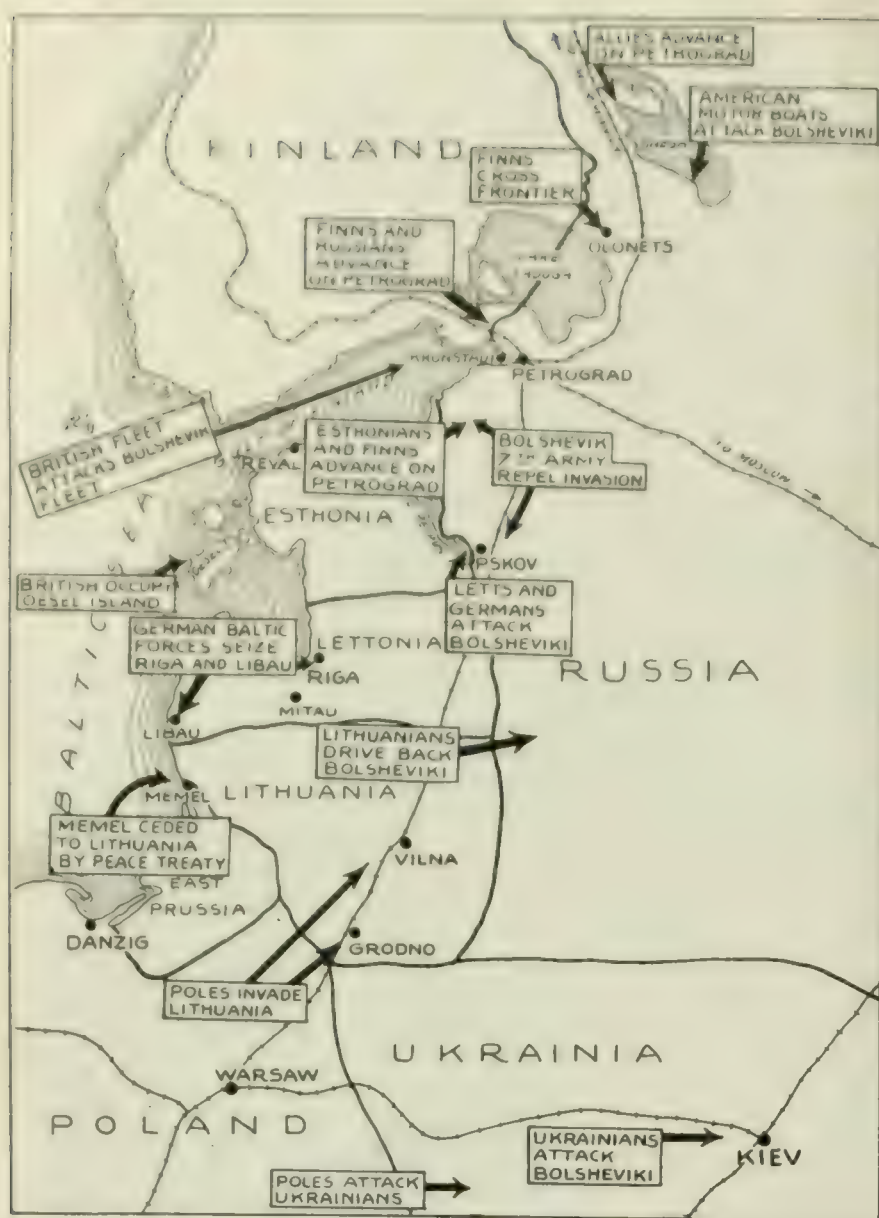
## After 465 Years

When Gutenberg bestowed upon the world the blessing or the curse (see Ecclesiastes, xii, 12) of printing with movable types, he used a press built on the plan of a wine-press. With it he did the most beautiful printing the world has ever seen; but he could accomplish little in the way of speed. Gutenberg could perhaps print a few dozen sheets an hour. The Gutenberg of today has at his disposal a press which prints and folds 300,000 eight page papers in an hour. The paper goes thru the press at a speed of 14 miles an hour. One hundred and eight miles of paper six feet wide are used each hour, weighing about 12 tons. The giant press, which is 12 feet long and 20



feet wide, prints not only in black but in colors. It produces 50,000 twenty-four page papers an hour, with the two outside pages printed in three colors and black. This press, which we illustrate with part of the framework broken away so that the progress of the paper may be easily seen, is called a double octuple press. It is made up of two exactly similar sections each of which delivers its quota of completed papers from opposite ends to the middle. Each section prints on both sides of four rolls of paper, which travel thru the press at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. When printed, the papers are folded and counted, ready for the newsboy. It is marvelous, but Gutenberg would probably have preferred his old screw press. But Gutenberg had the soul of an artist





MINOR WARS IN THE BALTIC ZONE

Independent national governments have been formed in Finland, Estonia, Lettonia (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine, but their boundaries are undefined and in dispute. All six states are carrying on warfare against the Bolsheviks of Great Russia and their own lands, but mostly without co-operation and often in conflict among themselves. These forces, reinforced by Allied troops from the Arctic and the British fleet, are converging upon Petrograd, which they hope soon to capture. The Bolsheviks have so far warded off the naval attack by mines in the Gulf of Finland and sorties of their fleet. The German army of occupation has not yet been withdrawn and acting with them is a "Baltic" volunteer force composed of the German natives

and Poles mostly Catholic. The seaports, like Riga, Danzig and Reval, are old German towns of the Hanseatic League. The poorer classes, having suffered for centuries from their German and Polish overlords, revolted in 1905 and were put down with great severity. They seized the opportunity of 1917 to get revenge and the most reliable troops that Lenin has had have been Letts.

With these various factions involved and with passions at white heat the turmoil is impossible to untangle. In April the Poles took Vilna, the Lithuanian capital, and while they were killing Jews and Lithuanians inside the city the Bolsheviks were bombarding the city from the outside and the Lithuanians were fighting the Bolsheviks. The Estonians who went to the assistance of the Letts against the Bolsheviks were attacked by the Germans. Riga was wrested from the Bolsheviks by the Germans, who executed a hundred of the Soviet leaders. While the Lett troops were on the eastern frontier fighting the Bolsheviks, Libau, the Lettonian port and capital, was seized by a "Baltic" army with the aid of the Germans. The 8000 Finnish troops who are aiding the Estonians to capture Petrograd from the Bolsheviks are largely composed of the Finns who volunteered for service in the German army against the Czar.

The Baltic Sea is patrolled by the British fleet, and

British troops, by permission of the Council of Four, have taken possession of Oesel Island at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. The Soviet fleet has several times sailed forth from its base at Kronstadt and encountered the British in the Gulf of Finland. In one of these engagements the British reported that one of the Bolshevik battleships had been run aground and fired. In another the Bolsheviks reported that a British submarine had been sunk. This part of the Soviet report was not allowed by the British censor to come to America, but was later acknowledged by the British Admiralty to be correct.

The region north of Petrograd is inhabited largely by Karelians, a people of Finnish stock and desirous of joining Finland. On the night of April 20 a Finnish army crossed the frontier and bombarded the town of Olonets. This was easily taken and with it 600 Bolsheviks. The Olonets district lies between Lake Onega and Lake Ladoga and so gives an opportunity to advance southward on Petrograd and to connect with the Allied forces in the north. In coöperation with this movement General Maynard, commanding the British and American expeditions from the Arctic, has moved his headquarters from Murmansk to Kem, 400 miles south, on the Karelian coast of the White Sea. A mosquito fleet has been launched upon Lake Onega composed of American motor launches brought on flat cars from the Arctic Ocean, and seaplanes are also used in raking the Bolshevik craft on the lake with machine guns. The Allies and America have recognized the independence of Finland, but Admiral Kolchak refuses to agree with this. Apparently Finland has been promised the Karelian territory she claims. At any rate she is taking possession of it by troops trained and armed by the Allies. The Finnish Government has ordered large quantities of munitions from America for the campaign in Russia, including 5000 machine guns, 150,000 automatic pistols and 5000 tons of ammunition.

General Mannerheim, the Finnish Premier and Commander in Chief, is despatching troops against Petrograd from three directions. One expedition aims to go thru the Olonets region and around Lake Ladoga. The second will attack the Russian frontier between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland. The third is advancing between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus.

The Olonets expedition is under the Russian General Yudenich and is largely composed of Russian volunteers who have fled from Bolshevism. After taking Olonets they were driven out again by the Bolsheviks, but recovered the ground when British reinforcements arrived from the north.

Soviet forces southwest of Petrograd are being attacked by troops of Finns, Esths, Letts, Lithuanians and Baltic Germans, supported by the British navy. Some contingents convoyed by the British along the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland were able to outflank the Bolsheviks and come within thirty-five miles of Petrograd and even to get within gunshot of the Russian naval base of Kronstadt. They were driven back from these advanced positions but hold Pskov and both shores of Lake Peipus. Both the Esths and the Finns have several times claimed the capture of Petrograd, but that city still holds out, altho hard pressed for lack of food. The defeat of Kolchak in the east has enabled the Soviet Government to bring some of its forces from the Siberian front to the defense of Petrograd. Zinoviev, the Bolshevik Governor of Petrograd, has been more successful than was expected in rallying the moderates to his side and getting the Soviet army and navy into fighting form.

The boundaries of the Baltic states have not yet been drawn and since the historic claims overlap, each is





Photographs by Underwood & Underwood

## Howls from the Vanquished

Germany, especially Berlin, has held frequent mass meetings of protest since the terms of the peace treaty became public. The group above are foreign born Germans who paraded in Berlin to air their grievances against the terms of peace—English, Russians, Egyptians, Belgians, Italians and Austrians are represented. "We protest against peace by force and the theft of our private property," reads one of the signs



BERLIN OPINION ON ALSACE

The disposition of Alsace is one of the most vigorously protested clauses. This sign carried at the mass meeting reads: "In 1648-1684 Louis XIV stole German Alsace; in 1919 Clemenceau steals it"



Chancellor Scheideman was the chief speaker at this Berlin mass meeting called forth by the peace terms. His arguments—such as "we have no quarrel with the German people"—were frequently quotations from President Wilson's former speech, proving again perhaps that the devil can quote scripture to his purpose. "Only the fourteen points" is the slogan on the speakers' stand





Marcus in New York Times

Ba, ba, black sheep says she has no wool

trying to get into possession of the territory it desires. Lithuanian immigrants in America, who number almost a million, are holding public meetings of protest against the Poles for invading Lithuanian territory and committing horrible atrocities on the population. After their capture of Vilna the Polish troops slaughtered Jews and Lithuanians and pillaged their houses. The Jewish investigating committee reports the killed and wounded as 1200 and the damage to property as \$12,000,000. The Polish authorities claim the reports are exaggerated and that the people punished were Bolsheviks.

## The Reply to the Germans

THE German delegation at Versailles asked for the opportunity of oral discussion of the peace terms presented to them on May 7, and, this being refused, they delivered every few days notes on various details, and finally, on May 29, a general reply and counter-proposals. This is a document of 60,000 words, that is, two-thirds the length of the treaty. We publish on the next page the main points of the German protest in parallel column with the reply of the Allied and Associated Powers. This reply, said to have been drafted by Philip Kerr, secretary to Premier Lloyd George, begins with a sharply worded arraignment of Germany as the author of the war and responsible for its atrocities. We quote a few paragraphs:

In the view of the Allied and Associated Powers the war which began on the 1st of August, 1914, was the greatest crime against humanity and the freedom of the peoples that any nation calling itself civilized has ever consciously committed. For many years the rulers of Germany, true to the Prussian tradition, strove for a position of dominance in Europe. They were not satisfied with that growing prosperity and influence to which Germany was entitled, and which all other nations were willing to accord her, or the society of free and equal position.

They developed a system of espionage and intrigue thru which they were enabled to stir up international rebellion and unrest, and even to make secret offensive preparations within the territory of their neighbors, whereby they might, when the moment came, strike them down with greater certainty and ease. They kept Europe in a ferment by threats of violence, and when they found that their neighbors were resolved to resist their arrogant will they determined to assert their predominance in Europe by force.

As soon as their preparations were complete, they encouraged a subservient ally to declare war on Serbia at forty-eight hours' notice, a war involving the control of the Balkans, which they knew could not be localized and which



Holland in Reynolds' Newspaper, London

He weeps, "Oh, this is too, too cruel! To make me take my gruel!"

was bound to unchain a general war. In order to make doubly sure, they refused every attempt at conciliation and conference until it was too late and the world war was inevitable for which they had plotted and for which alone among the nations they were adequately equipped and prepared.

Germany's responsibility, however, is not confined to having planned and started the war. She is no less responsible for the savage and inhuman manner in which it was conducted. Tho Germany was herself a guarantor of Belgium, the rulers of Germany violated their solemn promise to respect the neutrality of this unoffending people.

They were the first to use poisonous gas, notwithstanding the appalling suffering it entailed. They began the bombing and long distance shelling of towns for no military object, but solely for the purpose of reducing the morale of their opponents by striking at their women and children. They commenced the submarine campaign, with its piratical challenge to international law and its destruction of great numbers of innocent passengers and sailors in mid-ocean, far from succor, at the mercy of the winds and waves, and the yet more ruthless submarine crews.

They drove thousands of men and women and children with brutal savagery into slavery in foreign lands. They allowed barbarities to be practised against their prisoners of war from which the most uncivilized people would have recoiled.

The conduct of Germany is almost unexampled in human history. The terrible responsibility which lies at her doors can be seen in the fact that not less than 7,000,000 dead lie buried in Europe, while more than 20,000,000 others carry upon them the evidence of wounds and suffering, because Germany saw fit to gratify her lust for tyranny by a resort to war.

With this letter was delivered a copy of the treaty volume, with numerous minor alterations and corrections interlined in red ink, also certain appended documents and explanations modifying in many respects the original draft.

The terms presented to the Germans called for compliance within five days, otherwise the armistice would be over and hostilities might begin immediately without further warning. At the request of the Germans the time limit was extended by two days, till June 23, at five o'clock in the morning.

As the German delegation were leaving Versailles a French crowd gathered, jeering and throwing stones. Dr. Melchoir, one of the plenipotentiaries, and Frau Dorlblash, one of the secretaries, were wounded on the head by the stones. Premier Clemenceau sent a letter of apology for this "reprehensible act" and dismissed the police commissioners for having made no effort to restrain the mob.



# German Protests and the Allies' Reply

## What Germany Asked For

**Fourteen Points** Germany surrendered on the express agreement that the peace terms should be in accordance with the principles specified by President Wilson. But the Allies have departed from this agreement and even refused the right of discussion.

**Economic Life** The draft treaty involves the utter destruction of German economic life and reduces the people to a financial slavery unknown in history.

**Self-Determination** Two million and a half Germans are to be torn away from their native land against their will. Germany asks for plebiscites in all the territories proposed to be alienated. Germany is deprived of land, goods, ships, cables and raw materials and then loaded with unbearable burdens.

**The League** Germany is excluded from the League of Nations.

**Alsace-Lorraine** Germany in 1871 committed an injustice in annexing Alsace-Lorraine without a referendum, but it would be a greater injustice now for France to annex the provinces with their increased value without consulting inhabitants. If France takes the territory she should assume proportionate part of German debt.

**Territorial Matters** Upper Silesia has had no connection with Polish empire since 1163 and majority of inhabitants prefer German rule. Danzig and Memel are purely German towns. West Prussia contains majority of Germans. More of Schleswig is offered to Denmark than Denmark wants. Inhabitants of Moresnet, Eupen and Malmedy are mostly Germans and should not be bartered to Belgium.

**The Sarre** The coal needed to replace French losses could be supplied without forcing the Germans of Sarre district under foreign sovereignty. The Sarre coal is hundred times the French demands.

**Colonies** Germany has administered her colonies well and should not be totally deprived of them, at least without compensation for expenditures. Germany asks for impartial arbitration; would administer colonies under League of Nations.

**Reparation** Germany agrees to pay for all damages to civilians of Belgium and France. Asks for coöperation with Reparation Commission. Will pay \$5,000,000,000 by 1926 and annual installments thereafter to a total of \$25,000,000,000.

**Inland Transportation** Germany unwilling to put internal waterways and railroads under foreign control. Kiel Canal should be treated like other straits under international commission.

**Trade** Germany asks equality of trade conditions for all nations and the adoption by the League of measures preventing economic warfare and boycotts.

**Disarmament** Germany agrees to disarmament and abolition of conscription, but asks for longer time before reducing army to 100,000 limit.

## What the Council Replied

**Fourteen Points** Is a peace of right and justice on the terms agreed and on the principle of freeing oppressed peoples and redrawing national boundaries, as far as possible in accordance with the popular will, while giving to each the facilities of living an independent national and economic life.

**Economic Life** Germany's economic condition is in no wise crippled by devastation like that brought upon the Allied peoples. Reparations Commission will not interfere with Germany's internal life.

**Self-Determination** Every territorial settlement has been reached after careful consideration of racial, religious and linguistic factors, and legitimate hopes of peoples long under alien rule. Wherever the will of the people is in doubt a plebiscite is provided for.

**The League** Hope it may be possible, at an early date, to admit Germany to the League.

**Alsace-Lorraine** A plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine cannot be admitted because the whole purpose is to repair the injustice of 1871. The inhabitants have never ceased to protest against German rule. It is intended that France should recover the provinces without prejudice, therefore they cannot bear any part of the German debt.

**Territorial Matters** A plebiscite will be allowed in Upper Silesia. The third or southern zone of Schleswig will be withdrawn from the plebiscite. The other districts were taken from Belgium in 1814 without regard to the people, who have remained attached to Belgium. Danzig is restored to its ancient status of a free city. Boundaries of West Prussia will be modified.

**The Sarre** No alteration is permissible in the Sarre terms. The form of reparation will be a definite and visible symbol. Interests of inhabitants safeguarded. Transfer not to France, but to League.

**Colonies** No concession on colonies. Allies cannot "again abandon 13,000,000 persons to a fate from which the war has delivered them." Germany got but one-half per cent of her imports or exports from her colonies.

**Reparation** Damages demanded are clearly justifiable under armistice terms. Germany is accorded privilege of surveying devastated region and of presenting her estimates within four months. If agreement can be reached the sum will be fixed.

**Inland Transportation** International control necessary to give inland states free access to the sea according to the agreed basis. Some modifications are made; Kiel Commission is abolished.

**Trade** If Germany abandons those aggressive and exclusive traditions in business and politics, Germany shall have fair treatment.

**Disarmament** The German army will be reduced to 200,000 in three months and to 100,000 by March 31, 1920.



# The People and the President

An Editorial

By Hamilton Holt

**N**O nation has been blessed by such an illustrious line of chief magistrates as the United States. All our Presidents have been good men. Most of them have been great men. Some have been political geniuses. Yet every President from Washington down has had a majority of the American people arrayed against him at some period of his term of office.

During the interval between the election and inauguration of our Presidents partizan rancor has time to subside. Each incumbent enters office with the good will of the whole nation. But generally at the end of the first year a tiny cloud appears on the horizon. By the end of the second year the whole sky is overcast. By the end of the third year the storm is raging. The President then seems to be the most execrated man in the land.

Take our last four Presidents, for instance. How we reviled McKinley. "Spineless jellyfish!" we shrieked. "He waits till public opinion is formed before acting. Oh, for a leader!" And then when we got Roosevelt we shouted, "Give us a rest! Stop leading us hither and yon." Next came Mr. Taft. "Quit gallivanting around the country," we wailed. "Cut out the Methodist socials. You waste half your time seeing unnecessary people." And then when we elected Wilson we growled, "Why do you go in your closet and lock the door? You won't let us talk to you at all." Whatever qualities a President has, we demand the opposite. We are a queer people.

It looked for a time as tho Wilson might escape the fate of his predecessors and be the one American President to retain his popularity to the end. But it was not to be. The first rumblings were heard when he called upon the country to vote the Democratic ticket at the last election. Even if this was good advice, he should not have given it. He should have left that to his friends. He had been the real spokesman of the united nation during the war and the people resented his descending to the lower plane of partizan leadership. That doubtless lost him a Democratic majority in Congress. He next picked out—not a bi-partizan Peace Commission of the ablest statesmen, labor leaders, economists and financiers—but a Commission composed of comparatively unknown men and did not even seek to have the Senate confirm them. He then broke a hundred years' precedent and went to Europe. The verdict of history will in all probability record this as his greatest act of statesmanship. Yet it caused intense resentment in all the little minds who hate innovations and whose vision looks backward to the days of Washington and Jefferson.

**S**O the political sky at home had begun to cloud over when the President left for Europe. But there he was everywhere received with universal acclaim. But when I arrived in Paris a few weeks later I found the enthusiasm had subsided and a campaign of vilification against him had already begun in the French press. I read with astonishment the cables sent over from America reporting each trivial and derogatory thing said against him by every celebrity, notoriety and nonentity in America. It was evidently a propaganda of the most sinister character for which somebody other than the newspapers was paying the bills. Everywhere men asked me if it were true that American sentiment did not support the President. All the reactionaries at the Conference were in high glee, for manifestly if the President was to be

repudiated at home there was no need of paying attention to his advice abroad.

Such was the situation during my three months over there. I had hardly landed at the dock on my return home when I perceived that the attitude of the American people toward the President had undergone a marked change since he had been in Paris. At first I supposed it might be only a local matter confined to New York City and the Atlantic seaboard, but I have since traveled thru New England and as far west as Nebraska, and I find the President's prestige is at its nadir everywhere. And synchronously with the waning and decline of Mr. Wilson one perceives the waxing and "coming back" of Mr. Taft, the man who was the most unmercifully defeated candidate for the Presidency in American history.

**W**HETHER President Wilson's eclipse is temporary or not time alone can tell. I rather expect him to regain popularity after he returns to Washington and takes the helm again, especially if he decides to tour the nation in the interests of the ratification of the Covenant and the Peace Treaty.

But what I cannot understand is how the American people can forget his supreme leadership during the war, and the great achievements he is now accomplishing at the peace table. Let me mention but three instances:

First, he—one man—focused the heterogeneous and diverse aims of the war into the one ideal of pure Americanism, which is democracy. The Allied peoples with one accord followed the banner he unfurled.

Second, he first enunciated the aims for which the war was being fought. Samuel Gompers told me that had he not done this there would have been revolutions in both England and France early in 1918 just before the big German drive began. By his fourteen points peace was eventually concluded. Some have said the Allies should not have stopped fighting until the peace was dictated by the sword at Berlin. That undoubtedly might have been done. But all the generals I met in France, from Mangin, Bliss and Bullard down, told me that Germany is completely beaten in a military sense. Thus we could have got no better peace in Berlin than at Versailles, and we have saved probably half a million lives by securing the early surrender of Germany thru negotiations.

Third, he is now on as great a quest as was ever undertaken by an American—a quest, that if successful, will substitute coöperation for competition in the international realm by establishing a League of Free Nations to promote peace and justice on earth.

I cannot deny that Mr. Wilson asked the people to vote the Democratic ticket. I agree that he has not sufficiently conciliated the prejudices and jealousies of the Senate. I am aware that he likes to be the only star in the cast. I grant that he has taken over the railroads, telegraphs and telephones when some people did not want him to, and proposes to give them back when others do not want him to. I know that he consults Samuel Gompers more frequently than J. P. Morgan. But what do these and all the other objections amount to as compared with the three acts of transcendent statesmanship I have enumerated above?

If we could put him out of office the way the English



and French can retire Lloyd George or Clemenceau by simply getting an adverse vote in Parliament, that would be one thing. But the President of the United States cannot be retired except on impeachment proceedings.

Woodrow Wilson is our spokesman before the world and will remain our spokesman during the present peace negotiations whether we like it or not. Altho we may not agree with this or that compromise he has been forced to take, he is the only statesman in Paris who represents a nation which is 100 per cent disinterested.

Why not support the man who has thrown the whole weight of his great prestige into the scales to help save the world, even at the expense of his personal popularity at home and abroad? Such a man deserves the most ungrudging loyalty from the American people.

We ought to be ashamed of ourselves to let the forthcoming Presidential election blind us to the great work he has done and is doing for this and future generations, when the only effect is to hamper every effort he is making at the Peace Conference in behalf of ourselves and the world.

# Grandfather's Hat

An Editorial

By Edwin E. Slosson

**T**HE Canadian House of Commons has recommended the abolition of hereditary titles as not in accord with democratic usage. Australia feels the same way about it, as may be seen from the *Sydney Bulletin*:

The original knight was a warrior or nothing. The modern knight is an elderly gentleman who will sentence you to a term of penal servitude, or sell you a packet of tea, or charge you a big fee for scribbling a prescription; but it is not his line to risk his skin either in joust or in battle. The Great War produced thousands of truly knightly figures who gladly offered themselves in the cause for which such idealists have always fought—the righting of great wrongs and the defense of the weak. Many are dead: none became knights. A duke used to be a dux, or leader, in the true sense of the term. The average modern duke is a confirmed follower, both politically and in the field of battle. Practically every step in the peerage is a question of cash paid to the party treasury, and no bones made about it. Thus, when Sir Frederick Milner complained in the *Times* in 1917 that a certain peerage had been bought from the Liberals for £120,000, the peer corrected him with the information that the honor had cost only £100,000.

The fact—or rather public knowledge of the fact—that British titles and hereditary positions in the Upper House are commonly bought, not earned, has diminished their prestige at home and abroad. The platform of the Manchester Liberals demands the abolition of all hereditary titles. The dominions do not grant titles and the oversea British do not always feel honored when one of their number accepts—or works hard for—such honors, since sometimes the man selected by the Mother Country for distinction is not regarded by his neighbors as their most distinguished citizen. They feel like the Russian general on whose troops the French Government had bestowed a certain number of war crosses. The soldiers called from the ranks had been duly decorated and kissed by the French commissioner, but after the ceremony the Russian commander ventured to remark that he thought the effect would have been better if a more careful selection had been made. The astonished French officer replied that the names had been procured by him from the Russian staff. But on investigation it was found that by some mistake there had been given him a list of men needing vaccination instead of those distinguished for bravery.

All titles originally meant something. Even the Master of the Horse or the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds had certain duties to perform. But in the course of time the title tends to be meaningless and the honor gets disengaged from the obligation. When Hindenburg wrested East Prussia from the Russians the University of Königsberg, carried away by gratitude at its rescue,

bestowed upon him all its doctorates in a bunch. Doubtless Hindenburg, by reversing the German defeat at Tannenberg five hundred years before, proved himself to be a great general, altho the Germans themselves do not seem so sure about that as they did in the days when they were pounding nails into his wooden image. He may then have deserved the degree of M.D. meaning Magnus Dux, but not if it meant Medicinæ Doctor, and there is no reason to believe that he thereby became qualified as a teacher of law, philosophy or theology, even German theology. But only universities guiltless of this offense are entitled to cast stones at Königsberg. It is not unknown here for a man, innocent of law tho perhaps skilled in its evasion, to get an LL.D. in exchange for a \$100,000 gymnasium.

A title conferred upon an individual usually means that he possesses some sort of distinction tho perhaps not the sort implied by the name. But when the title is hereditary even this significance may be lost. Grandfather's hat or coronet is likely to be both old-fashioned and a misfit. The bloody bully who was struck on the shoulder by the king's sword on the battlefield and dubbed knight for his valor, may have as his modern representative a pacifist and philatelist. The courtier who got his title by pandering to his sovereign's passions may bequeath it to the patron of the Y. M. C. A.

**B**UT while the transmission of a mere title is an empty and undeserved honor, we cannot so easily dismiss the idea of hereditary office. The founder of a noble family in most cases must have had exceptional ability of a certain kind, presumably ability in the management of men. The intermarriage of such families would naturally produce a strain somewhat above the average. If to this be added a well developed sense of *noblesse oblige* and special training for their position in life, we get a class that has certain undeniable advantages in public service. Such a class persists and comes to the front even in democratic England and republican France, where it has lost the monopoly of privileged status. In imperial Germany, where hereditary caste was still entrenched, the various princes and vons proved by no means so inefficient as we should have expected and have liked them to be. Tho they owed their positions as generals or administrators solely to their birth, some of them unfortunately knew their business. It sometimes happened, and possibly within the last six months, that one of our catch-as-catch-can diplomatists has found himself wound around the finger by a scion of European aristocracy who was in the service by mere birthright but who therefore had been inducted into the game and



the languages from birth instead of having to pick up these preliminaries after he reached his post.

In fact we might venture to say that if future office holders were nominated in the cradle by a competent eugenicist, selecting them say from such families as the Adamases, Harrisons, Lowells and Lees, and then they were educated and disciplined for their life work, we would get a body of public servants quite as competent on the whole as those who are selected or elected because of their prominence in party politics. Of course such a class should never form a legislative assembly like the House of Lords, for they would not be representative men. But as administrative officials they would be very serviceable.

The practical difficulty in the way of such a system is that the man who is born to position comes to regard it as a sinecure, not as a job. He regards it as coming to him for what he is, not for what he can do. Possibly this is a fatal defect, but if so it is a pity. For modern experimental pedagogy has proved the supreme importance of two things, inherited ability and special training. Which is of the greater importance is still in dispute, but nothing else compares with them. In our present method of procuring public servants we are making no use of the first and very little of the second. It would be very unfortunate if democracy cannot find a way of making use of both of them with safety to itself.

## Editorially Speaking

The bourgeoisie of Berlin have declared for a strike of citizens. It is about time for the worm to turn in every country.

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Some cynical stay-at-homes have complained that the returned soldiers have "got the big head," but the London hatters find it literally true. The sizes most in demand before the war were  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and  $6\frac{5}{8}$ , but now they sell more hats of 7 to  $7\frac{1}{8}$ .

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The number of limbs lost in American industry every year is 26,000. This is six times the number of amputations among American soldiers in the year of war. As soon as we have made peace in Europe can't we do something to prevent the wounding of workmen at home?

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Now that the draft of the Treaty of Versailles has been unearthed and buried in the *Congressional Record*, will not the Senate committee inquire of Mr. Root if he happens also to have a copy of the Treaty of London in his pocket? We would all like to know just what it really did say about Fiume and the Pope and other things that we have been discussing so hotly.

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The meaning of a disputed term can best be ascertained by reference to the author of it. Talleyrand, who invented "non-intervention," was asked at a dinner party by a lady to explain just what it meant, and replied: "Madame, non-intervention is a diplomatic formula, which signifies exactly the same thing as intervention." This explains completely the policy of non-intervention in Russia and Mexico.

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We note with satisfaction the report that the Senate is likely soon to ratify the treaty with Colombia by which the United States pays Colombia \$25,000,000 in settlement of her claims growing out of the separation of Panama from the Colombian republic. Whether Mr. Roosevelt "took the Isthmus" rightly or wrongly is a matter about which historians will probably always differ. But there can be no question that the United States prevented Colombia from regaining or trying to regain her lost territory, and therefore to that extent has made itself liable to a presumed claim for damages. Colombia has repeatedly tried to have her claims adjusted by arbitration, but we have always turned a deaf ear to every such proposal. Our refusal to lay our case before an impartial tribunal has done much to make us unpopular in Latin-America. Mr. Taft was willing to pay Colombia a quitclaim of \$25,000,000, but he was unable to carry Congress with him. Mr. Wilson made a similar attempt, but the matter has been held up be-

cause his treaty began with an apology. It is now understood the apology clause will be eliminated, as it ought to be, and the treaty will have plain sailing in the Senate. The United States can well afford to be generous in her dealings with foreign nations, and especially with those of this continent. There should be no further delay in satisfying the claims of Colombia both for her sake and ours.

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A shift of 900 votes in a population of a million would have brought New Zealand into the prohibition column. This is the second referendum in which prohibition has missed by a narrow margin, and on the third time trying New Zealand will doubtless go over the top.

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In all this warlike world there seems no refuge for the poor pacifist. Twenty years ago a Quaker-like sect of Russian protestants, the Doukhobors, emigrated to Canada to escape conscription in the Czar's army. Tolstoi wrote his greatest novel, "Resurrection," in order to raise money for their migration, and they received aid from numerous charitable persons in England and America. The Canadian Government, knowing of their peculiar faith, their pacifist principles and their communal life, extended a hearty welcome and promised them perpetual exemption from military service. They first took up land in Saskatchewan, but as the country settled up their neighbors decided that their room was better than their company, so the Doukhobors were moved on west into British Columbia. Here they have brought under cultivation 400,000 acres of wild land, much of it timbered, and their numbers have increased from 8000 to 14,000. Nearly half of them, therefore, are Canadian-born and know nothing of Russia except by hearsay. When the war broke out and conscription was adopted they of course refused to serve, but consented to make jam for the army, apparently in the hope of sweetening hostilities. Now they are to be expelled from their farms in British Columbia to give place to returned soldiers. Since among their other crazy notions they believe it is as wrong to go to law as to fight, they seem helpless to prevent either personal violence or official oppression. Only one weapon they have, passive resistance and appeal to compassion. They threaten—or propose—to march into the cities in a body, men, women and children, and walk naked thru the streets until their homes are given back to them or they perish from starvation and cold. This hunger strike in the open seems likely to be as effective as it has proved in prison, and kindhearted Canadians are making vigorous protest against the action of the Government in dispossessing them of the lands they have paid for and worked for.



# Rainsboro Spruces Up

## A Story of the Home Town When the Boys Come Back

By Hugh S. Fullerton

**R**AINSBORO was a-flutter with flags and bunting. The boys were coming home from Over There. Thirty-four of them were to arrive on the morning train from Camp Custer. Three never would return and two others were not with their comrades because they were in the hospital.

Main street was filled with the wagons, carriages and automobiles of the farmers, for of the thirty-four who were returning nine were boys from the farms. The train appeared around the brow of the hill, the engineer announcing his approach with the precious freight by a long-drawn screech of the whistle. Car windows were thrown open and khaki-clad arms and shoulders appeared, hats waved, the boys shouted and cheered. The crowd surged toward the station, mothers and sisters wept with joy as they clung in close embrace to sons and brothers, while fathers gripped strong young hands fiercely and strove to conceal their pride.

Presently the boys, very soldierly and erect, formed for the march. Their old lieutenant, home now for months, rejoined them to march again in spite of the one missing arm. At the court house a banquet was spread and pretty girls strove to outdo each other in waiting upon the returned ones. The day was a succession of joyful reunions, excitement and exaggerated repetition by fond relations of the heroic deeds of the boys. It was midnight before Rainsboro subsided.

For the next two weeks Rainsboro experienced thrills. There were receptions at the churches, the City Council gave a dinner at which the Mayor and others made speeches of welcome and poured oratorical thanks upon the heroes. One by one the boys discarded their uniforms. There were three weddings, which added to the social excitement. Bill Kibler resumed charge of his hardware store, Benny Walker returned to his father's law office, Lew Horstman went back to his job as foreman at the newspaper office and Ben Brown, with his Croix de Guerre, got weary of showing it to admiring friends, telling the story of how it was won, and took charge of his father's grain elevator. Seven of the farm boys returned to the home places and appeared in town in overalls instead of khaki. Tom Hughes and Bert Norwood announced that they intended to go to Chicago and Jimmy Smith declared that there was no chance for him in Rainsboro and that he was going to try New York.

Every evening after dinner a group of the returned soldiers gathered on the bench in front of John Link's store surrounded by admirers, especially small boys, and told tales of the camp and battlefield. Day by day a vague note of discontent crept into their words and their manners. They began to curse Rainsboro and to become cynical. The circle of admirers dwindled grad-



Hugh S. Fullerton is known as the man who put baseball into print most successfully. If he weren't famous for that he would be for his stories of the home town

ually and fewer persons asked Ben Brown to show his Croix de Guerre. The small brothers still borrowed the steel helmets to wear proudly.

During this period Uncle Bob Harwood remained aloof—the only person in Rainsboro who had not seen the Croix de Guerre, the only one who had not asked one of the boys questions, the only one who had remained away from the welcome home dinners. Uncle Bob was a veteran of the Civil War, and it was alleged that he was jealous of the attentions paid to the younger heroes. There was even some indignation expressed because of the attitude he had assumed.

For thirty years Uncle Bob had been the village oracle. He had lost two fortunes, one at farming, another at trying to

raise short horn cattle, but he could sit in Link's store and outline with entire scientific satisfaction how a farm should be conducted and how short horn cattle should be raised. He was reputed to be the only person in Rainsboro who ever had read all the congressional reports and speeches. He was the first man in Rainsboro to dare predict dollar wheat. He could talk for hours upon any question of governmental policy. He astounded Charlie Scott, the lawyer, with his intimate knowledge of international law. He was reputed to have won every argument on theology he ever had with Mr. Cowden, the minister. Professor Sams, the superintendent of the schools, grew wrathful when Bob corrected him in matters of etymology. The world of science, letters, agriculture and politics was stored in his mind, but he could not mend his broken front gate without assistance. He was the adviser and the debtor of almost every one in Rainsboro.

**I**T was Uncle Bob who started Rainsboro toward reconstruction. That was three weeks after the homecoming celebration. Col. Tatum, the banker, Dr. Evans, Ned Burton and Uncle Bob were sitting in Burton's store. For once Uncle Bob took no part in the discussion. Perhaps it was because he remembered the overdue note in Col. Tatum's bank, but more probably because he was thinking.

Col. Tatum was talking. "I tell you, boys," he said, "the situation is dangerous. The spirit of the returning soldiers is bad. They got filled up with Bolshevik ideas in Europe. They won't settle down to civil life. It would not require much to start trouble among men in their mood."

"That is true," said Dr. Evans. "Look at our own boys. We have showered honors on them, but they sit around, cursing the town and criticizing all the time. The war has made them restless. They have become coarser and more violent."

Uncle Bob arose and stood still a moment. The others



waited, expecting one of his orations. Instead he said: "When are you going to give those boys jobs?"

Then he walked out. Down the street five of the boys were sitting on the bench at Link's store. Only a few small boys hung around them. They were not talking of the war and the boys lost interest. Uncle Bob started to pass, hesitated, stopped and asked suddenly: "When are you heroes going to work?"

"Heroes, hell!" said Joe Patton. "They are so glad to see us that they spill doughnuts and chicken salad all over the town, but when we want a job they remember that before the war we took a drink or robbed a hen roost. The girls swarm all over us and tell us how great we were, but two weeks later they remember that we used to work in the foundry and can't travel in their society. I'm off this burg."

There were more extemporaneous remarks along the same line of thought and after an hour of listening Uncle Bob went home, thinking. He was the first caller at the Mayor's office the next morning.

"Hiram," he said, "I didn't do my bit during the war. I want to do it now. I want you to appoint me reconstruction agent for this town."

"I will have to consult—" began the Mayor.

"Consult nothing," interrupted Uncle Bob. "There is no salary. All I want is the title and the right to tell you folks what you've got to do to make business good and give the boys jobs."

"In that case—"

"In that case I get the job. Thanks. I'll start to work tonight and the first thing I want you to do is to announce that you have appointed me and call a meeting of every business man in town for tomorrow evening."

The Mayor, rather dazed by the suddenness of the onslaught, blinked and agreed. The curiosity of Rainsboro was sufficiently aroused by the call for the meeting, and every business man attended excepting Major Ben Thompson, who once had followed Uncle Bob's advice and held his wheat for higher prices and had never forgiven. There was considerable merriment over the fact that Uncle Bob, having failed in every line of business he ever had attempted, should be chosen to direct the affairs of the town, yet there was applause when he arose to address the meeting.

"GENTLEMEN," he said, "His Honor, the Mayor, has appointed me to straighten out business conditions, which, we all know, are bad. Having spent nearly seventy years tending to other people's business and letting my own go to ruin, I believe I am qualified to act."

There was some laughter and applause.

"The problem really is simple," he continued. "I have figured from the tax rolls that it costs, in Rainsboro, \$325 a year to raise and educate a boy up to eighteen. We sent thirty-nine such boys to the war. We have received thirty-four of them back and three have left us. Two will return cripples. This community invested more than \$6000 each in those boys. Our net loss, calculating the two cripples as partial losses, would seem to be about \$40,000. The entire thirty-nine were gone a year and a half. They had just reached the age when they were beginning to repay what we had invested on them. Our loss on the two years, counting the average earnings of the boys, was about \$22,000. They sent back about \$2000 in allowances from their army pay and their poker winnings."

The audience was enjoying the talk, but only one or two were receiving it earnestly.

"Rainsboro's net loss on this war, in cash or its equivalent, is close to \$80,000. Taking that much actual earning power out of a country village hits every business enterprise in town. During the war we offset this loss

by thrift. We did without things. We cut down expenses in every direction. We postponed building, we spent no more than necessary for repairs, we wore old clothes, we ate less and we gave up amusements. But even this saving was offset by the increasing prices of everything. Our gains in sales of farm products were offset by increased cost of everything, and we lost much of the opportunity because thirty-nine of our best producers were away and we were short of actual workers."

"Uncle Bob is right," said Col. Tatum, the banker. "He outlines conditions as we bankers know them to exist. But has he a remedy to suggest?"

"Certainly," replied Uncle Bob. "We show losses because the boys went to war. The thing to do is to put in a stop loss order by giving them back their jobs."

THERE was an uneasy stir among the business men. "Business is dull—there are few openings—" Col. Tatum remarked.

"Business is dull because they weren't working," interrupted Uncle Bob. "It follows that business will improve when they work. You don't invest \$600 in a flivver and keep it in the barn. Yet we invest \$325 a year for eighteen years in our boys and then keep them idle. Put them to work."

"But how?"

"The way to put boys to work is to put them to work. You are calling them anarchists and Bolsheviks because they return and find their jobs gone. The fact is there is work enough in this town to keep them all busy and happy. As an example, just before the war started, Doc Johnson planned to remodel the front of his drug store, turn the upstairs into offices and put on a bay window. He thought it was patriotic not to spend money that way, so he postponed the job. Half a dozen others did the same way, so Bill Harris had to work the sawmill half time. Joe Patton owns a farm down on the creek. He owes Col. Tatum's bank \$300. Col. Tatum carried the note thru the war, and with that and some other things he figures that the bank cannot afford to hire Martin Arison to take his old job in the bank because he gets Lizzie Martin to do the same work for half the price. Martin and Lizzie want to get married and can't because he can't have the job back. I happen to know that Bill Harris owes Doc Johnson a big doctor's bill.

"The thing to do is for Doc Johnson to order that work done right away. If he has to borrow money from the bank to do it, so much the better for everybody. He will buy the lumber and materials from Bill Harris and the doctor and drug store bill will be paid. Bill Harris will be able to buy saw logs, so Joe Patton will cut the timber, haul it to the mill and get money enough to pay off that note in the bank. Col. Tatum will see business picking up and will give Martin Arison his old job back, and about a week later when Martin draws his first pay he will speak to Lizzie and ask her to make her last name her first. They'll spend his increased pay for wedding clothes and business will commence to spruce up."

"By George, I believe Uncle Bob is right!" remarked the Mayor.

"Of course I'm right, altho it is the first time I ever won an argument from you. The fact is that the situation here is as simple as all business is. Business is simply exchange of productive work for produced articles. Production doesn't depend upon business conditions, business conditions are created by production.

"It works out in every case. When the war started we were getting ready to pave Main street and didn't do it. If we do it now we supply work for a dozen men and turn loose \$20,000 in money. We have allowed Rainsboro to run down, have neg-

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# The Doughboy, the Gob and the Job

By Colonel Arthur Woods

Assistant to the Secretary of War

**I**N considering the employment of soldiers and sailors it is well to take into consideration the state of mind of the returning service man. The reports we receive show that while the returning soldiers sometimes experience difficulty in readjusting themselves, yet once readjusted their economic value is greatly enhanced by the military training they have received. It is the transition period which has to be watched with care, and which furnishes the chief difficulty. The difficulty the returned service man has in adjusting himself once more to peaceful industry is, of course, natural. He has been part of a great movement; he has taken part in the greatest event that will occur in your lifetime and mine; donning his uniform he has become a part of the machine whose purpose was to crush autocracy; the moment he became part of that machine he ceased to be an individual, and became part of the great Army of Democracy. He was told what to do and did it. He was furnished with clothing and food. He was moved from one place to another without being asked whether he was willing to go. He was transported to the battlefields of Europe, and became part of scenes with which his imagination will tingle so long as he lives. He was part of the great human instrument which was thrown against the enemies of civilization, and which crushed them.

From this he returns to find himself once more on his own resources; he must carve out his destiny again according to his own initiative. The old occupations seem humdrum and the old surroundings comparatively drear. His new thoughts and new dreams have developed him in a manner that is difficult to measure.

The employer will have to take these facts into consideration and exercise patience. Once the soldier gets his feet under him his training, his experience, his new standards will make him more valuable than ever before, and the fighting blood that he has developed during his war experience will infuse new energy into the organization with which he is connected.

Already, the statistics we get show that when the man once gets settled in his job he is vastly improved. He is a better man—therefore, don't be content with taking the men back to their old positions. "Not his old job, but a better chance"—that is the sound business principle now. Every employer who follows it will

not only be helping these tried and tested human beings, but he will also be doing himself and his business a good turn and making full use of this new force in American industry.

When Secretary Baker asked me to become a special assistant to the Secretary of War to aid in getting the returned soldiers back to work, one of the first problems that confronted us in this readjustment period was a tendency in all industries to hang back—waiting for the much talked about drop in prices. That drop has not come and most financiers seem to think that it will be a long time before it does come. That being so, the wise thing is for every one to go ahead and help in getting business started by doing the necessary things that have been left undone during all the years of war. During those years it was good patriotism to save your money and buy Liberty Bonds, and to save labor and allow it to be used in direct war work.

**B**UT the old order is changing now and what was good patriotism in war times is bad now that peace has come.

We are urging state, city and county officials to push work on public buildings. Every contract which is let makes more workmen for us at the mines, in the quarries, and on the railroads, in addition to the labor requirement at the operation itself. This means more jobs for returning soldiers and sailors.

Take just two items alone: school buildings and good roads. There are millions of dollars' worth of school buildings planned and held up now because of the high cost of materials and labor. And the same with road building projects. The War Department is even going to bring back a good deal of road building equipment from the other side to be used in carrying out the extensive road building plans.

Every American citizen of course agrees that he has a very definite obligation in getting these boys who were taken out of their regular jobs, back to work. If you feel that obligation, "spruce up." Paint the house, cement the cellar, shingle the barn and fix the garage. If you don't do it your place, which has gone without repair for all these years, will soon get beyond repair; and it is also good patriotism, for thereby thousands of jobs for returning soldiers will be created.

New York



By Western Newspaper Union

Colonel Woods was Police Commissioner of New York from 1914 until December, 1917. The following February he was appointed to the Committee on Public Information for foreign propaganda and a month later was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Aviation Corps. He has since been made special assistant to Secretary of War Baker, to direct the re-employment of returned soldiers and sailors



# The Men Who Built the Ships

## How They Look to Each Other

Told in Interviews for The Independent

It was the Emergency Fleet Corporation, organized when the United States entered the war, to carry out the construction plans of the U. S. Shipping Board, that in eighteen months built 341 new shipyards with 1284 launching ways—more than twice as many yards as are owned by all the rest of the world together, and added to our merchant marine 619 vessels of wood and steel, a total of more than three and a half million tons. Charles A. Piez and Charles M. Schwab are the two men to whom the chief credit for this "world record in ship construction" is due. Both were called into the administration of the Emergency Fleet Corporation when the chances of its success looked dubious. Mr. Piez was appointed General Manager in December 1917 after a succession of three resignations from that position in as many months. He is an engineer, the president of the Link Belt Company and of the Electric Steel Company. Mr. Schwab was asked to come into the Emergency Fleet Corporation as Director General in April 1918. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

### What C. M. Thinks of Charley

**I** DID not know Mr. Piez. I had heard of him, of course. Mr. Hurley took me in to see him after the President had asked me to become Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Hurley said, "Mr. Piez, Mr. Schwab."

We shook.

I am obliged to say that before my first meeting I was rather prejudiced. I wasn't sure about him. That first meeting made a change. I liked him the first time I saw him. He looked to me like a man of the most sterling character—the kind of a man whose word and action could never be misunderstood.

It wasn't long after I got to calling him "Charley" that I began to realize that he was by all odds the most valuable man in the whole shipbuilding industry there in Washington.

Of course most of the men there thought there was going to be a clash between Mr. Piez and me. But instead of a clash I found that there wasn't any responsibility that I could put on him that he couldn't handle. Of course our temperaments were different. He is an engineer by training, and has not worked with men so closely as it has been my fortune to do; I mean working men. I enjoyed working with him, and aside from having a fine, critical mind he soon showed that he had a fine sense of humor. I remember how he laughed when he got a letter from a man seeking a position. This man gave as his own recommendation the fact that he had risen from office boy to the presidency of a corporation three different times!

Our ten months together was a period of unbroken harmony. I never worked with any man that I could work with better. The nation owes him a debt of gratitude that it will be very hard to repay.

### What Charley Thinks of C. M.

**A**S you remember, in March last year, the Germans were making a pretty heavy drive on Paris. The War Department had just made tremendous additional demands for ships which seemed to surpass any possible capacity that we might attain. We decided that we had to have some help. So Mr. Schwab was asked by the President to come in.

He came to the office and met the official family. When he shook hands I was fascinated by him at once.

We all urged him to join us. He said "I am going back to New York and think it over. I'll be back Tuesday."

On Tuesday morning he dropped in and said, "Mr. Piez, if I come in here, what are you going to do?"

"Anything you want me to do," I said. "I'll help in any way I can. Shift me where you want to."

"I don't want to shift you," he answered, "because I've talked to a number of men who know you, in New York, and they tell me I ought not to accept unless you agree to stick with me."

"Well, I don't know," I said. "I am fifty-two, and I don't know whether I can get along with you."

"I am taking the same chance you are," he answered. That illustrates Schwab's short cut to results.

I guess it was about two weeks later when he dropped in and said, "Piez, what do your friends call you?"

I said, "Charley."

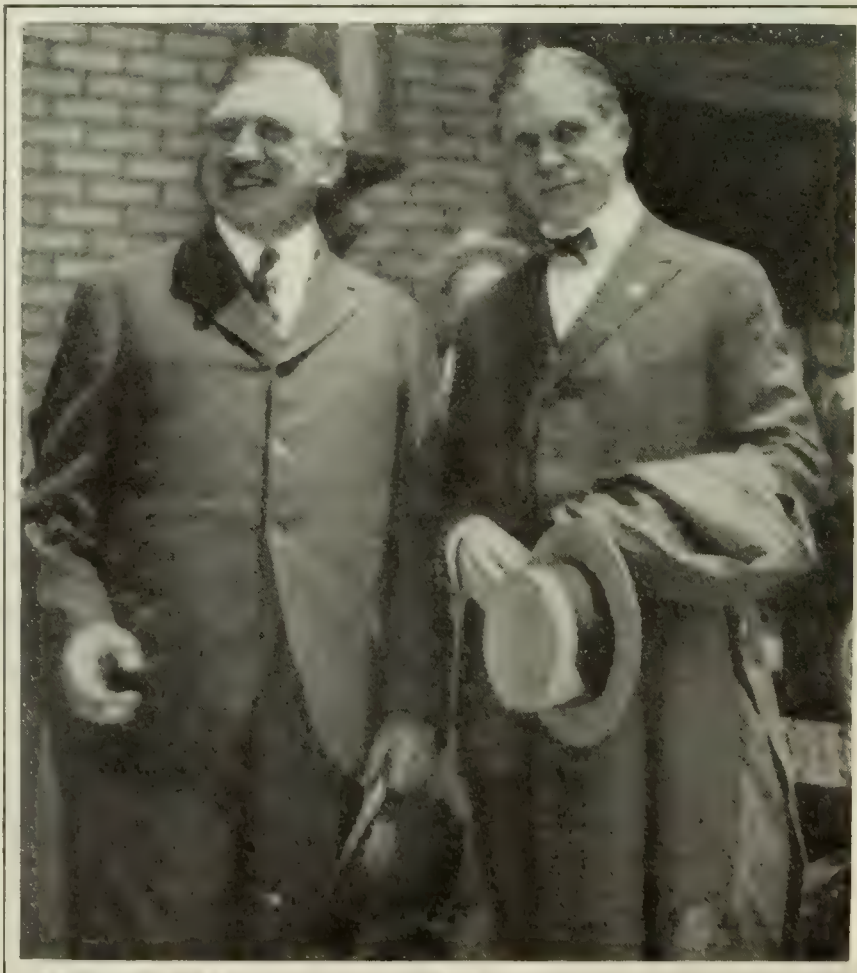
He said, "Mine call me C. M."

We have been "Charley" and "C. M." ever since.

We worked together like a team that had been pulling in harness for years.

He is a unique character because of his tremendous vitality and love of fun. He is enormously energetic and has an amazing way of getting things done. But above all, I

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Press Illustrating

"C. M." Schwab and "Charley" Piez at one of the big launchings in California



# Where Do the People Come In?

## When Capital and Labor Fight It Out

By Elsie Gluck

**W**ISCONSIN, An Experiment in Democracy, Frederick Howe entitled one of his books some years ago. Today, Madison, the capital of that state, is undergoing an industrial crisis that may reflect the trend of the bitter struggle between capital and labor over the country, a crisis that may test our sort of democracy.

Madison has been in the throes of a strike affecting some two thousand men for seven weeks. Madison workers are striking to have the award of an impartial governmental body, the War Labor Board, carried out.

In the city of Madison sixteen plants (two of them Government owned) were doing war work. The employees felt that the principles promulgated by the War Labor Board—the right of the employers and the employees to organize, equal pay for women for equal work, the basic eight-hour day, and the “right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage”—had not been carried out in these plants. Early in June, 1918, they presented certain demands to nine of these plants. Their demands were not “satisfactorily met.” In the latter part of July a strike was threatened. The United States Department of Labor sent its conciliators at the request of the employers and at a meeting of the employers and the conciliators on July 31, 1918, it was decided that each employer individually was to submit his dispute to the War Labor Board on the assumption that all sixteen would sign.

The workers were meeting at the same time and had voted to strike the next morning, August 1, at ten o'clock. Word was brought to them at midnight that the employers had agreed to submit their disputes to the War Labor Board. Orders for the strike had been sent out, but they were called off at the very last moment.

That was nine months ago. The decision of the board was expected in two weeks. Wages in many cases were so low that the struggle thru the winter—Madison's cost of living is said to be second highest in the country—was hard. But the men were assured—some of them who got as low as twenty-eight cents an hour—that the award was coming and that they would get their back pay, for the award would be retroactive to August 1.

Madison is not the ordinary industrial town with its large percentage of foreigners, its dismal appearance, its revolutionary element. It is primarily a university and capital city, a lovely town of 35,000, its university buildings set high on one of the hills of the city and

its capitol on another. Just now the trees are out in spring green and the four lakes surrounding the city make it an inland city of dreams. That is over on the west side. The east side is the industrial section. A truant officer told me the other day that over in that part of the city children were staying away from school because they had not enough to eat or because their clothes were ragged.

Madison workers are not revolutionary. They are patriotic American trade unionists of the highest type—and so they waited, thru August, September, October—and then came the armistice; but still no award.

The award was granted on February 18, 1919, six and one-half months after the submission of the case. If ever the country establishes a permanent federal arbitration board, delays which cause such suffering and misunderstanding must be impossible.

When it came, the workers felt somewhat rewarded for that long wait. Every one of their demands—the forty cent minimum for adult workers, a basic nine-hour day, the right of collective bargaining, the abolition of discrimination against trade union members—was granted.

Again the workers waited. Many of them had hundreds of dollars coming on back pay according to the terms of the award; many of them had been driven by necessity to go into debt at the grocer's and the butcher's.

The employers had until April 1 to put the award into effect. The workers waited—waited in February and waited in March, and had no indication of what the employers would do.

The employers had until April 1 to put the award into effect, but they also had thirty days within which to appeal the case.

They, too, waited—until the time of expiration for appeal was almost due—and then appealed without any notice to their men.

On March 31 the workers voted to call a strike the following day at ten o'clock. They had waited eight months. On the following day—and only then—they were informed that six of the employers had appealed their cases.

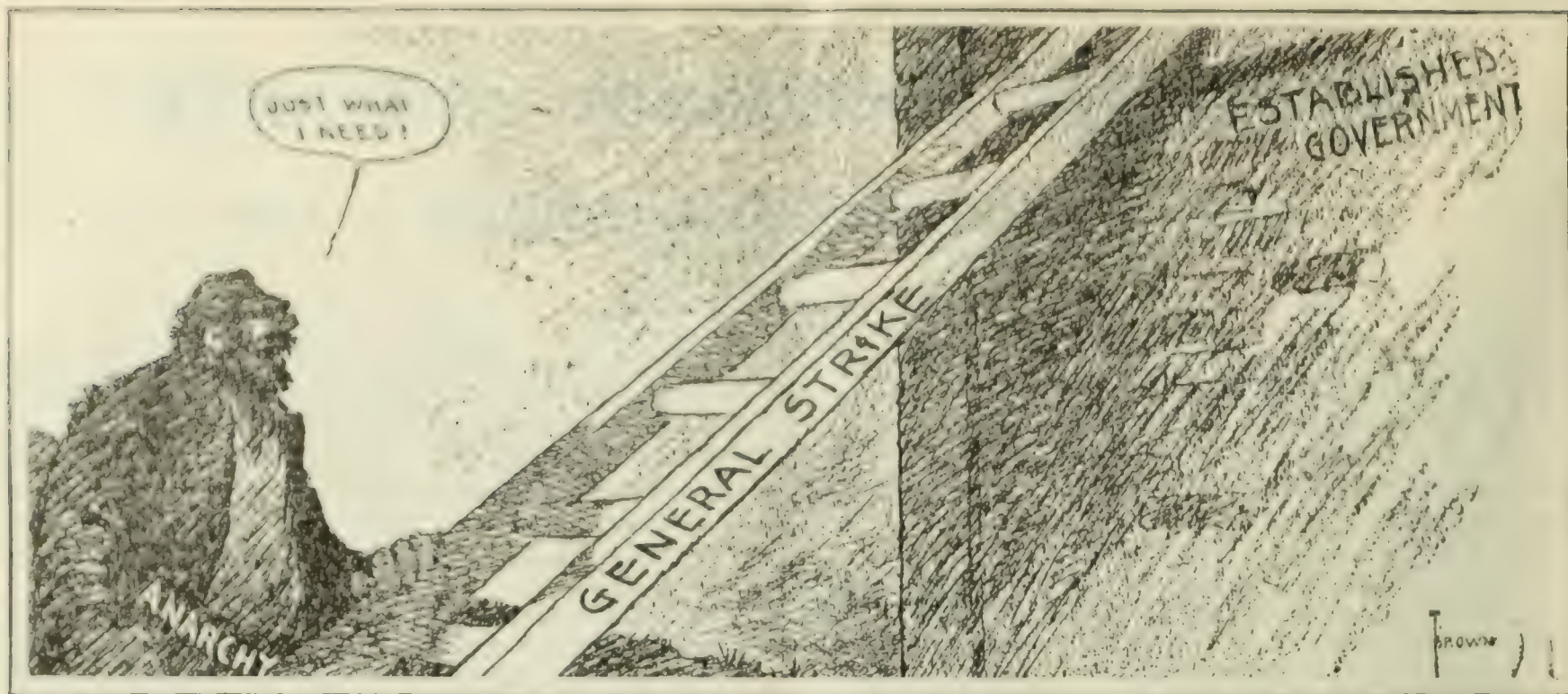
The situation was tense. The workers of Madison are very well organized. In some of the plants they are 85 per cent organized, in others 98 per cent. The war was over and production was on the decrease. The workers had meantime, since the award had come, organized their shop committees—elected by all the employees to negotiate with the employers—in accordance not only

### Professor Edward A. Ross of Wisconsin Member of the Mayor's Committee to Investigate the Madison Strike, Says:

This is a perfect illustration of how a quiet industrial community like our town of Madison is pulled into the vast current of transformation. There was practically no radicalism among our wage earners here formerly, but there is every prospect that we shall come out of this experience with a marked class consciousness and a good deal of radical opinion among wage earners. It has happened a thousand times before in this country in the last thirty years and I suppose it will happen a thousand times again before some basis is found upon which modern industry can settle down.

We seem to be on the eve of a general strike in this town, which of course will contribute tremendously to the growth of class consciousness.





Brown in Chicago Daily News

Making it easy for anarchy to get in

with the particular award referring to Madison, but with the general principles of the War Labor Board. Practically all these committeemen, under the circumstances, were union men. These men were discharged at every opportunity. New workers were brought in from the outside to take the places of men who had served with the firms from one to four years and they were paid higher wages than the men discharged.

Finally, on April 14, the Mayor of Madison appointed a committee of five to look into the trouble, report and make recommendations. That committee was composed of two business men, Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University, Prof. Stephen W. Gilman of the School of Commerce at the University, and Dr. Charles McCarthy of the Legislative Reference Library.

The feeling was becoming more and more intense. As a matter of fact, there was little disorderliness. In the few cases of disorderly conduct in which strikers were involved none was found guilty. The case of an employer who struck a workman is still pending.

The mettle of the workers was tested again and again in the hearings of the Mayor's Committee. It was estimated that between \$500,000 and \$800,000 was due in back pay to the men. They offered in spite of their straitened circumstances to take it in Liberty Bonds.

**M**ORE and more as the strike kept up, it developed that the workers were out more for the "collective bargaining" principle—the right of employees to choose their representatives to bargain with the employers' committees—than for anything else. They felt they were fighting for a principle. They had held their elections for committeemen not at union headquarters but in an open hall in order to insure access to the rare non-unionist. As a matter of fact, the principle had practical aspects. The classification of workers under the award was left to these committees of workers and employers. In one instance an employer informed the committeemen that he would make his own classification and would then compare it with theirs. From testimony in the hearings before the Mayor's Committee, it developed that his idea of "classification" was to call each man into his office and offer to classify him high if he would leave the union, low if he stayed with his union.

Three weeks later, on April 21, word came that the appeal of the employers had been denied. Some progress has been made since in reimbursing for back pay, but the principle of collective bargaining was repudiated by some of the employers.

Many of the workers had feared that the employers

were but waiting and hoping, all thru the winter, that peace would come and that then they would not be under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board. One of the employers testified that at no time during the period before the last denial of the appeal for rehearing had come did he consider himself to be under the jurisdiction of the principles of the War Labor Board. Yet in many of the factories this sign had been put up:

**THIS PLANT IS DOING WAR WORK**  
**It accepts the policies laid down by**  
**the U. S. War Labor Board**  
**Employers and Wage-Earners**  
**This is your post of duty**  
**Do not desert it**

One of the most discouraging aspects of the trouble was the fact that the workers felt they could look to no administrative and executive machinery to carry out the award.

On the other hand, they had the support of two of the three newspapers in the town. The third carried full page advertisements of the employers a few days after the denial of the appeal (April 24) and again on May 2. Both of these are sad commentaries on the attitude of the employers. "The strikers walked out," reads the second, "while such an application (for rehearing) pending before the board was undecided. In so doing they violated the principles of the board." And then it goes on to explain that their plant had been closed down because of the "contemptible treatment of industrious and loyal employees of the company" by the strikers.

May 6, three weeks after it had been appointed, and five weeks after the strike, the Mayor's Committee made its report. As it was published it urged the principle of collective bargaining not only as the most scientific way of dealing with the question, but as the most expedient. It pointed out that England had adopted a far more radical system more than a year ago in the Whitley report. It deplored the delay of the War Labor Board. It warned of Bolshevism.

The strike is not yet over. One of the plants, on rehiring its men, tried to make them sign employment cards which would make them new employees, not entitled to back awards. Some of the employers refuse to meet with the workers' committees. The newspapers today carry a hopeful headline, "New rulings to end strike, belief." These new rulings provide that employers shall not go into the open market until all available striking employees have been taken care of, except of



course in certain cases where technical skill is required. The eight-hour day is granted, the application of the award to union as well as non-union workers, discontinuation of picketing, and provision is also made against discrimination against union men.

THE war is over. While it was going on Americans looked forward to a new order in which labor and capital would meet on a more amicable and more just basis. Employees had been threatened during the war with the cry of "Pro-Germanism" if they attempted to do better themselves. The war is over and they have more than done their share. The demands of American workers are very moderate compared to those of workmen all over the world. Many employers are rising to the occasion. Some are not.

The case of the strikers in Madison is important because it is testing out the endurance of the workers, physical and mental. Thus far it has seemed to be a case of who will starve first. The war profits of Madison employers, as published, were very high. Are they using them to withstand the demands of the workers? How long can the workers last? The workers have back of them the award of the War Labor Board, the denial of the appeal, the favorable report of the Mayor's Committee—both impartial bodies—a record of nine months' patient waiting, a record of patriotic coöperation; and the employers have their financial strength.

How long is the country going to allow some recalcitrant employers to bring on a flood of revolutionary destruction? The workers alone cannot hold the dam.

*Madison, Wisconsin*

### Rainsboro Spruces Up

*(Continued from page 480)*

lected painting houses, building fences, repairing streets. The town looks shabby and poverty stricken. No one in town has bought clothing for two years, so the dry goods and clothing merchants suffered. Every man, woman and child in town ought to buy new clothes right away. The moving picture house was closed excepting one day a week during the war, so Ed Hill had to work his garden the rest of the time. That threw him and Mollie Burns, his cashier, out of jobs. Open it up again. No one went to the restaurant during the war, so it closed and Bill Guthrie lost his income. Now Tommy Wall is back from the war, howling that Russia is right and not as bad as Rainsboro. He was company cook. Let Bill reopen and hire Tommy to cook and we'll all go there at least once a week.

"Let's resume business, spruce up and hustle, give the boys work."

Uncle Bob sat down. His motion carried with a cheer.

The first monthly report of the Business Men's Association was as follows:

"Jobs found for returned soldiers, twenty three. Business conditions show improvement in all lines. Discontent and Bolshevism have disappeared. Still unemployed: Uncle Bob Harwood."



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of all human assets

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we cannot enjoy life,  
nor can we earn a livelihood.

Dyspepsia and other mild  
forms of indigestion may be  
the stepping stones to under-  
mining the health of a man  
or woman.

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*D. E. Beeman*



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# What's Happened

The Hungarian Republic of Soviets declares that it has not attacked the Czechs, but merely defended the armistice line and that it will gladly accept the invitation of the powers to participate in the peace conference.

At Zurich a mob started by Spartans looted the Hall of Justice and burned the archives. Two persons were killed and seventeen wounded in the fight with the police.

The city of Fiume has voted a bond issue of twenty million dollars for an army to defend the city, to be organized by Sem Benelli, author of "The Jest."

The congress of the Norwegian Socialist Party has declared its sympathy with Russian Bolshevism by a vote of three to one. The young men's party of the Swedish Socialists also voted to support Lenin by 117 to 5.

Kolchak's statement of his aims has been accepted as satisfactory by Lloyd George, Wilson, Clemenceau and Makino. They have promised a continuance of financial support and supplies, but they still withhold formal recognition to the Omsk Government.

Italy, like France, is seriously disturbed by labor troubles. At Turin and Milan a general strike has begun. At Spezia the shops in the city and villas in the neighborhood were looted by mobs.

New Zealand will have to pay \$10,000,000 a year for war pensions. And the population of New Zealand is only 1,000,000.

Two new universities have been opened in Germany during the war; the first at Frankfurt in October, 1914, and the second at Hamburg in May, 1919. This is following German precedent, for the University of Berlin was established in 1810 when Germany was crushed by Napoleon.

While the Austrian delegates are at Versailles waiting for the peace terms, their Government is threatened with overthrow by the Communists. An attempt to set up soviet rule at Vienna, as at Budapest, was prevented by the police.

The Poles have defeated the Ukrainians in eastern Galicia, capturing 135 guns and 1700 cars loaded with munitions, oil, grain and sugar.

The Council of Ten received the Turkish peace mission on June 17 at the Quai d'Orsay. The Turkish Grand Vizier, Danad Ferid Pasha, pleaded that Turkey had been forced into the war by Germany and should not be dismembered.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales is planning the adoption of a stronger organization with a view to helping the poor churches and strengthening the denomination. The country will be divided into nine "dioceses" each under a superintendent,

who, however, will not be given the title of "bishop." American Congregationalists have taken a similar step in appointing a secretary to look after the denomination as a whole. Thus the most independent of churches falls in with the One Big Union idea that prevails in international politics and industrial life.

Canadian soldiers at Whitley Camp, England, ran amok for several days. They looted the officers' mess, burned a theater and most of the shops, robbed safes and defied authorities. Several men were wounded in the riots.

General Leonard Wood has issued an appeal for the support of every agency that can furnish jobs for discharged soldiers, and cautions against a slackening of effort. Discharged soldiers out of jobs are good material for mischief-making radical orators, he warns.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has rejected the challenge of the Democratic National Committee to make the League of Nations a partizan issue, and declares the conclusion of the treaty of peace to be an American question and not a party question.

Of bills to end terrorism, presented in the House, one measure would make bomb-placing punishable by death, another would halt immigration for three years, another would deport alien conspirators, and another would deport aliens who, during the war, did not become citizens that they might serve.

Speakers at the convention of the American Medical Association opposed whiskey but favored beer and light wines, arguing that people would get their alcohol in deleterious patent medicines if deprived of it in every other form.

The United States Railway Administration has spent \$14,341,000 for purchase or building of canal and river equipment. Director General Hines advocates continued operation of these waterways by the Government.

The United States has been asked to supervise the next Cuban election to prevent the "theft of election" by the party in power, since no redress for fraud would be possible under the present United States dictum barring revolutions.

New York, sixth of the states to ratify woman suffrage, went on record with a unanimous vote in both houses of the Legislature, except that one senator was excused from voting.

Declaring that the League of Nations would not end the necessity for armies, General Peyton C. March pleaded before the Senate Military Affairs Committee for a peace-time force of at least 500,000 men.

Students in the high schools of New York City who were required to answer examination questions searching



out their views on Bolshevism and its principles voted in favor of Americanism in the ratio of 300 to 1.

Representatives of the committee investigating the activities of radicals in New York State raided the offices of the Russian Soviet Government mission in New York City and seized material used for Bolshevik propaganda purposes.

A big drive has started in all cities to recruit 50,000 men for the peacetime land forces of the United States. Many will be sent to France and the Rhine to replace A. E. F. men guarding the bridgeheads.

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs has invited State Federations thruout the nation to join in a campaign to secure full equality for women in all lines of work. Twenty-five thousand business and professional women are represented in the New York membership.

The naval appropriation bill as reported to the House carries \$600,000,000, which is \$300,000,000 less than asked by Secretary Daniels. The size of the army is reduced from 500,000 to 300,000 by withholding appropriations in the army bill.

New York City's educational program for this year asks for \$17,950,206.30 for construction work and new sites for schools to relieve the present overcrowding. Fifteen new elementary and four new high schools are contemplated.

The House Judiciary Committee has rejected recommended repeal of wartime prohibition as affecting light wines and beers by insistence on a section in the enforcement bill defining as intoxicating liquor that containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol.

The transport "Leviathan," biggest of all steamships, arrived from France with 14300 persons aboard, the greatest number ever carried, and a round trip speed record of fifteen days, six hours and four minutes.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has launched a



Made in Brooklyn, C. T. 1919

John Bull: "Now what can Sammy see in 'er?"

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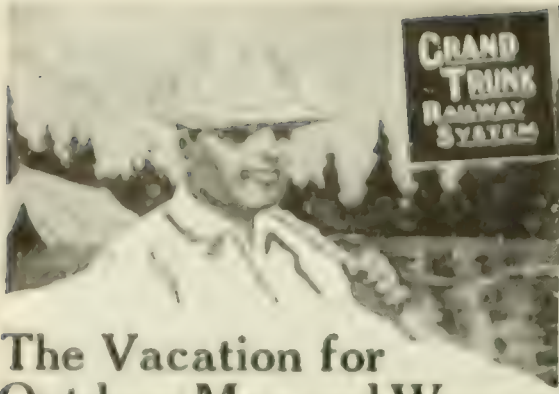
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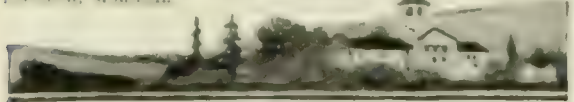
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campaign to defeat ratification. The rally call announces that anti-suffragists have only thirteen states to win, and that they will "fight woman suffrage to the last quarter of an hour."

Thirty-one governors have been asked by Governor Goodrich of Indiana to join in a concerted national action to hold special sessions of legislatures to effect ratification before 1920 of the woman suffrage federal amendment.

Meat dealers have announced that consumers are to blame for the high cost of meat because "Everybody is neglecting lamb and mutton," and a great group of the population is holding back on the consumption of meat, as they did in war times.

Labor's protest against war-time prohibition, in a Flag Day demonstration at Washington was the occasion of an impassioned speech by Samuel Gompers challenging "the moral right of any one to prescribe by law the morals and habits of the people of the United States."

The itinerary for President Wilson's speechmaking tour in July to explain the League of Nations to the American people has already been tentatively planned, and includes large cities in many sections, and territory as far as the Pacific coast.

The United States Shipping Board has sold nineteen new steel ships, with a deadweight tonnage of 128,472, to seven American firms for \$27,821,120.

The House voted only \$15,000,000 for naval aviation. Secretary Daniels had asked \$45,000,000. He will make an effort to persuade the Senate Naval Committee to increase the appropriation to \$36,000,000.

Equal strength fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific, and an Asiatic fleet, is the United States Navy peace plan as announced by Secretary Daniels. The divisions will compete in war tests. Admirals Wilson and Rodman command the Atlantic and Pacific and Admiral Gleaves the Asiatic fleet.

Directors of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company have voted to spend \$8,000,000 for reconstruction work, for the establishment of a pension system, and for a home buying plan under which the company will advance to any employee the cost of any property he may purchase as his home.

The American Defense Society has started a systematic campaign to combat anarchy. Expulsion from the country of all alien Bolsheviks, Socialists and Anarchists is advocated, and citizens are asked to give individual aid by investigating and reporting suspicious Bolshevik meetings or activities in any community.

Despite the world war, international commerce has increased from forty billions of dollars in 1913 to sixty billions in 1918. Nearly one-half the world's total was handled by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada and Japan.



## Remarkable Remarks

MARY PICKFORD—Money isn't everything.

SIR FREDERICK HENDERSON—I am afraid of America.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—Ask any woman what "proposes" means.

REV. WILLIAM BURGESS—The modern stage is set for Hell.

D. W. GRIFFITH—The motion picture will Americanize the world.

CONGRESSMAN KAHN—Europe is a hell-hole of political plotting.

SENATOR BORAH—The hour has struck for me to speak out boldly.

RICHARD CROKER—If you have any money to bet, put it on Dempsey.

JANE COWL—Few women are so weak as the sex plays would make them.

LENA CAVALIERI—There is nothing so important as to be well corseted.

PROF. FRANCIS WARD—Fish fall in love just as surely as human beings.

MANAGER JOHN MCGRAW—The first thing I look for in a young player is speed.

REPRESENTATIVE GILLET—President Wilson will not be elected to another term.

RAMSAY MACDONALD—The first Soviet ever known was the British House of Lords.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—Are the hopes of humanity to be but the apples of Sodom?

ED. HOWE—My greatest ambition is to own two pairs of suspenders at the same time.

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE—Murder and arson are the daily food of the modern child.

ARTHUR BRISBANE—A devil blushing thru the fur on his face would be a very interesting devil.

JULIA MARLOWE—We feel that people are more interested in Shakespeare now than for a long time.

"BUGS" BAER—Krupp's is manufacturing charlotte russes and the Kaiser is cutting out paper dolls.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I favor sending a large enough force to Russia to exterminate the Bolsheviks.

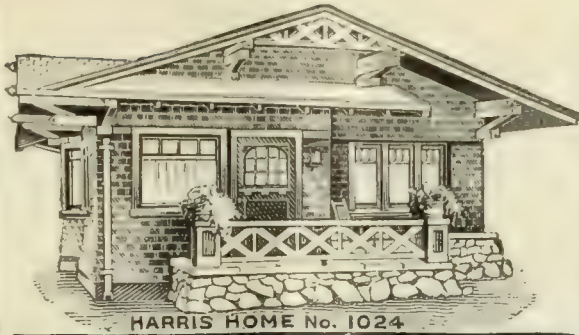
SENATOR REED—The administration of Woodrow Wilson is a hybrid between a French Revolution and an Oriental despotism.

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE—If people knew in what condition animals are received at the stock yards less beef would be eaten.

MONTAGUE GLASS—If we must have a college president for President, we should at least elect a president of a business college.

REV. DR. CORTLAND MYERS—The Peace Conference is a tragedy, almost a blasphemy. They have never had a prayer and have never mentioned God.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER—America's effort in this war is altogether the most spectacular exhibition of national strength which has ever taken place on the face of the earth.



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### When the Tiger Talks

Premier Clemenceau began his stormy political career in 1860 by getting arrested for demonstrating against the Emperor. And recently he was shot at by somebody who thought him too much of an emperor himself. Those who know him only as a journalist and statesman will be surprised to learn that he is a playwright, novelist and author of short stories and philosophical essays. He taught French for a time in a girls' school at Stamford, Connecticut, and found his wife in America. Whether in his role of statesman, author or professor, "The Tiger" is a phrase-maker *par excellence*. Here are some of his "remarkable remarks" from a sketch of him by Gustave Gefroy, published by Georges Crès et Cie, Paris:

No doubt judicial errors date back to the age of the first man that judged.

The errors of every man who pretends to have authority over man are numberless.

Words are too often nothing but feigned zeal.

I said to God, "They are outraging thee! Now show thyself!" God did not show himself. Then repelled on every hand, I understood that all men, and God himself would not be enough to make truth a lie. So I felt comforted.

Democratic publicity, which is not without its disadvantages, owing to the promptitude and mobility with which it may create movements of opinion, is of great value as a popular educator when there is a strong, simple soul to express the verdicts of the universal conscience and wherein each man, worthy the name, may recognize the sovereign affirmation of the best he has in him.

When I was a boy I used to go and cry over "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the theater of Nantes. The most affecting scene in the play was where a judge who, after rigorously pronouncing the legal verdict against the fugitives, gradually found himself drawn, by "respect for the rights of humanity," to shoulder his gun to deliver them. That is the beauty of President Wilson's case, with this difference, that his gun in favor of people's rights is shouldered in the defense of what is legal.

The august, indisputable and immutable right which the Pilgrim Fathers on the "Mayflower" took with them from Europe, is now brought back to us by their sons beneath the shield of iron which they have forged with their own hands.

Thus the holy Ark of idealism which was preciously conveyed to American soil by men of faith, returns to us for unknown conquests of liberty.

If Old England and Old France and Old Italy must suddenly sink beneath the bloodthirsty onslaughts of barbarity's bestial brutality, there would still be, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a sure place of refuge for the nobility of the human soul, an inviolable home for the present and future aspirations of liberty.

The Declaration of Independence, steeped as it is in our eighteenth century, which was sanctioned in our view by definite deeds, had thrown words of inflexible and irrevocable resolution to the four winds of heaven.

What I like especially about President Wilson's addresses is that there is nothing literary about them.

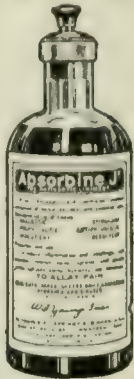
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## Pebbles

A girl, at least, may smile and smile and be a-willin'.—*Yale Record*.

We gather from the newspaper that shooting for the new Mexican Presidency has commenced.—*Punch*.

She—Did you know that Maude has a dark room on purpose for proposals?  
He—Well, rather. I developed a negative there myself last night.—*Blighty*.

"What kind of a woman is his wife, Amanda?"

"I think she is what you call a mandatory."—*Baltimore American*.

He—I notice that women don't wear earrings in their ears so often nowadays.

She—No; but they still have them bored.—*London Opinion*.

The little pig was weeping,  
For his father had been slain;  
But a porcupine, consoling, said,  
"Oh, porcupine in vain."  
—*Harvard Lampoon*.

"You say your laundry woman reminds you of a good preacher?"

"Yes; she's always bringing things home to me that I never saw before."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Has your wife a sense of humor?"

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Pynhed. "I have told her the same joke over and over and I don't believe she has laughed at it more than twice in her whole life."—*Washington Star*.

Binks—As one grows older there are certain things in which it is difficult to keep up one's interest. Don't you find it so?

Jinks—Er—yes; there's the mortgage on my house, for example.—*Boston Transcript*.

Merchant—Did you deliver my message to Mr. Smith?

Boy—No, sir; he was out, and the office was locked up.

Merchant—Well, why didn't you wait for him, as I told you?

Boy—There was a notice on the door saying, "Return at once"; so I came back as quick as I could.—*The Passing Show*.

Ex-soldier answering advertisement for cook: "I'd like to apply for the job, sir."

Hotel Man—What can you cook?

Ex-soldier—Anything, sir—I used to cook in the army.

Hotel Man—Well, how do you make hash?

Ex-soldier—You don't make it; it just accumulates.—*Carry On*.

"A burnt child dreads the fire," announced the teacher during the lesson in proverbs. "Now give me a sentence different in wording but meaning the same thing."

A grimy hand shot up from the back of the class.

"Please, teacher," came a small voice, "a washed child dreads the water."—*Blighty*.



"Inner history of the war made public. England in uproar over sensational disclosures in Viscount French's book."—*Press Dispatch*.



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# A Talk to Investors

By Luigi Criscuolo

## The Speculative Fever

THE warning issued just before the middle of this month by the Federal Reserve Board that speculation must stop was the culmination of the wild orgy which began with the booming of indiscriminate oil stocks—good, bad and indifferent. It was inconceivable that the stock market should have reached such high levels during the first part of the month, considering the fact that peace was not yet signed, that social unrest was spreading thruout Europe, that there were violent labor troubles in England, France and Italy and that our own country was threatened by bomb outrages, telegraph and telephone strikes and general uncertainty in labor circles.

To the insider who is not blinded by the tricks of the trade, the rising market was purely an attempt on the part of the speculative element to distribute stocks on the eve of important events. No attempt is made to infer that any one knew that the Federal Reserve Board would issue a warning against excessive speculation, but those who were shrewd enough to measure events realized that the wild market had run its course, for some time at least, and that a sharp recession was inevitable.

There is a way to prevent such occurrences and that is to restrict marginal trading in stocks. Perhaps it might be wise to restrict marginal trading to full one hundred share lots so that speculation of this sort would be the luxury of the rich. In the natural course the advance of the market was stopped abruptly by the rise in call money, which at this writing is above 12 per cent. The difficulty in controlling such a market lay in the fact that the public all over the country was incited by stories of fortunes in oils and rushed into the market, pledging Liberty Bonds in order to buy anything that was offered as a possibility. With the sudden collapse in the market, many weak accounts must have been totally wiped out, thus adding more names to the already large list of people who condemn Wall Street because it made no fortunes for them.

## The Warfield Railroad Plan

S. Davies Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, and chairman of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, recently issued a platform upon which he believes any legislation for the return of the railroads to private ownership must be based. Mr. Warfield believes that the policy that has successfully furnished incentive and initiative should be continued because it has developed our railroads, and thru them, the country. He believes that incentive and initiative vanish in the proportion that the Government forces concentration of facilities and takes the place of the individual in private management,

to the extent that it limits the inducement for reasonable profits, and that it limits the opportunity for rewarding efficiency.

Mr. Warfield believes in competition between railroads, not between regions, to avoid the building up of one region as against another; that rates should be adjusted to produce a fair return on the amount invested by a railroad, so that capital can be secured for improvements and extensions and so that it would be possible to secure in the management the best brains obtainable. Mr. Warfield does not believe in the regional system of consolidation but rather leans toward consolidations along natural lines and public interest, under the guidance and advice of capable experts.

The plan should be given careful consideration. However, no plan that is advanced by private interests can result in anything unless Congress shows some inclination to interest itself in the question. Meanwhile, the railroads have been saddled with a wage scale that staggers the imagination, rates cannot be raised to any extent, for that in turn would cause an advance in commodity prices and result in another demand for higher wages on the part of working people all over the country. Which brings us again to the same thought of how much worry and trouble could have been spared the country if politics had really been adjourned. The railroad stockholder has a problem on his hands which Congress will have some trouble to solve.

## The Mercantile Marine Debacle

The stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company met on the 16th of the month to vote on the proposed sale of the company's British ships to an English syndicate. They refused to ratify the sale, which confirmed the views expressed in The Independent in the issue of June 14. Those stockholders who bought the common shares on the assumption that with the promised activity in foreign trade the company should reap a handsome profit, may feel gratified that the attempt of certain directors to sell out a prosperous American concern to British interests was defeated. However, it would be quite opportune for them to reorganize their board of directors so as to include only men who would look out for the interests of the American stockholders.

## Directors Must Direct

It was recently announced by a New York newspaper that President Oler of the American Ice Company had a resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors of that company requesting members of the board who had ceased to hold substantial amounts of the stock to resign and make place for new interests which had acquired stock for investment. Assuredly this is a

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new departure, and a highly commendable one. If all corporations whose securities are generally held among the public would follow suit, there would be few financiers who could boast of having a place on twenty or thirty boards, deriving a fee from each for every meeting attended, altho only perfunctory business had been transacted at each meeting.

Perhaps the time will come when minority stockholders will have a right to name a representative to take care of their interests as a member of a directorate. If this practise was general there would not be so much talk of Wall Street control of corporations. It would be extremely easy for a large number of small stockholders of any large corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, to form a committee and request that one of their number be given representation on the board. In fact, in many progressive corporations such a proposal would meet the approval of those in power. The presence of the "rank outsider" would help the company in its dealings with the Government and with labor, which are the two dangerous factors to be considered in the future, particularly in the case of the railroads.

### Be Your Own Weather Prophet

Did you ever stop to think how much more we know about the weather than we did a hundred years ago? And how much more yet we need to know? Government weather reports are growing more and more detailed and accurate as the need for them increases—in such different fields as transatlantic flights and speculation on the grain crop and the purchase of a new lawn-mower, for example. But it won't do to let professional weather prophets spoil the amateur game, and the New York Sun has compiled the following set of rules to encourage home made weather forecasts:

When standing on high ground and the horizon is unobstructed from all quarters, if the sky is absolutely cloudless, look for a storm within two days.

When it is raining and it brightens and darkens alternately you can count on an all-day rain.

Another sign of continued rain is when the smoke from the chimney hovers low around the housetops. When it ascends straight into the air this indicates clearing weather.

When the rain ceases and the clouds are still massed in heavy blankets one sure sign of clear weather is the patch of blue sky that shows thru the rift large enough to make a pair of "sailor's breeches."

A foggy morning is usually the forerunner of a clear afternoon.

A thunderstorm in winter (usually in January or February) is always followed by clear, cold weather.

A red or copper colored sun or moon indicates great heat. A silvery moon denotes clear, cool weather.

The old Indian sign of a dry month was when the ends of the new moon were nearly horizontal and one of them resembled a hook on which the Indian could hang his powder-horn.

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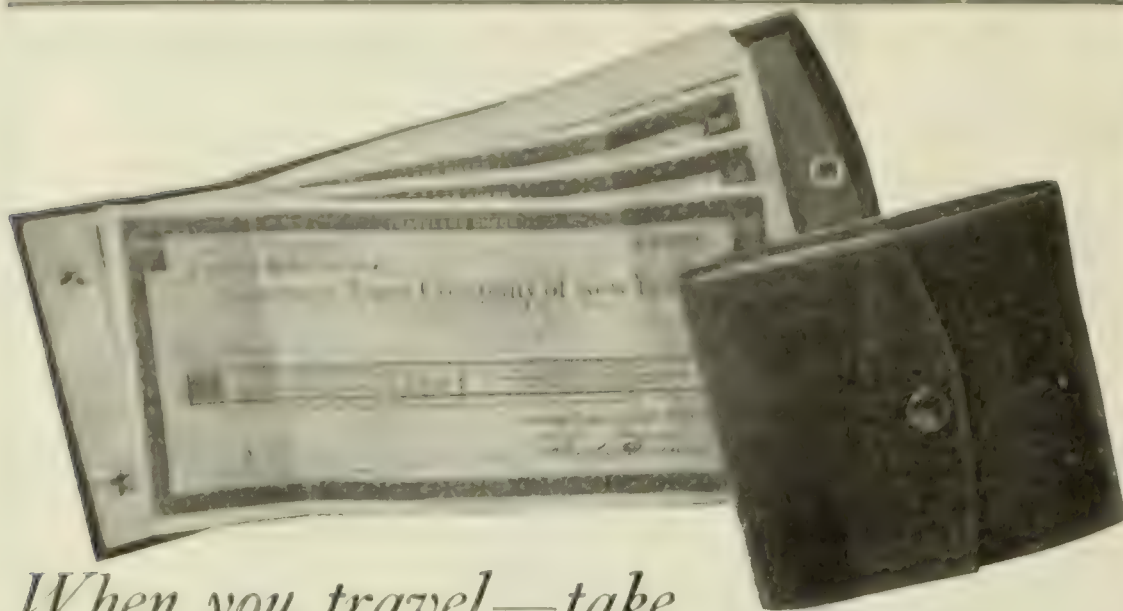
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Bonds and Mortgages	3,712,924.58	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	4,324,068.60
Loans on Collaterals	586,365.00	Deposites in Trust	22,519,145.34
Bills Receivable	3,868,155.88	Life Insurance Fund	61,083.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	1,585,207.00	Annuity Fund	2,235,845.99
Cash on Deposit	708,810.80	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	545,156.41
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	487,899.80		
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## The Men Who Built the Ships

(Continued from page 482)

think he understands human nature better than any man I ever knew. He is a mighty human sort of man, the kind of man you want to work with and jump with. We were before a big crowd, with certainly 12,000 workers, in the Skinner plant in Seattle. The men simply went wild over Schwab. He was a tremendously popular and spectacular figure. The workers were around thicker than I had ever seen human beings packed together before. They were on the roofs of sheds. Simply banks of humanity everywhere. Mr. Schwab talked. I also talked.

When Mr. Schwab got up and talked some fellow way back in the crowd said, "Hey, Charley, do you remember the time you bet your pants in a game of poker and walked home in your drawers?"

Schwab just laughed.

He certainly is what the workers called "a good sport." Any man that would go that limit on a bet must be.

He had the same spirit of absolute fairness about everything; he was as good as his word. My association with him was one of the compensations that I got for my work with the Fleet Corporation.

He loves a good story. I try not to take my worries home with me. I do my best and then go home and try to forget. He used to help me forget. Sometimes just before leaving I'd be pretty tense—I smoke very little. He doesn't smoke at all. Well, he'd drop into my office on the way out and say, "What kind of a day have you had?"

"Hard day," I'd say.

"I saw a lot of people in your office," he'd remark, and then he'd drop into story-telling, and a little while later leave you laughing. He believes in getting the most out of people with approval and encouragement; he not only preaches that doctrine but practices it. When he came down here he said, "You know, Mr. Piez, I don't want to come down here to get into the actual management of this thing. The Lord has been very generous with me to give me the power to enthuse and inspire others. That's what I want to do. You have got to do the rest."

He took the job when enthusiasm was going down and at once it started to go up.

He told me at first that he wanted only two men to report to him. A little while later he said, "What's the matter with this organization, anyway?"

I said, "Don't you know what's the matter?"

He said, "No."

I said, "You have split it in two and you haven't tied it together."

He said, "I know. I don't want to give too much time to that—I can do more the other way."

Then he said, "Charley, you arrange it, and report to me."

After that I was the only man to report to him. That was necessary, because those who know the ropes of any big organization know that some one



has to keep himself open to others because there is an overwhelming amount of work necessary in bringing an organization up to proper pitch. He had a theory that we could do relatively little down in Washington, to illustrate. He was absolutely sound. We decided to move to Philadelphia in December—the December before he came—but we didn't get very far. His first decision was to move to Philadelphia, because he is a man who wants to work on the men who do the actual physical labor. He wanted to get nearer to the yards, some of which were around Philadelphia, notably Hog Island.

He is a wonderful organization worker. There are some men who play by note, and some who play by ear, as it were. Schwab lets his emotions and feelings play. That is why men will do anything in the world for him.

Washington, D. C.

### Two Ghosts

The German Empire was in large part the creation of two men of mighty genius, who successfully achieved the difficult feat of separating politics and ethics. The average bad man is a wretched bungler and if he escapes hanging he does not escape failure and contempt. It was the sad fate of Germany that Frederick the Great and Otto von Bismarck were able to convince Prussia that the way of the transgressor is not always hard and that not every Ahab is punished for annexing Naboth's vineyard. The Kaiser and his advisers did not see that successful rascality requires exceptional genius and that they were too short of stride to tread in the footsteps of these giants of the past. Napoleon III failed because he thought he was Napoleon I; the Kaiser failed because the Hohenzollerns had always succeeded.

Frederick and Bismarck, indeed, mixt in enough morality with the basic immoralism of their characters to produce a workable alloy. They showed qualities which won the admiration of good men; Carlyle, for example. Both had a certain bluff good nature, which is revealed in a thousand anecdotes; they lacked the inhuman stiffness of the petty diplomat. They were men of frankness, of shrewd common sense and insight into the realities of things, unafraid of facts and not given to illusions. Finally, they well understood the statecraft of moderation. No dreams of world conquest such as drove Napoleon to disaster perplexed their plans. Frederick conquered Silesia and divided Poland; then stopped, with an unbeaten army. Bismarck united Germany and seized Alsace-Lorraine; then stopped, with an unbeaten army. Both men were always careful to have as few foes and as many friends as possible when they went to war; it is impossible to imagine either flinging the gauntlet in the face of every neutral nation as did the rulers of Germany in the present war.

But all the merits of the great King and the great Prince did not make them safe or estimable heroes for the German nation. They were essentially bad men, not because of this or that infrac-

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tion of the morality of nations, but because they denied that morality had anything to do with the conduct of nations. It is not on record that either Frederick or Bismarck turned aside from any course of action because of any human right which barred the way. They made cynicism fashionable. Their weak and stupid disciples in the German foreign office made the mistake of thinking that because Frederick and Bismarck had been at once unscrupulous and successful any one who rid himself of hampering scruples and fine sentiments could win diplomatic victories. When all is said, Frederick and Bismarck were very great men, so great that their worshipers could see but one side of their personalities; the wrong side. They imitated the narrow, selfish aims and the brutal, treacherous methods of their idols; they did not imitate, because they could not comprehend the wise caution and moderation which were the real secrets of success. Bill Sykes imitated Raffles to his undoing.

Every nation is ruled by ghosts, the men to whom statues are erected, in whose honor songs are sung in the schools, after whom streets are named. These men mold the policies of future generations. Frederick was the Washington of Germany; Bismarck, the German Lincoln. Imagine what would have been the effect on our political history if Washington had been an atheist king with a pale sneer graven on his lips and with no higher ambition than the conquest of his neighbor's territories, or if Lincoln had been the sworn foe of democracy and the prophet of blood and iron! We owe more than we shall ever know to the fact that our great men drew their political maxims from the New Testament and not from Metternich or Machiavelli.

## There is Neither East Nor West

Lord Bacon said, "The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs." It is important for the American people to know as much as possible about what their wards, the Filipinos, are like. To help them attain this end, Jorge Bocobo, dean of the College of Law in the University of the Philippines, has made a collection of proverbs, handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, of the Filipino people. Most of them suggest that human nature is pretty much the same on both sides of the globe. Here are some of them:

**BRAVERY**—A hero is braver for his wounds.

It is too late to withdraw when you are already wounded.

**CAUTION**—A fish is caught by the mouth.

Repentance never comes first.

Courage is of two sorts; one goes forward, the other retires.

Haste creates delay.

There is a snake in every jungle.

**CHARACTER**—Whichever side a tree leans, there it falls.

'Tis easy to be born, 'tis hard to be a man.

He who is raised in ease is usually destitute.

**CHOICE**—He who is hard to suit will choose the worst.

**COMPENSATION**—You laugh today, I laugh tomorrow.

**COUNSEL**—He who despises counsel is on the way to misfortune.

Whoever believes everything said has no mind of his own.

**DISDAIN**—You may dislike, but never despise.

**FAULT-FINDING**—The fault-finder has the biggest faults.

**FOOLS**—A wise man's joke is believed by a fool.

Fools earn for the wise.

It is foolish to argue with a fool.

**FORESIGHT**—Strength yields to plan.

Working early is better than working hard.

**FORGETFULNESS**—He who is happy is forgetful.

**FRIENDSHIP**—Let us fight, then be friends.

**GOOD DEEDS**—Good deeds are more precious than gold and silver.

Kindness is a great capital.

**GRATITUDE**—Kindness is with kindness to be paid, not with gold and silver.

**HOME, LOVE OF**—The pain of a finger is the suffering of the whole body.

**HONOR**—Even the poor love honor.

Break your head, but not your word.

**HOPE**—It may be mere mud, but above it is a piece of heaven.

I should not grieve over my misfortune, for what muddy water did not become clear?

**HOSPITALITY**—Tho my house is small, my heart is large.

**INDUSTRY**—A sleeping shrimp is carried away by the current.

A lazy dog does not get even bones.

Work put off ends in nothing.

He who is always preparing to do something, never does anything.

**MERIT**—The quality of gold is known by rubbing it against stone.

**MODESTY**—He who is high suffers a great fall.

The fly that rests on the back of a carabao (water buffalo) thinks it is taller than the carabao.

Boastfulness drives away wisdom.

Do not brag before landing the fish.

**PERSEVERANCE**—A thing is near, tho far, if you want it.

If you want eggs, put up with the cackling of the hen.

If you are afraid of every dog bark, you will never reach your destination.

**PRIDE**—Do not be too near your superiors, lest they trample upon your dignity.

**RIGHTEOUSNESS**—He who deviates from a clear path may lose his way.

**RUMOR**—A whisper is louder than a shout.

**SHREWDNESS**—If you want to fool, pretend to be a fool.

**TEMPTATION**—A piece of green wood will burn if placed near the fire long enough.

A wanderer will sooner or later slip.

A soft snare has a tight hold.

**THRIFT**—Easy earning means quick spending.

**TRUTH**—A liar loves to take an oath.



## Shall the Doughboy Keep His War Risk Policy?

By W. E. Underwood

IN the American army that fought in France were forty billion dollars' worth of men—in other words, men whose average property wealth was over \$8000 each. This is no pleasing figure of speech. It is a simple fact, one made possible and practicable by the science of life insurance, thru which even the poorest may be transformed into comfortable affluence.


But the forty billion figure, I fear, has sadly declined at this date. It was forty billion at the crest, but with the lessening of the war danger it is natural to presume that lapses in insurance payment have been too numerous. Several months have elapsed since the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington issued any figures, and the last I remember seeing were the maximum. Unlike the insurance companies, the Government lacks those facilities necessary to keep life insurance policies in force, and relies mainly on the art of persuading each man to pay his premium when it becomes due.

Not long since one of my correspondents sought my advice respecting the Government insurance of \$10,000 carried by his soldier son. He informed me that an impression seemed to prevail among the boys that this insurance amounts to but little. The conclusion drawn by the son from his service experience was that the military policy was vacillating—"that a military rule or order today would most likely be modified or altogether annulled tomorrow," and that, hence, it is the feeling of the men "that there is nothing permanent but change." These observations were prefatory to the main question then confronting father and son: What are the advantages and disadvantages, as compared with insurance in private companies, of converting the existing yearly renewable contracts into other more permanent forms? There was plainly doubt in their minds as to the permanent management of the Government insurance.

My advice to the men is that they retain their Government insurance and, I am glad to report, this is the advice that has been printed and sent broadcast thru their agents by every reputable life insurance company in the country. The insurance is as mathematically sound as that furnished by the companies. As a matter of fact the scheme adopted by the Government is the one prepared by a committee composed of the best life underwriters of the country. Their responsibility ends there, however. They have had nothing to do with managing it.

That it has not been satisfactorily managed is quite evident. This, I fear, is true of every business operated by government. While a government department could be, and ought to be,

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1850—1919

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 Interest paid on certificates amounts to ..... \$24,838,024.95

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The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

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Dividends paid to Preferred Stockholders of Cities Service Company increased from \$521,387.09 in 1911, to \$4,034,274.50 in 1918.

In 1911, Cities Service Company earned requirements for payment of Preferred Dividends 1.77 times over. In 1918 the earnings were 5 1/4 times over the Preferred Dividend requirements.

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at present prices yields 7 1/2%. Investors receive monthly dividends, and monthly statements of earnings which enable them to keep in close touch with the company's financial progress.

Write for Circular CD-2 describing Cities Service Preferred Stock.

Henry L. Doherty & Company  
 60 Wall Street New York

run on efficient business lines, it never is. Lack of proper management, red tape, arbitrary and obstructive rules ever increasing, the irritable delays growing out of deadly and unchanging routine in short, as Dickens has substantially put it, the art of "how not to do it" these are the disadvantages to be faced.

If the War Risk Bureau is as well managed as the office of an average life insurance company, the results in net cost to the soldiers should be a little better, for there ought to be a substantial saving in the cost of operation.

### Poems About God

Lieutenant John Crowe Ransom finds religion, far from orthodox, in all sorts of unexpected places in everyday living, and he has put his discoveries down in poetry, surprisingly naive and full of infinite suggestion. Several of the poems in his book of *Poems About God* were published first in The Independent. We quote here two others:

#### DARKNESS

When hurrying home on a rainy night  
 And hearing tree-tops rubbed and tossed,  
 And seeing never a friendly star  
 And feeling your way when paths are crossed:  
 Stop fast and turn three times around  
 And try the logic of the lost.

Where is the heavenly light you dreamed?  
 Where is your hearth and glowing ash?  
 Where is your love by the mellow moon?  
 Here is not even a lightning-flash,  
 And in a place no worse than this  
 Lost men shall wail and teeth shall gnash.

Lightning is quick and perilous,  
 The dawn comes on too slow and pale,  
 Your love brings only a yellow lamp,  
 Yet of these lights one shall avail:  
 The dark shall break for one of these,  
 I've never known this thing to fail.

#### UNDER THE LOCUSTS

What do the old men say,  
 Sitting out of the sun?  
 Many strange and common things,  
 And so would any one.

Locust trees are sorry shade,  
 They are good enough;  
 Locust trees are sweet in spring  
 For trees so old and tough.

Dick's a sturdy little lad  
 Yonder throwing stones:  
 Agues and rheumatic pains  
 Will fiddle on his bones.

Grinny Bob is out again  
 Begging for a dime;  
 Niggers haven't any souls,  
 Grinning all the time.

Jenny and Will go arm in arm,  
 He's a lucky fellow;  
 Jenny's cheeks are pink as rose,  
 Her mother's cheeks are yellow.

War is on, the paper says,  
 Wounds and enemies;  
 Now young gallivanting bucks  
 Will know what trouble is.

Parsón's coming up the hill,  
 Meaning mighty well;  
 Thinks he's preached the doubters down,  
 And old men never tell.



## Independent Opinions

Much comment on both sides of the question has been aroused by Charles Johnson Post's article in The Independent of April 5, pointing out the abuses of our courts-martial system.

Here is what an enlisted man in the navy wrote to the author of the article:

Just to lend you moral support: I served in the United States Navy from 1901 to 1913; began as an apprentice seaman and for about nine years served as chief yeoman and a short time as paymaster's clerk. During my service I wrote up, and took stenographic notes of any number of courts-martial. I can corroborate every word you have uttered in The Independent, and am most wonderfully surprized that you are permitted to address the public on so important a subject—to enlisted men.

Service in our branches of the military of this country is nothing less than slavery, tho somewhat mitigated as time has gone on, and the whole system should be altered for the better. You are attacking one of its greatest faults.

W. E. RICHMOND

Verde, Arizona

A lawyer, whose son is in the navy, writes:

The American public owe you a debt of gratitude for your courage in printing the forceful and luminous article by Lieutenant Charles Johnson Post, in your issue of April 5, anent our horrible system of courts-martial in the army.

Do you know that within forty-eight hours of the appearance of that article the mails began to be flooded with copies of a long and labored attempted defense of his system written by General Crowder to Secretary Baker, accompanied with a letter of endorsement signed by Colonel and Judge Advocate John H. Wigmore? That all this printed matter went to each member of the American Bar Association? And all under frank? This one item of "propaganda" must have cost at least \$5000 and shows where part of the hard-earned money goes that our loyal men and women and children have been putting in Liberty Bonds.

Both as a citizen and as a subscriber I urge you to continue the good work you are doing. After an experience of over five years in Porto Rico and in the Philippines, where the abuses of courts-martial in the old army existed to a small extent; after living on the edge of two military camps here in Florida for about sixteen months, where officer after officer has admitted to me that the private "has less show in a court-martial than a nigger has before the Mayor's Court," and then reading what the recent Ansell exposé discloses, it is conclusive that the War Department is unwilling that all the public should know the facts. The Crowder Wigmore stuff goes thru the mails free. When one of us wishes to read the letter which was written by Ansell (when he was a general) to the Secretary of War, the latter hides it away.

ARTHUR F. ODLIN

Acadua, Florida

But Brigadier General Marshall offers an explanation of the sentences imposed in two cases given in the facsimile of court-martial orders published with Mr. Post's article. He says:

Neither in the original article in Harper's Weekly in 1914, nor in "What

read this sensible lecture on

# High Blood Pressure



R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.  
Founder and Director  
THE ALSAKER WAY

**The condition mentioned in this letter is very common among men past the age of forty-five.**

This is a case of hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis) with high blood pressure. An examination nearly always shows more or less Bright's disease, and this is generally caused by the excessive pressure, which forces the albumin through the kidneys.

The pain in the region of the heart is due to the over-worked condition of the heart, which is often aggravated by gas in the stomach and the bowels. The pain in the head is caused partly by the excessive pressure of the blood, and partly by accumulations of waste in the body.

Many physicians give nitro-glycerin to lower the excessive blood pressure, but this is useless, for though the pressure is temporarily reduced, it returns again.

**The condition described is dangerous because if allowed to continue the patient will usually expire from apoplexy of the brain, or heart failure; sometimes death comes through Bright's disease, with its accompanying uremia.**

**Is the condition curable?** It is in the majority of cases. Nearly everybody believes that hardened arteries with high blood pressure is a fatal affliction. And it is, if it is treated in the old way with drugs and a superabundance of food. If it is treated correctly, that is, in accordance with the laws of nature, at least four out of five will recover. Their arteries may not become quite as soft as they should be; their blood pressure may not return to the ideal point; but they will recover to such an extent that they have neither aches nor pains, nor are they in any further danger from apoplexy or heart disease. They will recover so completely that they can live to be old—far older than three score years and ten—and they can be so healthy that they can't feel anything wrong. And what more can they ask?

**In most of these cases correct treatment will reduce the blood pressure from twenty to thirty points the first month. After that the reduction is slower**

## Publisher's Announcement

R. L. Alsaker, M.D., is a new type of physician. He has written several text-books that explain the cause of disease and show the sick how to recover health. One of the most important is "Curing Diseases of Heart and Arteries." This is really a course of instructions (in book form) on the correct treatment of Heart Disease, Hardened Arteries, High Blood Pressure and Apoplexy. It gives specific advice on the way to produce a cure. All forms of heart disease are discussed and a correct home treatment prescribed. Send \$2.10 to cover cost of production and distribution and I will send you the book "Curing Diseases of the Heart and Arteries." Follow **The Alsaker Way** for 30 days. If you are fully satisfied with the good results obtained keep the book, otherwise return it and I will refund your money. George G. Porter, a prominent business man of Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Measured by the usual fee charged by physicians for a single prescription or consultation, Dr. Alsaker's instructions are worth a fortune." **Free lectures.** A copy of The Alsaker Way lectures on any of the following subjects will be sent FREE on request: Catarrh—Rheumatism—Diabetes—Bright's Disease—Constipation—Appendicitis—Consumption—Headaches—Obesity—Eating for Health—What Every Wife and Mother Should Know.

Frank E. Morrison (Dept. 273, 1133 Broadway, N. Y., Publisher of The Alsaker Way Lectures

By R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

(Specialist in Health Conservation)

Dear Doctor Alsaker:

**Last week I had two severe shocks.**

One of my friends had a stroke of apoplexy and is now in a very serious condition; another one dropped dead. Both of them are a little past fifty, and both of them have suffered from high blood pressure for some time. I am anxious because I too am past fifty, and my blood pressure runs from 190 to over 200. From time to time I have discomfort in the region of the heart and pains in the head.

A third friend tells me that he followed your directions and recovered. He is active and looks healthy, but I can hardly believe this, for my physicians—and they are good ones—have informed me that high blood pressure can not be reduced. Please write me frankly by return mail.

**I want to linger here a while longer.**

F. R. M.

If this is true, why don't most doctors and many laymen know it? Because both physicians and lay individuals are looking for cures from pills, powders and potions, aided by serums and operations. And these means will not work in cases of high blood pressure.

**The correct way, which is Nature's way, is so simple and reasonable that very few have discovered it to date. It consists of living so that the hardening process stops immediately, and then the blood pressure begins to decrease. Usually the patient is out of danger in a few weeks.**

So if you would overcome high blood pressure and soften arteries that are too hard you will have to learn how to use your lungs to get plenty of fresh air; how to drink the right kinds of liquids so as to aid in washing the impurities out of the body; how to eat the best of foods in the best way, so that these foods will build health instead of producing disease; and how to give the body good general care in every way.

There are exceptions who can not recover. This is because they have abused themselves so long that either the kidneys have failed beyond recovery; or the heart valves or heart walls have been too much injured; or the walls of the arteries themselves have become as brittle as chalk in spots.

**But the vast majority—at least four out of five on the average—can get into such good condition that they can truly say that they are enjoying good health.**

I have had patrons who were continually dizzy; who had surging of the blood to the head; who had daily headaches; who had oppression in the region of the heart (precordial pain); who were so short of breath that they could not walk upstairs, nor could they walk as much as a block without resting—yes, individuals with as bad symptoms as that have recovered very good health, after they had been told by competent physicians that nothing could be done for their hardened arteries and high blood pressure.

Nature performs wonders if you give her a chance.



## DIVIDENDS

## THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.

INTEREST AT 4 PERCENT  
THE RATE OF PER ANNUM

will be declared on deposits July 1, 1919.  
Deposits made on or before  
July 1st will have interest from July 1st.  
C. W. HADDEN, President  
L. W. SUTTON, Comptroller  
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier  
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

### PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for 2:30 o'clock P. M., June 29, 1919, for the purpose of declaring a quarterly dividend of \$1.40 at the rate of \$1.20 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable on July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at 2:30 o'clock P. M., June 30, 1919. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The transfer books will not close, and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last mentioned date.

D. H. FOOTER, Secretary of the  
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.  
San Francisco, Cal., June 9, 1919.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Thirty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1919, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.  
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a dividend of 1 1/2% on the Preferred capital stock. They have also declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the Common capital stock. The dividends on both Preferred and Common stock are payable July 5, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1919.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

### UTAH COPPER COMPANY,

120 BROADWAY,

New York, June 9th, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1919, a distribution of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per share, payable June 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 16, 1919.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

## WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A Quarterly Dividend of 2% (\$1.00 per share) on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company will be paid July 15, 1919.

A Dividend of 2% (\$1.00 per share) on the COMMON Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1919, will be paid July 31, 1919.

Both Dividends are payable to Stockholders of record as of June 30, 1919.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, June 16, 1919.

## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem compatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain life time is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$623.00 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

Is a Crime" in The Independent for April 6, is the reader permitted to know certain concurrent facts, which I am sure a fair minded journal would wish its readers to possess. They are these:

Lieutenant Hume, otherwise an excellent officer, was becoming a drunkard. His commanding officer first admonished him, then gave him summary punishment, then had him tried by a general court-martial. The result of this trial is announced in the facsimile. It was his first trial, and he was given a light punishment in the hope that he might be reclaimed, and become again the useful officer he had been before drinking had impaired his usefulness. The leniency was misplaced, and a little later Lieutenant Hume ceased to be an officer.

Private Bajek was tried for a very trifling offense, and your readers have every right, on reading Mr. Post's articles, to become indignant at the seeming lack of justice in the army, at the leniency of officers toward brother officers, and of their severity toward enlisted men. You printed this, I certainly hope, without appreciating the meaning of the parenthetical line indicated by the arrow: ("Evidence of five previous convictions was considered"). And in failing to note this line and to explain its meaning to your readers, you, because you did not know its meaning, and Mr. Post, because if he had explained its meaning he would find the parallel he wished to draw no longer a parallel, have done about all you can, in one article in your journal, in an indirect way to break down discipline in the army.

The court-martial did not punish Private Jabek for being absent without leave for thirty-two hours; he was punished because he was an incorrigible, who had been tried and convicted five times for other offenses during the preceding twelve months. If he had had less than five previous convictions during that time, the limit of punishment any court-martial could have given him would have been the forfeiture of ten days' pay, or confinement in the guard house for fifteen days.

Military courts are now on trial before the public. The court-martial has been abused, and grossly abused by indolent officers who invoke it as an easy means of enforcing discipline. But the system is not what is wrong; it is its abuse. I have been in the army for thirty-three years. I know what difficulties surround the maintaining of order and efficiency in our troops in time of peace, and how much easier these things are in preparation for war. It is one thing to command and train men who, with a high incentive, are looking forward to a great adventure, and another to keep men in hand, at unpleasant stations, month after month, with nothing to look forward to but other and more monotonous days to come. I know just how easy it is, when a soldier has tried his officer's patience by repeated breaches of discipline, to order him before a court. But the courts are not at fault, nor the system, nor the poor soldier who is punished. The fault lies deeper than that, and that is another story.

This I will assert, and I defy Mr. Post or General Ansell, or any other man who seeks to complicate the procedure of military courts by civil methods, to deny its soundness: If I were charged with a crime, and were innocent, I would rather be tried by a court-martial composed of officers of

the United States Army than by any other court in the world, and I would not need counsel to defend me. If I were guilty, I would rather any other court tried me, and I would get the best lawyers to defend me that I could afford to employ. Lawyers are not needed to free the innocent; they are to convict or free those accused of crime, irrespective of their guilt or innocence, depending on which side pays them their retainer.

Courts-martial are to determine guilt or innocence, by direct means, without subterfuge, unembarrassed by legal technicalities that have no bearing on the facts at issue. It is for this reason, more than any other, that civil lawyers find fault with military courts; their abilities to obscure the issue do not function there, and they resent it.

F. C. MARSHALL,  
Brigadier General, A. E. F.

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I am so pleased with Mr. Barton's article, "Satisfying Old Sam Adams," in the issue of March 29, that I am writing to suggest that, if at all possible, you publish it in pamphlet and scatter hundreds of thousands of them all over our land. It would do more to silence enemies of the League of Nations than anything that I have seen. It would make good reading for the constituents of such men as Borah, Reed, Poindexter, Sherman, etc. I would like a lot to send to some of my friends.

GEORGE MICHAEL

Walker, Minnesota

We have received many requests for this article which we were unable to satisfy, for the issue was soon exhausted. Somebody ought to republish it in pamphlet form—or get it read into the Congressional Record. It shows that the opposition to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was of the same captious and futile character as that now met by the covenant of the League of Nations.

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In reading the article "Putting the Y in Italy" I was struck by two statements: first, that an Italian soldier receives but two cents a day for pay, and second, that after the Y took hold of the buffet they sold these same men many hundreds of gallons of soup at the "absurdly low price" of six and a half cents a bowl.

Are we to infer that the Italian is a frugal man to have in his possession that amount on such pay, or that he is an extravagant fellow to spend three and a half days' wages on a bowl of soup?

GEORGE M. HAGADORN

Anacortes, Washington

The Italian is probably as frugal a man as is to be found in the world. It is no wonder that such a statement is surprising to Americans to whom frugality is a virtue, to be admired perhaps, but always at a safe distance.

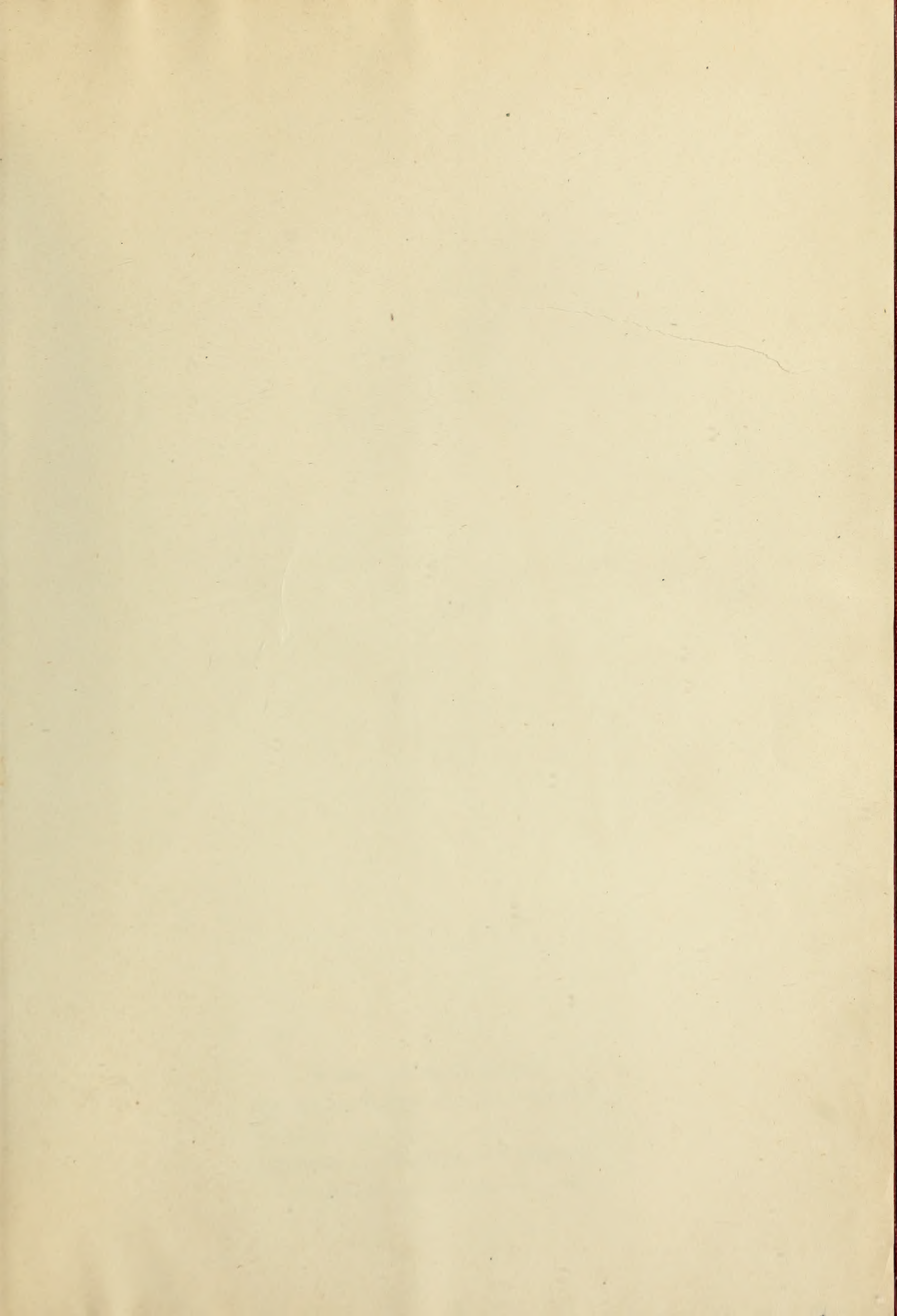
Little Dorothy—Daddy, what did you say to mother when you made up your mind you wanted to marry her?

Mr. Meek—I said, "Yes, dear."—*Pelican.*

"What's the difference between amonia and pneumonia?"

"One comes in bottles, the other in chests."—*Yale Record.*











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